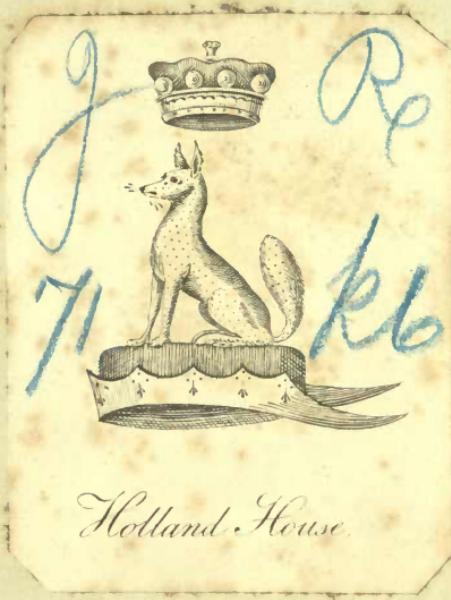




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106 CHAPTER I.

## ENGLAND.

From Regulus to the Tudors.

THE ROMANS.

THE SAXONS.

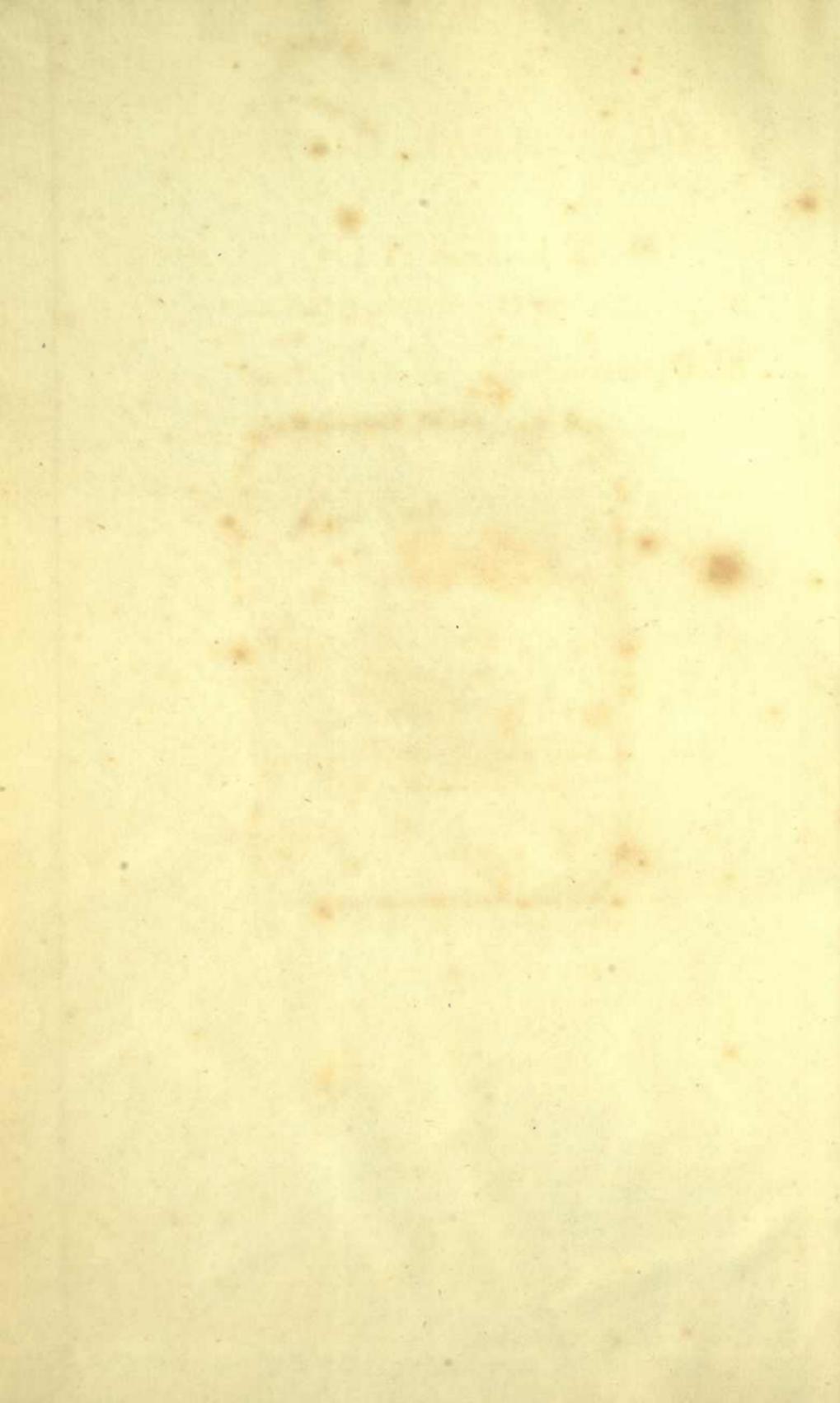
THE DANES.

THE ANGLO-SAXON KINGDOMS.

THE VIKING INVASION.

THE NORMAN CONQUEST.

THE ENGLISH KINGDOMS.



A

# BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND,

From Egbert the Great to the Revolution:

CONSISTING OF

CHARACTERS DISPOSED IN DIFFERENT CLASSES,

AND ADAPTED TO

A METHODICAL CATALOGUE OF ENGRAVED BRITISH HEADS:

INTENDED AS

AN ESSAY TOWARDS REDUCING OUR BIOGRAPHY TO SYSTEM, AND  
A HELP TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF PORTRAITS:

INTERSPERSED WITH

A VARIETY OF ANECDOTES,

AND

MEMOIRS OF A GREAT NUMBER OF PERSONS,

NOT TO BE FOUND IN ANY OTHER BIOGRAPHICAL WORK.

WITH A PREFACE,

SHEWING THE UTILITY OF A COLLECTION OF ENGRAVED PORTRAITS TO SUPPLY THE  
DEFECT, AND ANSWER THE VARIOUS PURPOSES, OF MEDALS.

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BY THE REV. J. GRANGER,  
VICAR OF SHIPLAKE, IN OXFORDSHIRE.

---

Animum picturā pascit inani.—VIRG.  
Celebrare domestica facta.—HOR.

---

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## **ADVERTISEMENT**

### **TO THE PRESENT EDITION.**

---

IN the year 1790, when the late Mr. William Richardson first projected his publication of a series of Portraits to illustrate Granger's "Biographical History of England;" it was his intention to bring out an enlarged and improved edition of the work itself. For that purpose he had several copies of the editions of 1775 and 1779 interleaved with blank paper, which he forwarded to the most distinguished Collectors of English Portraits, requesting their assistance in the undertaking, by giving him information of such Portraits as had escaped the Author's notice, which might happen to be in their own possession, or have come within their knowledge.

Among others to whom these interleaved copies were sent, was David Dalrymple, Lord Hailes, of New Hailes, near Edinburgh; the Honourable Horace Walpole, afterward earl of Orford; Sir James Winter Lake, bart.; James Bindley, esq. first commissioner of the Stamp Office; and Benjamin Way, esq.

of Denham Court, near Uxbridge. All of these gentlemen (since deceased) most liberally furnished Mr. Richardson with accounts of such heads as had escaped Mr. Granger's notice, during his laborious research ; and among many others of the greatest rarity, was that of John Felton, who stabbed the Duke of Buckingham at Portsmouth, a small quarto print in Glover's style of engraving, but without any artist's name affixed to it ; and the fine head of Sir Henry Englefield, bart. a half-sheet print by W. Faithorne, which was bought at the sale of Sir James Winter Lake's portraits, by Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, at the high price of seventy guineas. This was the greatest sum ever known to be given for a single print, until the sale of the late Mr. Bindley's collection, in which the portrait of Barbara Villiers, dutchess of Cleveland, by Faithorne, sold for seventy-eight pounds : but this has very lately been surpassed in price, by the portraits of James the First, and his queen, Anne of Denmark, by Renold Elstrake, in one plate, which was purchased by Mrs. Sutherland, of Gower-street, Bedford-square, for eighty guineas, to add to the almost invaluable illustrated copy of Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion," collected at an expense of nearly ten thousand pounds, by the late Alexander Hendras Sutherland, esq.

Previously to the publication of the first Edition of this Work in 1769, five shillings was considered a liberal price by Collectors for any English portrait ; and the late Lord Orford, Sir William Musgrave, and Richard Bull, esq. have declared to several persons

still living, that the most valuable prints in their Collections were purchased by them at, or under, that sum. But on the appearance of Mr. Granger's work, the rage to illustrate it with portraits was so prevalent, that scarcely a copy of a book ornamented with portraits could be found in an unmutilated state: and books of this description rose in price to five times their original value. Holland's "Heroologia," Anderson's "Genealogical History of the House of Yvery," Dugdale's "Origines Juridicales," Birch's "Lives of Illustrious Persons," Rapin's and Larey's "History of England," Collins's "History of the Noble Houses of Vere and Cavendish," Smith's "History of Virginia," Clarke's and Lupton's "Lives of eminent Divines," Knight's "Lives of Erasmus and Dean Colet," and all works of a similar description, have been freely plundered for the sake of their attractive embellishments.

The present Edition of the "Biographical History," which has been announced for publication upwards of twelve years, contains more than four hundred additional characters, besides the notice of many hundred portraits, unknown to the learned and ingenious Author.



## ADVERTISEMENT TO THE SECOND EDITION.

---

THE unexpected acceptance which the BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY has met with from the public, has encouraged the author to render it as correct and complete as it was in his power. This he could have done but very imperfectly without the generous communications of several learned and ingenious gentlemen, occasionally acknowledged in this second edition. He is *particularly* obliged to the late Bishop of Rochester; Mr. Walpole; Mr. Cambridge; Dr. Ducarel; the Reverend Mr. Farmer, master of *Emmanuel College* in Cambridge; the Reverend Mr. Ashby, late president of *St. John's*; and the Reverend Mr. Cole, some time fellow of *King's*, in that university; but *principally* to John Loveday, esq. of Caversham, in Oxfordshire, a gentleman, who, in conferring benefits, declines all thanks but those of his own conscience. It is sufficient for him that the person on whom they are conferred become a better, a wiser, or a happier man; though, perhaps, an utter stranger to the name and person of his benefactor. The author was here irresistibly tempted to pay his friend this slender tribute of gratitude, without his privity or consent.\* It would be *ingratitude* not to own himself greatly obliged for the very kind and able assistance of the same gentleman's learned and worthy son, Dr. John Loveday, of Doctors' Commons.

\* Hoc tribuisse parum est, non tribuisse scelus.



TO THE

## HON. HORACE WALPOLE.

---

SIR,

I HAVE no intention in this dedication to commend your writings, which speak for themselves; nor your virtues, some of which are as well known as your literary accomplishments. I mean no more by it than an honest and unfeigned tribute of gratitude and respect, without design and without flattery. My name and person are known to few, as I had the good fortune to retire early to independence, obscurity, and content: my lot, indeed, is humble; so are my wishes. I write neither for fame nor bread; but have taken up the pen for the same reason that some of my brethren have laid it down, that is, only to amuse myself. I present you, Sir, with a numerous catalogue of the portraits of our countrymen, many of whom have made a considerable figure in the world. To this I have added SKETCHES of their characters. But I pretend to little more merit than the keeper of a muster-roll, who is by no means entitled to share the honours or rewards of brave and active soldiers, only for writing down their names.

This singular book, which has been the employment of my leisure hours for several years of my life, will, doubtless, be numbered among my idlenesses, perhaps my weaknesses; but, I hope, never amongst my sins. The performance falls far short of my own expectation; I wish, Sir, it may, in any degree, answer yours. I was not sufficiently informed of my ignorance when I undertook it:

like one walking in a fog, I fancied I saw it at a distance, when I was surrounded with it. The work, with all its defects, has afforded me much amusement, and not a little labour: the pleasure of writing resembles that of travelling; many delightful scenes present themselves on the road; but there are also objects to create disgust, and it is attended with languor and fatigue.

However well-meant my poor endeavours may be, I do not expect to escape censure. To this I shall very patiently submit. All the favour that I desire from the reader is, that he will judge with the same candour with which I have written. I have attempted to act the part of an humble author; but have no kind of anxiety for fame. If I have an ambition for any thing, it is to be an honest man, and a good parish-priest; and in the next place, to have the honour to be esteemed,

SIR,

Your most obliged,

most grateful, and

most obedient humble Servant,

JAMES GRANGER.

# PLAN OF THE CATALOGUE

OF

## Engraved British Portraits,

WHICH ARE

FOLLOWED BY THEIR RESPECTIVE CHARACTERS.\*

---

IN the following Catalogue, all portraits of such persons as flourished before the end of the reign of Henry the Seventh are thrown into one article. In the succeeding reigns, they are arranged in the following order :

CLASS I.—Kings, Queens, Princes, Princesses, &c. of the Royal Family.

CLASS II.—Great Officers of State, and of the Household.

CLASS III.—Peers, ranked according to their precedence, and such Commoners as have titles of Peerage; namely, sons of Dukes, &c. and Irish Nobility.

CLASS IV.—Archbishops and Bishops, Dignitaries of the Church, and inferior Clergymen. To this Class are subjoined the Nonconforming Divines, and Priests of the Church of Rome.

\* The author, when he first entered upon this work, intended only to compile a Methodical Catalogue of British Heads; but he afterward extended his plan, and made it also a Biographical History.

**CLASS V.**—Commoners who have borne great employments; namely, Secretaries of State, Privy-counsellors, Ambassadors, and such Members of the House of Commons as do not fall under other Classes.

**CLASS VI.**—Men of the Robe; including Chancellors, Judges, and all Lawyers.

**CLASS VII.**—Men of the Sword; all Officers of the Army and Navy.

**CLASS VIII.**—Sons of Peers without titles, Baronets, Knights, ordinary Gentlemen, and those who have enjoyed inferior civil Employments.

**CLASS IX.**—Physicians, Poets, and other ingenious Persons, who have distinguished themselves by their Writings.

**CLASS X.**—Painters, Artificers, Mechanics, and all of inferior Professions, not included in the other Classes.

**CLASS XI.**—Ladies, and others, of the Female Sex, according to their Rank, &c.

**CLASS XII.**—Persons of both Sexes, chiefly of the lowest Order of the People, remarkable from only one circumstance in their Lives; namely, such as lived to a great Age, deformed Persons, Convicts, &c.

The following particulars have been observed:

1. To admit such foreigners as have been naturalized, or have enjoyed any place of dignity, or office, and also such foreign artists as have met with employment under the British government.\*

\* I look upon employment as a kind of naturalization of an artist.

2. To place the persons in that reign, in which they were at the highest pitch of honour or preferment, if statesmen, or peers; or in which they may be supposed to have been in the full vigour of their understanding, if men of letters. But if the painter or engraver has given the date when a portrait was taken, or the age of a person may with any probability be concluded from the representation of him, then to place it in that period when it resembled him most.

3. If a person has been eminent in several reigns, or in different characters or employments, to place the descriptions of the prints of him in the several reigns and classes, or to refer from one reign and class to another.\*

4. To mention, after the English heads, at the end of each reign, 1. Such foreign princes as were allied to the royal family. 2. Foreign princes, and others, who have been knights of the Garter. 3. Foreign princes, who have visited this kingdom. 4. Ambassadors and envoys who have resided here. 5. Foreigners who have been sojourners at either of our universities. 6. Foreigners, who have been fellows of the Royal Society. 7. Travellers of eminence who have been in England. Lastly, Such as do not fall under the above divisions.

It should here be observed, that the biographical part of the work is generally confined to those persons of whom there are engraved portraits; and that this takes in almost all characters of distinction, especially from the reign of Henry VIII. to the Revolution.

\* It is in conformity with this rule that references to different reigns and classes are occasionally made in the course of the work.



## PREFACE.

---

IN every age and nation, distinguished for arts and learning, the inclination of transmitting the memory, and even the features of illustrious persons to posterity, has uniformly prevailed. The greatest poets, orators, and historians, were contemporaries with the most celebrated painters, statuaries, and engravers of gems and medals; and the desire to be acquainted with a man's aspect has ever risen, in proportion to the known excellence of his character, and the admiration of his writings.\* This inclination appears to have been no less prevalent in the earlier ages of the world. The old Egyptians preserved a mummy, for the same reason that the Greeks cut a statue, or painted a portrait, though it could retain little more of the human form than a skeleton.†

\* Several persons who had read Justus Lipsius's works in Sarmatia, made a voyage into the Low Countries, on purpose to see him. It may not be improper to observe, that these persons were greatly disappointed, when they saw, in that celebrated writer, a man of a very mean aspect. Vide AUBERTUS MIREUS, in "Vita Lipsii," p. 32.

† In the learned Cuper's "Lettres de Critique," &c. p. 363, in a Latin epistle to Mons. le Clere, is the following passage; which intimates that portrait painting is of very remote antiquity. "Versatur mihi subinde ante oculos," v. 14. cap. xxiii. Ezekielis prophetae; "Cumque vidisset viros depictos in pariete, imagines Chaldaeorum," &c. "uti vertit Hebreia verba vulgatus interpres; καὶ εἶδεν ἄγδρας ἐξωγραφημένους ἐπὶ τοῦ τοίχου, ἔκόντας Χαλδαιῶν, juxta LXX interpres. Et hinc mihi dubium ortum an hæ picturæ fuerint in ipsis aedium parietibus, an vero in tabulis ex parietibus suspensis? Quominus enim tapetia designari, ut mihi equidem videtur, possint, faciunt colores, vel certe minium." A little below is this question: "An Chaldaeorum pictores Hierosolymam venerint, ibique artem suam exercuerint, an vero illi etiam sese dederint Judæi, postquam præcipue Deo nuntium remiserunt, et profana numina coluerunt?"

But no invention has better answered the end of perpetuating the memory of illustrious men, than the modern art of engraving, which I shall, without scruple, prefer to the boasted art of the Egyptians ; and I would much rather be possessed of a good collection of prints of my countrymen, than a collection of their mummies, though I had a pyramid for its repository.

This art, which had its origin in Italy,\* was slow in its progress into our part of the world ; and after it fixed here, was long before it arrived at its present excellence : yet some of its early productions have their merit, independent of their antiquity ; and the passion for engraved portraits seems to have been almost coeval with the art itself.†

But the greatest excellency of this art has frequently brought it into contempt : I mean the multiplication of copies; many of which have been neglected and destroyed, merely because they were multiplied. The engraver is, in

\* Some say in Germany, others, in Holland. See a curious account of the origin of engraving in the preface to the "Chronological Series of Engravers ;" Cambridge, 1770.

† Sir John Harington, in the advertisement to his translation of Ariosto, published in 1591, tells us, "that he never but once saw *pictures cut in brass* for any book except his own ; and that *that book* was Mr. Broughton's 'Treatise on the Revelation,' 8vo., in which he says there are three or four *pretty pictures*. That the other books which he had seen in *this realm*, with *pictures*, were Livy, Gesner, Alciat's *Emblems*, and a book de Spectris, in Latin ; and in our own tongue, the *Chronicles*, the *Book of Martyrs*, the *book of Hawking and Hunting*,‡ and Mr. Whitney's *Emblems* ; yet all their figures were cut in wood." According to John Bagford, in his Collections for a History of Printing, published in the "Philosophical Transactions," 1707, the rolling-press was first brought into England by John Speed, author of the History of Great Britain, who first procured one from Antwerp, in 1610 ; but it is certain, from what we are told by Sir John Harington, and other accounts,§ that we wrought off copper-plates from some engine or other, even before Justus Lipsius is said to have invented it.

‡ By George Turberville.

§ See Mr. Walpole's " Catalogue of Engravers."

this respect, the same to the painter, that the printer is to the author. I wish I could carry on the parallel, and say that the works of both come from the press with additional beauty; though it is saying a great deal, that the productions of some of our modern artists go near to rival the pencil itself.

As to the utility of a collection of English portraits, it may perhaps be sufficient to say, that Mr. Evelyn, Mr. Ashmole, Mr. Samuel Pepys secretary to the admiralty, Mr. Thoresby, and several gentlemen of distinguished parts and learning, now living, have made considerable collections of this kind.\* But I shall borrow the following quotation from a late author,† who says that a collection is useful: “Not so much for the bare entertainment and curiosity that there is in such artful and beautiful imitations, or the less solid intelligence of the different modes or habits, and fashions of the times, as the more important direction and settlement of the ideas, upon the true form and features of any worthy and famous persons represented: and also the distinction of families, and men of superior merit in them, by their arms and mottos, or emblematical allusions to their actions, writings, &c. the inscriptions of their titles of honour, preferments, and most signal services, or other observables, with the chronological particulars thereof: as of their birth, age, death, &c. and the short characters or encomiums of them, often subjoined in verse or prose; besides the name of painter, designer, graver, &c. and the dates also of their performance: whereby a single print, when an artist is thoroughly apprehensive, or well-advised, in what he is about, and will embrace the ad-

\* I was lately informed that the king of France has a great number of English portraits, ranged in some sort of order, and that his collection is continually increasing.

† Mr. Oldys, author of the Life of Hollar, in the “Biographia Britannica.”

vantages or opportunities he may, to answer the expectations of the curious in their various tastes and inquiries, may become a rich and plenteous banquet, a full-spread table of choice and useful communications, not only most delightful to the eye, but most instructive to the mind." To these observations I shall take the liberty to add, that in a collection of this kind, the contents of many galleries are reduced into the narrow compass of a few volumes; and the portraits of such as distinguished themselves for a long succession of ages may be turned over in a few hours.\*

Another advantage attending such an assemblage is, that the methodical arrangement has a surprising effect upon the memory. We see the celebrated contemporaries of every age almost at one view, and by casting the eye upon those that sat at the helm of state, and the instruments of great events, the mind is insensibly led to the history of that period.†

There are also many curious particulars found in the inscriptions of prints, not to be met with in any other records.

\* Whate'er was beauteous, and whate'er was great.—POPE.

+ "A portrait is a sort of general history of the life of the person it represents, not only to him who is acquainted with it, but to many others, who, upon occasion of seeing it, are frequently told of what is most material concerning him, or his general character at least: the face and figure is also described, and as much of the character as appears by these, which oftentimes is here seen in a very great degree. These, therefore, many times answer the ends of historical pictures, and to relations or friends give a pleasure greater than any other can.‡" The same author says, "that in a good portrait we conceive a better opinion of the beauty, good sense, breeding, and other good qualities of the person, than from seeing themselves, and yet without being able to say in what particular it is unlike; for nature must be ever in view.§" "Let a man," saith he, "read a character in my Lord Clarendon (and certainly never was there a better painter in that kind), he will find it improved by seeing a picture of the same person by Vandyck.||"

These, together with the arms, mottos, and devices, convey much the same kind of instruction as the reverses of medals.\* The relation that prints bear to paintings, from which they are generally taken, is also a considerable help in leading to the knowledge of them. The antiquaries at Rome have recourse to ancient coins to prove the authenticity of a statue; and the collectors of portraits make the same use of prints in authenticating a picture. A methodical collection of engraved heads will serve as a visible representation of past events, become a kind of *speaking chronicle*, and carry that sort of intelligence into civil story, that in popish times was almost the sole support of religion; with this difference, that instead of those lying legends, and fabulous relations, which spread error and superstition through the minds of men; these, by short and accurate inscriptions, may happily convey, and that in a manner almost insensible, real and useful instruction. For such a collection will delight the eye, recreate the mind, impress the imagination, fix the memory, and thereby yield no small assistance to the judgment.

There is another great benefit that may be derived from this, and which cannot be had, or at least cannot so well and easily be had, any other way. It will establish in the mind of the attentive peruser that *synchronism* which is so essential a part of the British history; and in which, however, some, otherwise no contemptible writers, have egregiously failed. For by studying such a collection, together with the following work, the personal history of the illustrious in every rank, and in every profession, will be referred to its proper place; and statesmen, heroes, patriots,

\* See Spanhemius "De Præstantia et Usu Numismatum Antiquorum." See also Mr. Addison's "Dialogues upon the Usefulness of ancient Medals," and Evelyn's "Numismata," especially chapter VIII., in which the author treats largely "of heads and effigies in prints, and taille-douce, and their use as they relate to medals."

divines, lawyers, poets, and celebrated artists, will occupy their respective stations, and be remembered in the several periods in which they really flourished: a thing in itself of very great consequence, and which once thoroughly attained in this manner, more especially by young people, will be recollected with great facility, and prove of wonderful service in reading histories and memoirs.\*

I may add to this a still more important circumstance, which is the power that such a method will have in awaking genius.† For as Ulysses is said to have discovered Achilles under the disguise of a female, by exhibiting arms and implements of war; so the running over these portraits, together with the short characters of the persons, will frequently excite the latent seeds of a martial, philosophic, poetic, or literary disposition. A skilful preceptor, when he exhibits such a collection, and such a work as this to his pupil, as a mere amusement, will presently perceive the true bent of his temper, by his being struck with a Blake or a Boyle, a Hyde or a Milton. In persons of a warm and lively disposition it will appear at first sight; in those of a sedate mind, more slowly, and perhaps not till after

\* Zach. Conrad ab Uffenbach, who was deservedly called the Peiresc of Germany, in the year 1704, began with avidity to collect, and methodically to arrange, the prints of persons of eminence; with which, as he acknowledged, he greatly refreshed his mind and memory after his severer studies. He was particularly cautious to procure genuine portraits, rejecting the ideal as toys and trifles fit only for the amusement of children. His friend, the excellent Schelhorn, who used to assist him in his collections, tells us, that he retained his passion for this pursuit to the time of his death. See this and more in Schelhorn's tract "De Studio Uffenbachii Bibliothecario," p. XLVI to LIII.

† "Nam sæpo audivi, Q. Maximum. P. Scipionem, præterea civitatis nostræ præclaros viros, solitos ita dicere: cum majorum imagines intuerentur, vehementissime sibi animum ad virtutem accendi; scilicet non ceram illam neque figuram tantam vim in sese habere; sed memoria rerum gestarum eam flammam egregiis viris in pectore crescere, neque prius sedari, quam virtus eorum famam atque gloriam adæquaverit."—Sallust. Præsat. ad Bellum Jugurth."

frequent perusal. But it may be safely asserted, that if a young person had real principles of action, and a character impressed by nature, which is the only solid foundation of a vigorous attachment to any science or profession, it is in this way most likely to be found, and ought then to be cultivated with the utmost care and attention; for the efforts of nature will very rarely, if ever, deceive.

I have reason to hope, that when the great utility of such collections, and of this work, come to be thoroughly understood, it may incline gentlemen of learning, and who have the necessary opportunities, to inquire after and bring to light many portraits that have hitherto remained in obscurity, and have served only as ornaments in private families. It may be remarked, that in the uncastrated edition of Holinshed's "Chronicle,"\* there are large accounts of some great families, and persons who have filled important employments. In Weever's "Funeral Monuments," there is a copious detail of the ancient family of the Howards; and in Dugdale's "History of Warwickshire," there is the like display of the families of Beauchamp, from the famous manuscript history of John Rosse the antiquary.

I may likewise indulge myself in the expectation, that when it is seen how much light may be thrown on history by the heads of royal, noble, and remarkable personages, greater care will for the future be taken, especially as the arts of engraving and mezzotinto are now arrived at such perfection, in transmitting, with all possible care and exactness, this kind of prints to posterity; and that due attention will be paid to propriety and correctness, more especially in respect to dates, in all the inscriptions that

\* The uncastrated Holinshed is extremely rare: one of the copies has been known to sell for near 45*l.* v. "Phoenix Britannicus," 4to. p. 558.

are placed under and over them: by which means many material informations may be given, the neglect of which, in earlier times, is justly regretted; and many errors and mistakes prevented, which embarrass the historical memoirs of former ages.\*

As collections of engraved portraits, however useful in themselves, have lain under the same prejudices with ancient coins, and have been generally esteemed as little more than empty amusements; I have endeavoured, at least, to point out a method to render them of real utility to the curious, who, by forming a collection, may supply the defect of English medals.† Though nothing is more useful, I have seldom, in repositories of prints, seen any thing like order: the poetaster frequently takes place of the poet, and the pedant of the man of genius; John Ogilby is exalted above Mr. Dryden, and Alexander Ross‡ has the precedency of Sir Walter Raleigh, because engraved by a better hand. The following catalogue, which is carried down to the Revolution, is chiefly compiled from the valuable collections of the Honourable Horace Walpole, and James West, Esq.; § to whom, and to Sir William Musgrave, I acknowledge myself under a very great obligation, for their copious communications and ready assistance in the course of this compilation. I am at a loss to

\* See a very ingenious and apposite passage on the utility of portraits of great men, in the "Melanges d'Histoire et de Literature," by Dom. Bonaventure d'Argogne, under the feigned name of De Vigneul Marville, tom. iii. edit. 4. Paris, 1725, p. 386.

† See Mr. Evelyn's "Numismata," where he recommends such a collection with that view. See also an account of the defect of English medals in the "Guardian," No. 96. Dr. Swift, in order to supply this defect, proposed to Lord Oxford, to coin halfpence and farthings with various inscriptions and devices, alluding to the most signal events in the course of Queen Anne's reign.

‡ The continuator of Raleigh's History.

§ Deceased since this preface was written.

express my gratitude to Sir William Musgrave, who upon every occasion assisted me with his advice, supplied me with books, and favoured me with the use of two large volumes of English heads, collected by the late Mr. Thoresby of Leeds, which are now in his possession. My thanks are in a particular manner due to Mr. Walpole, who, with his own hand, did me the honour to add to the catalogue a description of many heads not found in Mr. West's collection.\* My very grateful acknowledgments are due to the Dutchess-dowager of Portland, for the sight of a fine collection of heads at Bulstrode, and for other favours, conferred in the most obliging manner, by her grace. I am proud to own my obligations to so distinguished a writer as Dr. Campbell, for several useful observations in this Preface, and also for notices of various persons mentioned in the ensuing work. I must also gratefully acknowledge, that I have received the greatest assistance from a truly worthy and judicious gentleman in the neighbourhood of Reading, though I am not at liberty to mention his name. But his extraordinary parts and extensive learning, especially in the history and antiquities of our own country, have rendered him more known than his great modesty ever inclined him to be; as merit of every kind will sooner or later discover itself. I can, with the utmost truth, apply to him what Sir Richard Steele says of his excellent tutor, Dr. Ellis; that "he is above the temptation of (what is always in his power) being famous."

I must here inform the reader, that the collection of English heads, in twenty-three volumes folio, which was in the possession of James West, esq., was of great use to me;

\* I must also acknowledge myself greatly indebted to Mr. Walpole, in my accounts of Artists; and for the first hint of the plan of this work, communicated to me by a gentleman who had seen the fine collection of heads at Strawberry Hill. That this acknowledgment was not made before, is entirely owing to an oversight.

as was also Mr. Joseph Ames's catalogue of about two thousand heads, in ten volumes folio and quarto, *collected* by the late Mr. Nickolls, F.R.S. I was assured, from what I *thought* the most unquestionable authority, that this *collection*, whence Mr. Ames took his catalogue, was purchased by Mr. West.\* I have not followed the example of Mr. Ames in describing the dress of each person; but have generally made some remarks on the dresses of the times, at the end of the several reigns; and to avoid swelling the work to too great a bulk, I have retained only as much of the inscription as was necessary to ascertain the print, or inform the reader of any thing particularly memorable, in relation to the person. I have, for the direction of collectors, followed the example of Mr. Ashmole, in referring to many of the books before which the heads are to be found.† I have frequently described variety of prints of the same person; but as they were generally done at different periods of his life, or by different hands, there needs no apology for inserting them; and especially, as by comparing the several portraits, the true likeness may with more certainty be determined.

As the method of the catalogue is historical, there was the less occasion for the SKETCHES, or great OUTLINES,

\* Dr. Ducarel did me the honour to inform me, in a letter, that on the 26th of December, 1771, he called on Dr. Fothergill; and that, going into his library, he did there see and handle Mr. Nickolls's original collection of English heads; and that Dr. Fothergill bought it of Mr. Nickolls's father, after his decease, for eighty guineas; and, that they have never been out of his possession, since he became master of them. Were I to give the reader a detail of my authorities for Mr. West's being the proprietor of this collection, it would be a singular instance of the difficulty of finding Truth; who sometimes lurks at the bottom of her well, when she is, in appearance, before our eyes. I am now fully convinced that Dr. Fothergill is the owner of the prints in question.

† He usually made memorandums under his heads from what books they were taken.

of personal history, and the brief anecdotes which I have added. But these I have studied to make as concise as possible : they sufficiently answer my purpose, if they give the reader a general idea of the character of each person, and afford a hint to some abler hand to reduce our biography to system.

I did not think myself obliged to quote my authors upon every occasion ; but have always endeavoured to apply to such as are of the best authority, both for my collections and anecdotes.

I have been also particularly careful with respect to dates, in which there are doubtless some seeming contradictions, occasioned by the different customs among our chronologists, of beginning the year with the 1st of January, and the 25th of March. Hence it is not unusual to find, that the same person died on the same day of the month for two years successively.\* I have added the dates of engraving to some of Smith's heads, from an authentic manuscript, communicated by the late Mr. Mac Ardell, and copied from a catalogue of Smith's hand-writing.—It will perhaps be objected, that I have given a place to mean engravings, and prints of obscure persons : but whoever studies for a useful collection should make it numerous ; if for an elegant one, he may select such as please his eye, and are conformable to his taste. Of many persons there are none but meanly engraved heads ; but I can easily imagine that the meanest that is described in the

\* The following absurdities, among many others, were occasioned by these different computations. In 1667, there were two Easters ; the first on the 25th of April, and the second on the 22d of March following : and there were three different denominations of the year of our Lord affixed to three State Papers, which were published in one week ; namely, his Majesty's speech, dated 1732-3; the address of the House of Lords, 1732 ; the address of the House of Commons, 1733.

following work may preserve the likeness, which is the essence of a portrait, and might serve to ascertain a doubtful picture.\* And this is the more probable, as most of the prints were engraved when the persons represented were well known, and any one could judge of the resemblance.

As to the obscurity of the persons, though there are a few whose merit is derived merely from the painter or engraver,† and some authors who have written volumes of inanity that deserve to perish ; yet there are others, whose names are now forgotten, who were justly celebrated in their time : and one reason for making collections of this kind, is to perpetuate the memory of such as have deserved well of posterity, though their works have scarce reached it. It is fortunate for these authors that there are such repositories, and that the engraved plate, as well as the impressed metal,

“ ————— Faithful to its charge of fame,  
Through climes and ages, bears each form and name.”—POPE.‡

But how would it allay the thirst of fame in a writer, if he could foresee that the perpetuity which he promises his productions will be limited to their frontispiece ; and that

\* Mr. Walpole authenticated a portrait of Richard Cromwell, painted by Cooper, from a head engraved by J. Gammon ; who, says Vertue, could hardly be called an engraver, so poor were his performances. See the “ Catalogue of Engravers.”

† Good heav’n! that sots and knaves should be so vain  
To wish their vile resemblance may remain,  
And stand recorded at their own request,  
To future times, a libel or a jest.—DRYDEN.

The author is well assured that he shall be accused of vanity, and consequently of folly, in prefixing his own portrait to this work. He has nothing to allege in his excuse, but that it was originally placed there at the repeated request of a person of distinction, to whom he had obligations. To look the world in the face without a blush was neither his voluntary act, nor is it conformable to his character.

‡ Verses occasioned by Mr. Addison’s “ Dialogues on Medals.”

a few days' work of an engraver will, in the next age, be preferred to the labours of his life?\*

But the engraved portrait of an author, whatever is the fate of his works, might still remain an honorary memorial of him. There is much the same kind of existence in the shadow of a man's person, that there is in the sound of his name, the utmost a posthumous fame can attain to; an existence which numbers have too eagerly sought for, with infinite disquiet to themselves and the rest of mankind.†

As painters and engravers of portraits have met with encouragement in England, I flatter myself that this first attempt towards a methodical catalogue of English heads will meet with pardon, if not with approbation, from the curious; which I am persuaded it would more easily do, if the reader knew under what disadvantages the author, who lives in the obscurity of the country, has laboured in the course of the work.

\* It appears from the 186th Epigram of the XIV. book of Martial, where, speaking of Virgil's works, he says,

“ Quam brevis immensus cepit membrana Maronem !  
Ipsi vultus prima tabella gerit ;”

that it was a custom among the ancients for authors to prefix their pictures to their works. This is mentioned in the “ Menagiana,” tom. i. p. 141, where there is still further proof of the antiquity of this practice.

† At page 173 of Vincentii Paravicini “ Singularia de Virtutis Eruditione claris,” Centuriæ tres, Basil. 1713, mention is made of several eminent persons of the last age who would neither have their portraits painted nor engraved. Their number might easily be enlarged, by instances in preceding ages. There is great reason to believe that some of these persons could, by no means, be persuaded to have their pictures drawn, lest witches and sorcerers should make use of them for incantations. Others have declined it from pride, which frequently assumes the guise of modesty. Mons. Dassier, the medallist, as well as De la Tour, the painter, could not prevail on Baron Montesquieu to sit for his portrait, till the former, with an air of pleasantry, said to him, “ Do not you think that there is as much pride in refusing my request as there would appear in granting it?” Upon this he presently yielded.

I shall only add, that the collector of prints might farther improve himself in the knowledge of personal history from engraved coins and medals.\* In Speed's "Chronicle" are medals of as many of the Roman emperors as had any concern with Britain; a considerable number of coins of the Saxon, Danish, and Anglo-Saxon kings; and a complete series of coins and seals from William the Conqueror to James the First, cut in wood with great exactness, from the originals in the Cotton Collection, by Christopher Switzer. In the old and new editions of Camden's "Britannia," are various coins from the same collection. Mr. Evelyn has published a book of medals in folio; Vertue has engraved an elegant volume in quarto of the medals of the famous Simon; Dr. Ducarel has published a curious book of coins of our ancient kings; and Mr. Folkes a collection from the Conquest, in sixty-one plates.† There are also several plates in Dr. Hickes's "Thesaurus;" a large one in Mr. Thoresby's "Museum;" and a great variety of medals struck in the reigns of William and Mary, Anne, and George the First, engraved for the "Continuation of Rapin's History." Some of our English coins were engraved by Francis Perry; and there are many engravings in Mr. Snelling's "Treatises of the Gold, Silver, and Copper Coinage of England."

Note, that the heads in each class of the first article are placed according to the order of the reigns in which the persons flourished. The prints described by *large h. sh.* i. e. large half sheet, are such as are sometimes printed on paper of the imperial size, or on an ordinary sheet. Such as are distinguished by *Illust. Head.* belong to the set of portraits

\* Much may be learned also from tombs and cenotaphs.

† There are some plates of coins in Martin Leake's "Historical Account of English Money," second edit. 1745; 8vo.

engraved by Houbbraken and Vertue. When the names of Stent, Cooper, &c. are simply mentioned in the descriptions of prints, they denote that these people sold, or wrought them off at the rolling-press. Dates of promotions, in the margin, relate precisely to the rank or office in which the persons stand in their respective classes.

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TO

## The Memory

OF THE

REVEREND JAMES GRANGER,

AUTHOR OF THIS WORK,

Who, on the Sunday after Easter (when the Sacrament is administered in the Church of Shiplake, in Oxfordshire, of which he was Vicar, as well as on Easter-Sunday itself), was seized with an Apoplectic fit, while at the Communion-table there, after having gone through the duties of the Desk and Pulpit as usual; and notwithstanding every medical assistance, died early the next morning, April 15, 1776.

His death was similar to that of the Cardinal de Berulle.

More happy end what saint e'er knew!  
To whom like mercy shewn!  
His Saviour's death in rapturous view  
And unperceived his own.—ANN. REG.



# BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

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## ARTICLE I.

FROM EGBERT TO HENRY VIII.

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### CLASS I.

KINGS, AND OTHERS, OF THE ROYAL FAMILIES  
OF ENGLAND.

**EGBERT**, king of the West Saxons, first monarch of all England ; *a medallion, from a silver coin; Vertue sculp. half sheet. Engraved for Rapin's "History."* There is a set of heads by Vertue, for the 8vo. edition of the same book.

The history of England, during the Heptarchy, is perhaps the least interesting, and the most barren of great events, of any history of the like period in the annals of any nation. It is an almost uninterrupted series of violence, wars, and massacres, among petty tyrants, most of whom were a disgrace to the human species. Egbert, who was born with talents to conquer and to govern, reduced the Heptarchy into one kingdom ; and defended his new conquest with the same vigour as he acquired it. *Ob. 838.*

Began their Reigns.

Anno 827.  
Rapin.

**ÆLFREDUS MAGNUS, &c.** *Vertue sc. half sheet. 871.* From an ancient picture at University College in Oxford ; also from an ancient stone head now in Oxford. At the

Began their Reigns. *bottom of the plate he is represented as a common minstrel playing in the Danish camp.*

The story of his going into the enemy's camp in this disguise is extremely improbable; as it is not mentioned by Asser bishop of Sherborne, who was contemporary with Alfred, and the most authentic writer of his life.\*

*ÆLFREDUS MAGNUS; Virtue sc. 8vo.*

*ÆLFREDUS MAGNUS; a small head-piece, Virtue sc.*

*ÆLFREDUS MAGNUS; a small tail-piece, Virtue sc.*

These three last were engraved for Asser's "Life of King Alfred," published by Mr. Wise, 8vo. 1722.

*ALFREDUS Saxonum rex; Faber f. 1712, large 4to.  
one of the set of Founders.†*

A head of *ALFRED*; from a manuscript in the Bodleian Library. *M. Burghers sc.*

The title of Great, which has been lavished on the destroyers and plunderers of mankind, was never more deservedly given than to Alfred, who had in his character a happy mixture of every great and good quality that could dignify or adorn a prince. Having rescued his country from slavery, he enacted excellent laws, built a fleet, restored learning, and laid the foundation of the English constitution. *Ob. 900*, as Carte has sufficiently proved in his "History of England," vol. i. p. 316. The monument at Driffield in Yorkshire, erected in memory of Alfred, a learned king of the Northumbrians, who died in 704, has been mistaken for this king's, who was buried at Winchester.

*EDGAR REX; J. Strutt del. et sculp. in Strutt's  
"Regal Antiquities," plate 1.*

"Edgar is here delineated as piously adoring our blessed Saviour, who appears above, seated on a globe to shew his empire, and supported by four angels, emblems of the four gospels: under his

\* See what an ingenious writer has said upon this subject, in the "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," vol. i. p. 16.

† This set of prints, done in mezzotinto, by John Faber the elder, are in large 4to. or small folio. They have been printed with the addition of borders, and some of them have been retouched, and published by Purker.

feet are two folding-doors, in his left hand he holds the book of judgment which is to be opened at the last day, &c. Began their Reigns.

“ This engraving is taken from a curious and ancient illumination found in a book of grants, given by King Edgar himself to Winchester Cathedral ; it is dated A. D. 966. See *Strutt*. ”

**CANUTE the DANE** ; *Vertue sc. h. sh. From a silver coin, folio and 8vo.* 1017.

Canute possessed himself of the kingdom after his countrymen had struggled for it above two hundred years. In the beginning of his reign he struck terror into his subjects, by the many sacrifices he made to his crown, and by the rigour of his administration. But when he found himself in secure possession of the throne, he relaxed the reins of government, and grew popular. In the latter part of his life, to atone for his many acts of violence, he built churches, endowed monasteries, and imported relics ;\* and had indeed a much better title to saintship than many of those that disgrace the Roman calendar. *Ob. 1036.*

**EDWARD the CONFESSOR** ; *from his great seal. Ob. 1066. R. Cooper sc.*

EDWARD the CONFESSOR, with his QUEEN EDITHA, EARL GOODWIN, &c. at a banquet, in *Strutt's "Regal Antiquities."*

EDWARD the CONFESSOR, in *Strutt's "Dresses," plate 28.*

EDWARD the CONFESSOR ; drawn and engraved by James Smith, from the altar window of Rumford Church, h. sh. This window is modern.

There is an ancient wooden print of him in Caxton's “ Lives of the Saints.”

Edward the Confessor was more celebrated for his piety, justice, and humanity, than his capacity for government. His denying the rights of the marriage-bed to his amiable Queen Editha, is extolled by the monkish writers as a signal instance of heroic chas- 1041.

\* He commissioned an agent at Rome to purchase St. Augustine's arm for one hundred talents of silver and one of gold ; a much greater sum than the finest statue of antiquity would then have sold for.

Began their Reigns. tity, and contributed to gain him the title of Saint and Confessor. He was the first that touched for the king's evil.\* Ob. 5 Jan. 1066. Canonized by Alexander the Third, 1165.

**HAROLD**, *slain by an arrow, in Strutt's "Regal Antiquities."*

**HAROLD**, *a whole length; an outline only, from F. Montfaucon's "Monumens de la Monarchie Françoise," vol. i. p. 402. It is the first plate in Dr. Ducarel's "Anglo-Norman Antiquities."*

1065. Harold, son of Earl Godwin by his second wife, the niece of Canute, was for his virtues, as well as his great and amiable qualities, worthy of the throne which he ascended upon the death of the Confessor, his brother-in-law. The English were happy under his administration, during the reign of that bigoted and weak prince. He greatly fell at the battle of Hastings, and with him the liberties of his country, 14 Oct. 1066.

**K. WILLIAM the CONQUEROR; G. Virtue sc. h. sh. After three silver coins of him, and a small illumination in "Domesday Book."†**

\* Mr. Whiston imputes the cure of the evil to the prayer used at the time of touching; (James v. 14.) Mr. Carte to the royal touch; and he endeavours to prove the power of curing to be hereditary. See Whiston's "Life," by himself, and Carte's "History of England."

† The most authentic prints of our monarchs extant, are the large heads engraved by Virtue; who has also engraved the heads of the kings from the Conquest, in one quarto plate; and another set, consisting of four plates in 8vo. for Salmon's "Chronological Historian." In Rastell's Chronicle, entitled, "The Pastyme of the People," are folio prints of the kings of England, from the Conqueror to Richard III. They are whole lengths, cut in wood, and have uncommon merit for that age. Holland, who published the "Heroologia Anglicæ," has also published a volume of heads of the kings, from the Conquest to the year 1618. These prints are the same with those in Martin's "Chronicle," except the title and head of William I. Hondius has engraved many heads of our kings; and Vandrebanc a set after Lutterel's drawings. Virtue's large heads have been copied for a "History of England," published by Walker, under the name of James Robinson, Esq. It should be observed, that Vandrebanc engraved the prints of our kings and queens to Elizabeth; and that the series, done for Kennet's "Complete History," is continued to Anne by other hands. Several of them, cut in wood, are in "Grafton's Chronicle." There is also a set in wood published by T. T. (Thomas Timmes), 1597, see Ames's "Hist. of Printing," p. 432. The set of etchings, in 8vo. whole lengths, from William I. to Elizabeth, are for the most part ideal; their arms are upon their shields.

WILLIAM I. 8vo. G. *Vertue sc.*

WILLIAM I. oval. R. E. (*Elstracke.*)

WILLIAM the CONQUEROR, duke of Normandy, &c. R. *Elstracke sc.* *Are to be sold by Compton Holland: scarce.*

WILLIAM the CONQUEROR, *a whole length; formerly painted on a wall of the abbey of St. Stephen, at Caen, in Normandy. Copied from Montfaucon's "Monumens de la Monarchie Françoise," t. i. p. 55.\* In Dr. Ducarel's "Anglo-Gallic Coins," plate 6, No. 75.†*

WILLIAM the CONQUEROR, *attended by his guards, and conferring a grant of lands on Alan, earl of Bretagne: a curious print, before "Registrum Honoris de Richmond," published from his "Domesday Book," by Roger Gale, 1722, fol.*

These prints of William the Conqueror are very unlike each other. Accuracy of drawing is not to be expected in an age, in which the generality of artists had not arrived at sufficient precision to distinguish between a monkey and a man.

William, duke of Normandy, gained a complete victory over Harold at the battle of Hastings, in which above thirty thousand men were slain. On the spot where this decisive battle was fought, he erected an abbey of Benedictines, the remains of which lately belonged to the Lord Viscount Montacute of Cowdray, near Midhurst, in Sussex. Upon his accession to the throne, he endeavoured to reconcile himself to a people, who could by no means be reconciled to him, by the gentle methods of lenity and indulgence. But finding the nation extremely averse from a foreign yoke, however easy, he ruled with all the rigour and jealousy of a conqueror.—*Ob. 9 Sept.*

1066.

Sometimes  
written  
Montagu.

Another set, from the Conqueror to Charles II. is in Matthew Stephenson's "Florus Britannicus," 1662, fol. A considerable number of these are done by Elstracke, and some by Delaram: the plates are nearly of a quarto size. The best impressions were published by Compton Holland, in a set entitled "Baziologia," 1618. George King has engraved folio prints of several of our monarchs: many of their heads are in Gardiner's "History of the Coal Trade at Newcastle."

\* In this book are various monumental effigies of our ancient monarchs, some of which are copied in Dr. Ducarel's "Anglo-Norman Antiquities."

† In the first letter of this book, is a good account of the writers on English coins.

Began their Reigns. 1087. The survey taken in this reign of all the lands in England,\* called "Domesday Book," is the most ancient record in the kingdom, and is of singular use in regulating assessments, ascertaining limits, &c.

**WILLIAM II. R. E. (Elstracke.) Sold by Compton Holland, afterward used in Hayward's "Lives of William I. II. and Henry I."** 1613.

**WILLIAM II. in Hume's "England," 8vo. 1803. C. Warren sc.**

**WILLIAM II. surnamed RUFUS; Virtue sc. h. sh. Done after the two silver coins assigned to him by the Antiquaries.**

9 Sept. 1087. William Rufus, who found the kingdom totally subdued to his hands, ruled with more lenity than his father; but he was in his nature disposed to be equally violent and tyrannical; and his avarice,† which seems to have been his predominant passion, prompted him to be more rapacious. He built the city of Carlisle,‡ the Tower of London, Westminster Hall, and London Bridge.

**HENRICUS I. REX; Virtue sc. h. sh. From a silver coin; and partly from a broad seal of wax, now extant.**

**HENRY I. in Hume's "England," 8vo. J. Delatre sc.**

**HENRY I. &c. R. E. Compton Holland.**

Henry I. youngest son of William the Conqueror, gained the crown by usurpation, and defended it with vigour and dexterity.

\* The three northern counties were not surveyed.—*Lord Hailes.*

† When I see imperial works, &c. executed by William Rufus, I doubt as to the charge of avarice: that he was tyrannical, I doubt not; and it is plain enough, that like the late King of Prussia and the late Emperor Joseph, he could not conceal his hatred and contempt of received opinions in religious matters.—*Ibid.*

William Rufus built so large a part of Carlisle,\* that he has been considered as the founder of that city, which is of greater antiquity. It was destroyed by the Danes, and began to be rebuilt by William the Conqueror. Some of Rufus's buildings are remarkably magnificent.

\* Not the city, but the castle. *Vid. Chro. Sax. p. 198.—Lord Hailes.*

His engaging person and address, his courage, learning, and eloquence, have been much celebrated. The greatest blemish of his reign was his putting out the eyes of his elder brother, and confining him twenty eight years in Cardiffe Castle, in Glamorganshire.\* In 1110, he began to restore learning in the university of Cambridge. The first great council of the nation, by some called a parliament, was assembled in this reign.†

Began  
their  
Reigns.  
1100.

**MATILDA, QUEEN.** *J. Strutt sc. in Strutt's "Regal Antiquities," plate 34.*

"Matilda, first wife to King Henry the First, was daughter to Malcolm, the third king of Scotland: her mother was Margaret, daughter to Edward the son of Edmund Ironside, king of England. She was married to the king, and crowned queen on St. Martin's day A. D. 1100. She died 1118." See Strutt.

**KING STEPHEN;** *Vertue sc. h. sh. From a silver coin. The head of the Empress Matilda, in the same plate, is from a parchment roll in the Herald's Office.*

**STEPHEN,** *in Hume's "England, 1803, 8vo."* *J. Neagle sc.*

**STEPHEN, a valiant prince.** *Compton Holland.*

Stephen, earl of Bologne and Mortaigne, upon the death of Henry I. seized the crown, which had been settled on the Empress Matilda, the sole descendant of that monarch, who came into England to assert her right. Hostilities presently commenced in every quarter of the kingdom, and were carried on with the highest animosity,

Dec. 2  
1135.

\* In the choir of the cathedral at Gloucester is a cumbent figure of Robert Curt-hose, cross-legged, in the posture of a knight-templar, cut in Irish oak. It is said to be above six hundred years old; but the best judges of antiquity conclude, both from the sculpture and preservation, that it is of a later date. Leland, in the fourth volume of his "Itinerary," says, "There is on his tomb an image of wood paynted, made longe since his death." See a most satisfactory account of this effigy in Sandford's "Genealogical History."

There is an exact etching of the head of Robert, by Bretherton, done from a drawing in the possession of Joseph Gulston, Esq. which was taken by Vertue from the tomb at Gloucester.

Lord Lyttelton, in effect, contradicts the story of putting out the eyes of this weak and unfortunate prince. See "Hist. of Hen. II." vol. i. p. 156, third edit.

† A parliament—and so it was, but not therefore any thing like modern parliaments. *In nostro Parlemento*, says Ingulphus, of an assembly of the great.—*Lord Hailes.*

Began their Reigns. and with various success, to near the end of this reign. During this period, a spirit of independence prevailed among the barons,\* who, taking advantage of the weakness of the government, built a great number of castles and fortresses, which were demolished by Henry II.

**HENRY II.** *Vertue sc. h. sh. From the effigy on his monument at Fontevraud, in Anjou, where he was buried. Vertue took it from the engraving in Montfaucon's "Antiquities."*

**HENRY II.** *in Hume's "England."* *J. Neagle sc.*

**HENRY II.** *Compton Holland.*

1154. Henry II. the first king of the house of Anjou, or Plantagenet, was endowed with qualities which raised his character above any of his predecessors. He, with a noble spirit, asserted the independency of his kingdom, in opposition to papal usurpation, annexed Ireland to the English crown, and obliged the King of Scotland to do him homage.† His courage and conduct as a soldier, his wisdom as a legislator, and his impartiality as a dispenser of justice, were, like the rest of his accomplishments of body and mind, far above the level of the princes of this age.

**RICHARDUS I.** *G. Vertue sc. h. sh. From the statue on his monument at Fontevraud.*

**RICHARD I.** *in Hume's "England," 8vo. C. Pye sc.*

**RICHARD I.** *in the "Royal and Noble Authors," by Park, 1806. E. Bocquet sc.*

**RICHARD THE RIGHT VALIANT PRINCE,** *Compton Holland.*

\* The nobility in general were anciently called barons. And they were so, and they are so at this day; *duke, marquis, earl, viscount, lord*, have different ranks among themselves; but, with respect to the people, or the king, they are all *barons*. The king's vassals, held to be of less eminence or opulence than the barons having a seat in the upper house, appear not in *person*, but by *proxy*; and they are huddled in with a multitude of vassals of the crown, such by *taxation*, not *jurisdiction*.—*Lord Hailes.*

† For the estates in England, which were possessed by that king. Mr. Granger speaks ambiguously; I wish that all his countrymen had done so too: even my honoured friend Lord Lyttelton speaks, with the vulgar, as to the homage of the kingdom of Scotland.—*Ibid.*

The saint-errantry of Richard, who sacrificed all other views to the glory of the crusade, was productive of much misery to himself and his subjects ; and is an instance, among a thousand others, that offensive and enterprising valour may be a worse quality than cowardice itself. He was but eight months in his kingdom during a reign of ten years.

Began  
their  
Reigns.  
July 6,  
1189.

**JOHANNES REX** ; *Vertue sc. h. sh. From the effigy on his tomb at Worcester, which very nearly resembles the broad seal of him.*

**JOHANNES REX, &c.** *Sold by Peake.*

**JOHN, in Hume's "England," 8vo.** *Trotter sc.*

**JOHN, KING OF ENGLAND, &c.** *Compton Holland.*

This weak and infamous prince tamely suffered his foreign dominions to be ravished from him by the King of France,\* and even surrendered his crown to the Pope's legate. Overawed by a confederacy of his barons, he signed and sealed the famous deed called Magna Charta, in Runè Mead, betwixt Windsor and Staines. His whole administration was without vigour, and yet arbitrary and tyrannical ; which rendered him, at the same time, the object of hatred and contempt. The story of his being poisoned at Swinshead Abbey, in Lincolnshire, rests on no good foundation.†

April 6,  
1199.

**HENRICUS III.** *Vertue sc. h. sh. From his monument at Westminster.*

**HENRY III.** and Queen ELEANOR, *in one plate ; prefixed to Mr. Walpole's "Anecdotes of Painting."* It was taken from a window in the church of Boxhill, in Sussex. The original is now at Strawberry Hill.‡

\* Rather "saw them ravished :" no exertion of his could have protected them.—*Lord Hailes.*

† July 17, 1797, while the cathedral church of Worcester was under a general repair, the shrine of this monarch being opened, the remains appeared entire, his robes undecayed, excepting the colour, which was undiscernible ; the figure measured five feet five inches ; the stone coffin lay even with the surface of the church. See the account by Mr. Valentine Green.

‡ The use of painted glass in our churches is thought to have commenced about this era. See an ingenious pamphlet, intitled "Ornaments of Churches considered," p. 94.

Began their Reigns. **HENRY III.** in Hume's "England," 8vo. J. M. Delatre sc.

**HENRY III.** R. Elstracke sc. Compton Holland.

Oct. 19, 1216. Henry III. though a better man, can scarcely be said to have been a better politician than his father. He wanted that dignity and firmness of character which is necessary to procure respect and maintain authority. His haughty barons, at the head of whom was the Earl of Leicester, taking advantage of the errors of his government, and the imbecility of his nature, made large advances towards independency; and, for a time, deprived him of his throne. The civil broils of this reign, however calamitous, were productive of a spirit of liberty, which diffused itself through the whole body of the people. The first approach towards the present method of assembling parliaments was at this period, which was the era of the arts in England.\* A great part of the present structure of Westminster Abbey was built by this king.

Eleanor, queen of Henry III. was second daughter to Raymond, earl of Provence. The marriage and coronation of this princess were celebrated with such pomp and festivity as had never been seen in England before on the like occasion. The most memorable circumstance in her life, is her raising a very powerful army in France, to rescue the king her husband, who was detained in custody by the Earl of Leicester. This formidable army, which threatened the liberty of the kingdom, was prevented from landing by contrary winds.

**EDWARD I.** *Vertue sc. h. sh. From the remains of an ancient statue, over the gate of Caernarvon Castle. He is represented in the ornaments, sitting as umpire between Baliol and Bruce.*

**EDWARD I.** in Hume's "England," 8vo. Milton sc.

**THE NOBLE AND VICTORIOUS PRINCE EDWARD.**  
(Elstracke.)

Nov. 16, 1272. Edward I. completed the conquest of Wales, and ordered all their bards to be put to death.† He afterward conquered Scotland, re-

\* See "Anecdotes of Painting."

† That Edward I. ordered all the Welsh bards to be put to death is, I suspect, not true in any sense but this, that *all* the Welsh bards were engaged in what he consi-

ceived a formal resignation of the crown from the hands of John Baliol, and brought from thence the stone which was regarded as the palladium of that kingdom. His character as a legislator was such, that it gained him the appellation of the English Justinian.\* His ambition ever prompted him to great designs, which his personal courage and vigour of mind enabled him to execute.

There is a print of Llewlyn ap Griffith, the last Prince of Wales of British blood, engraved for "A true (though a short) Account of the ancient Britons, &c. by J. L. a Cambro-Briton," Lond. 1716. 4to. but there is no reason to believe that this is a real portrait.

**EDWARDUS II.** *Vertue sc. h. sh. From his tomb at Gloucester.*

**EDWARDUS SECUNDUS, &c.** *Coll. Orielensis Fundr. 1324. J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

**EDWARD II.** *in Hume's "England," 1803, 8vo. C. Armstrong sc.*

**EDWARD II.** *"Royal and Noble Authors," by Park, 1806. Bocquet sc.*

**EDWARD II.** *in the "Oxford Almanack," 1746.*

**EDWARD II.** *(Elstracke.) Compton Holland.*

This may be called the reign of favourites, of an imperious and intriguing queen, and a factious nobility, rather than of the pageant who sat on the throne, whose weakness and misconduct soon precipitated the kingdom into all those disorders which are the natural effects of an unsettled constitution under a feeble administration.

During this confusion, the royal favourites, Gaveston and the two Spencers, were sacrificed to the jealous rage of the rebellious barons; and, in conclusion, the wretched king was dethroned and fell a victim to the criminal passion of Isabel his queen, and Mortimer her gallant.

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dered to be rebellion. I take some merit to myself as having been the first historian who attempted to speak fairly of Edward I. and to develope his character! My subject did not lead into many particulars which belong to English history.—*Lord Hailes.*

\* "The English Justinian" is an ambiguous commendation. The emperor of that name was extremely versatile in his measures: thus affording evidence but too apparent of a weak sovereign, or of a servile administration. Wise politicians never make any important changes in jurisprudence, without sufficient and obvious reason.

Began  
their  
Reigns.

Began their Reigns. **EDWARD III.** *Vertue sc. h. sh. From an ancient painting in Windsor Castle.*

**EDWARD III.** *R. White sc. engraved for Brady's "History of England."* *The two first Edwards were engraved by White, for the same book.*

**EDWARDUS III.** *Sapientia fortē, h. sh.*

**EDWARDUS III.** *Sceptre and globe, hat buttoned with a diamond, 8vo.*

**EDWARDUS III.** *copied from the next above, fol.*

**EDWARDUS III.** *whole length, completely armed; engraved for Barnes's "History of Edward the Third."* *This was evidently done from the old portrait of this king at St. James's.*

**EDWARD III.** *in Hume's "England," 1803, 8vo. Anker Smith.*

**EDWARD III.** *in the "Oxford Almanack, 1761."*

**EDWARD III.** *R. E. sculp. Compton Holland.*

Jan. 25, 1327. **Edward the Third** raised his own and the national character to a greater height than any of our English monarchs had done before or have done after him. His valour, conduct, and fortune, are equally the objects of our admiration: but he acquired more solid glory by his domestic government than by all the splendour of his victories. His ambition seems to have been rather to humble than to crush his enemies; and he was satisfied with the arms and title of the King of France, and a small part of his territories, when it was in his power to have made himself master of that kingdom.

He gained the victory at Cressy, Aug. 26, 1346, and instituted the order of the garter\* April 23, 1349. Wool began to be ma-

\* In Rastell's "Chronicle," l. vi. under the life of Edward III. is the following curious passage. "About the 19 ycre of this kinge, he made a solempne feest at Wyndesore, and a great justes and turnement, where he devysed, and perfyted substaneally, the order of the knyghtes of the garter; howe be it some afferme that this order began fyrist by Kyng Rycharde, Cure de Lyon, at the sege of the citye of Acres; wher, in his great necessyte, there were but 26 knyghtes that fymely and surely abode by the kinge; where he caused all them to were thonges of blew leyther about theyr legges. And afterwarde they were called the knyghtes of the blew thonge." I am obliged for this passage to John Fenn, Esq. a curious and ingenious

nufactured here by the Flemings in this reign ; and gold was said to be first coined.\* The largest silver coins were groats and half-groats.

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**PHILIPPA REGINA** ; *Murray p. Faber f. whole length, h. sh. mezzo.* This print was engraved from a painting at Queen's College, in Oxford. The face was taken from an ancient stone head of Philippa, which was over the back gate of that college next to Edmund Hall.

**PHILIPPA, QUEEN OF EDWARD III.** from her monumental effigy ; a singularly-curious costume of the head-dress of the time. *R. Cooper sc.*

Philippa, queen of Edward III. was a daughter of the Count of Hainault. While the king her husband was in France, the northern counties were invaded by David, king of Scotland, at the head of above fifty thousand men. This heroic princess assembled an army of about twelve thousand, of which she appointed the Lord Percy general ; and not only ventured to approach the enemy, but rode through the ranks of the soldiers ; exhorting every man to do his duty ; and would not retire from the field, till the armies were on the point of engaging. In this memorable battle, the King of Scots was taken prisoner. The story of the condemned citizens of Calais, said to have been saved at the intercession of Philippa, is of very doubtful authority.

Oct. 17,  
1346.

**EDWARD, prince of Wales and Aquitaine, (first) duke of Cornwall** ; *Vertue sc. h. sh.* From the monumental effigy on his tomb at Canterbury. He is represented, in the ornaments beneath the head, as presenting John, king of France, and David, king of Scots, to his father.

gentleman of East Dereham, in Norfolk, who is in possession of the most rare book whence it is taken. Hence some affirm, that the origin of the garter is to be dated from Richard I.† and that it owes its pomp and splendour to Edward III.

\* There has been a gold coin of Henry III. lately discovered.

† Winstanley, in his "Life of Edward III." says, that the original book of the institution deduces the invention from King Richard I.

Began their Reigns. EDWARDUS, cognom. Niger Princeps; engraved for Barnes's "History." Done from the ancient portrait at St. James's.

EDWARDUS Princeps Walliae; Elstracke sc. small 4to. This has been copied by Vertue, for the octavo edition of Rapin; and by another hand, for Barnes's "History."

EDWARD, prince de Galles, holding a lance, a lion on his breast. From a painting on glass, in the priory church of Bouteville; h. sh.

EDWARD the Black Prince; aged 49, 1376, whole length, in armour; Overton. There is a whole length of him in armour, holding a spear, in Sir Richard Fanshaw's "Lusiad."\*

EDWARD, Prince, in Fuller's "Holy State," by W. Marshall.

EDWARD the most renowned Prince. R. Elstracke sc. Compton Holland.

"Mr. Onslow, the late Speaker, had a head† of the Black Prince, which, there is great reason to believe, was painted at the time. It is not very ill done: it represents him in black armour, embossed with gold, and with a golden lion on his breast. He has a hat on, with a white feather, and a large ruby, exactly in the shape of the rough ruby still in the crown. He appears lean and pale, as he was towards the end of his life. This very curious picture came out of Betchworth Castle, in Surry." "Anecd. of Painting," vol. i. p. 26, 2d edit.—This is engraved in the "Antiquarian Repertory," by R. Godfrey.

\* How his print should get there is very extraordinary; it is called Prince Henry of Portugal, and is accompanied with the arms of Portugal, encircled indeed with the garter, and other circumstances belonging to the country of that prince; but then he has the George and garter on, which Prince Henry had no right to. I suppose the plate was engraven for some history of the BLACK PRINCE; and the ignorant printer, wanting a portrait of his Portuguese hero, finding this ready for his purpose, adopted it for his book, without attending to those marks which made it so unfit to be introduced into that place.—Bindley.

It is still in the family.

The Black Prince, with an army of twelve thousand men, engaged the French army near Poictiers, which consisted of above sixty thousand, whom he entirely defeated, and took John, the king of France, prisoner. In this battle he displayed all the military talents of a consummate general; and in his behaviour after it, all that moderation and humanity, especially towards the royal captive, of which none but great minds are capable; and which did him more honour than his victory. *Ob. 8 June, 1376. Etat. 46.*

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**JOAN, PRINCESS OF WALES,** in *Strutt's "Regal Antiquities," plate 35.*

This plate represents Joan, countess of Kent, who became the wife of Edward the Black Prince, in the year 1361. She was the daughter of Edmund, earl of Kent, brother by the father's side to King Edward the Second, and had been twice married before; first, to the valiant Earl of Salisbury, from whom she was divorced; and afterward to the Lord Thomas Holland. She died 1386. See *Strutt.*

**JOHN of GAUNT,** king of Castile and Leon, duke of Lancaster; *Vertue sc. h. sh. Painted on glass, in an ancient window belonging to the library of All Souls Coll. Oxon. The Bible on the left alludes to his promoting Wicliffe's doctrine.\**

**JOHANNES GANDAVENSIS;** sold by Roger Daniel, 4to.

**JOHN OF GAUNT, &c.** in an ermined robe; small.

**JOHN OF GAUNT,** in *Harding's Shakspeare. R. Clamp.*

There is a very ancient painting of him at Badminton, in Gloucestershire, the seat of the Duke of Beaufort.

John of Gaunt, or Ghent, so called from the place of his birth, was the third son of Edward the Third. He enjoyed only the empty title of king of Castile, from his marriage with Constance, second daughter of Peter the Cruel.† Though he was not invested with the power, he had in reality the authority, of a regent

\* I cannot imagine that the book, called here the Bible, had any allusion to the favour shewn to the Wicliffites: such circumstances could not find a place in church windows.—*Lord Hailes.*

† She was a natural daughter of that prince, by Mary de Padilla, his mistress.

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of the kingdom, during the minority of Richard the Second. The haughtiness of this prince rendered him very unpopular. *Ob. 3. Feb. 1399.*

**RICHARD II.** *at his devotion.* *He is represented as young, and kneeling by his three patron saints, John the Baptist, King Edmund, and Edward the Confessor. His robe is adorned with white harts and broom-cods, alluding to his mother's arms and his own name of Plantagenista.* *In the other part of the picture, which consists of two tables, is the Virgin Mary surrounded with angels, to whom the king addresses his devotions.* On two brass plates affixed to the original picture, which is in the collection of the Earl of Pembroke, is engraved the following inscription :

“*The invention of painting in oil, 1410.*”

*The picture was painted in 1377. It was in the royal collection, but was given by James the Second to Lord Castlemain. The print was engraved by Hollar, in 1639; h. sh.*

**RICHARDUS II.** *Grisoni delin. Vertue sc. 1718, whole length, sh.* *Engraved from a drawing in the collection of Mr. Talman the architect, which was taken before the ancient picture, in the choir of St. Peter's, Westminster, was painted upon.*

**RICHARDUS II.** *from the same original as the foregoing; Vertue sc. h. sh.* *In the scroll is represented his resignation of his crown.*

**RICHARD II.** *engraved by R. White, for Brady's "History of England," fol.*

**RICHARD II.** *Grisoni delin. in Harding's Shakspeare. W. N. Gardiner sc.*

**RICHARD II.** *from the original in the Jerusalem Chamber. J. T. Smith sc. 1791.*

RICHARD II. *in Hume's "England."* C. Armstrong sc.

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RICHARD II. *in "Royal and Noble Authors," by Park.* Bocquet sc.

RICHARD II. R. E. sc. Compton Holland.

There are several curious historical portraits of Richard II. &c. in Strutt's "Regal Antiquities."

Richard the Second, a prince of a mean genius, was neither beloved nor revered by his people. The contempt for his person naturally extended itself to his government, and subjected him to the tyranny of his nobility. His impatience of this subjection impelled him to several acts of violence, from which his nature seems to have been averse. His uncle, the duke of Gloucester, was assassinated by his orders; and he unjustly detained the estate of Henry duke of Lancaster, by whose procurement he was dethroned and murdered. The authors who lived nearest to his own time inform us that he was starved to death.

June 21,  
1377.

ANNE OF BOHEMIA, QUEEN TO RICHARD II. *The coronation, in Strutt's "Regal Antiquities," p. xviii.*

There is a fine monumental effigy of her, with Richard II. on his tomb, in Westminster Abbey.

Anne, daughter of the Emperor Charles IV. and sister of Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia, and the queen of King Richard the Second, died at Sheene, in Surrey, 1395.

HENRICUS IV. *Vertue sc. h. sh. From the ancient portraits of him at Kensington,\* and at Hampton Court in Herefordshire.*

HENRY IV. *in Hume's "England."* Delatre sc.

HENRY IV. *in Harding's Shakspeare.* C. Knight sc.

HENRY IV. Compton Holland.

\* The set of kings at Kensington, whence Vertue, for want of better, took several heads, were all painted by one hand, and are certainly not original. There is another set still worse, in the same place. One of the sets, probably the better, came from Lord Cornwallis's gallery, at Culford, in Suffolk, and were begged of him by Queen Caroline. There is another set at Hardwick, and others elsewhere, equally unauthentic. I owe this note and other additions and corrections to Mr. Horace Walpole.

Began their Reigns.  
Sept. 29, 1399.

Several prints of him when Duke of Lancaster, are in Strutt's "Regal Antiquities."

Henry, son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, obtained the crown by usurpation, and held it by the sword; a tenure which gave him perpetual disquietude, and afterward opened such a scene of blood and cruelty as is hardly to be paralleled in any history; and it was not closed, till the two houses of York and Lancaster were united in the person of Henry the Seventh. The act for burning heretics was passed in this reign, and one of the Lollards was burnt.

**HENRICUS V.** *Vertue sc. h. sh. From an ancient picture in the palace at Kensington. At the bottom is a representation of his marriage.*

**HENRY V.** *Elstracke sc. 4to.*

**HENRY V.** *Sold by Roger Daniel, in Lombard-street, 4to. The family of Henry the Fifth, from a curious ancient picture in the collection of James West, Esq. is in the "Anecdotes of Painting." It was engraved by Grignion.*

**HENRY V.** *on his Throne. On his right hand are two ecclesiastics. He who is on the fore-ground, has been conjectured to be the famous Cardinal Lewis de Luxembourg, chancellor of France, afterward bishop of Terrouenne, and archbishop of Rouen, and perpetual administrator of the diocese of Ely. On the other side of the king is a courtier holding a mace of office. It has also been conjectured, that he may represent the Duke of Exeter, third son of John of Gaunt, who signalized his valour at the battle of Azincourt, and on other occasions. The person presenting a book to the King, is John Gallopes, dean of the collegiate church of St. Louis, of Salsoye, in Normandy. He was translator of Cardinal Bonaventure's "Life of Christ," which he presented to Henry, in a manuscript finely illuminated. The print, which is an outline only, is etched with great exactness by the Rev. Mr. Michael Tyson, of Bene't College, in*

*Cambridge, from an illumination done in Henry's time, and belonging to the manuscript which is in the library of that college. This has far greater merit than the generality of illuminated portraits, which are altogether ideal, and drawn with little skill or truth. I have extracted this description of the etching from an account of the illuminated manuscript, written by Mr. Tyson, and printed in a single sheet. The print and this sheet were intended for companions.\**

Began  
their  
Reigns.

HENRY V. in Hume's "England." Neagle sc.

HENRY V. in Harding's Shakspeare. J. Parker sc.

HENRY V. &c. R. E. sculpsit. Compton Holland.

The glory that Henry acquired by his victory in the plains of Azincourt, was equal to that which Edward the Third and his son gained in the fields of Cressy and Poictiers; as his situation, valour, conduct, and fortune, were much the same. He afterward entered into a treaty with the King of France, married Catharine de Valois his only daughter, and was declared regent and heir-apparent to that kingdom.

March 20,  
1413.

"This monarch was so averse to luxury, that he prohibited the use of featherbeds; and, to prevent the English courage from degenerating, designed to follow the method of Lycurgus; being determined, when he should ascend the throne of France, to plough up all the vineyards."—Anstis's "Regist. of the Garter," vol. ii. 320. The English were remarkably abstemious in this age, and long after; Peacham (Gentleman, p. 194.) says, that 'within these fifty or sixty years, it was a rare thing with us in England to see a drunken man,' our nation carrying the name of the most sober and temperate of any other in the world. But since we had to do in the quarrel of the Netherlands, about the time of Sir J. Norris first being there, the custom of drinking and pledging healths was brought over into England.

\* This account of the manuscript was lately reprinted in the second volume of the "Archæologia" of the Society of Antiquaries, where the print is to be seen completely etched. A print from the same original is in Strutt's "Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of England;" a curious work, in which are portraits of our English monarchs, from Edward the Confessor to Henry VIII. besides other portraits of persons of eminence.

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**CATHARINE, QUEEN OF HENRY V.** There is a portrait of her, in the family of Henry, in the first volume of the “Anecdotes of Painting;” but there is little or no reason to believe it authentic: it may, however, serve as a memorial.

**CATHARINE, QUEEN OF HENRY V.** *in Harding's Shakspeare.* S. Harding sc.

Catharine was daughter of Charles VI. of France, and Isabel his queen. Henry, when he first saw her, at the treaty of Melun, was instantly struck with her beauty. It is probable that she was brought thither to captivate the conqueror of her father's kingdom. This princess, who, after the death of Henry, was regarded as dowager of England and France, did not disdain to mix the rose and lily of these kingdoms with the Welsh leek, by descending to a marriage with Owen Tudor, a gentleman of a fine person and address, whom she fell in love with at Windsor, where he attended the court.\*

**EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES,** son to Henry VI. *from a drawing in the British Museum.* S. Harding sc. *in Harding's Shakspeare.*

**EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, WITH LADY ANNE AND RICHARD III. &c.** *in Strutt's “Regal Antiquities,” plate xlviij.*

\* In the annotations subjoined to Drayton's epistle from Owen Tudor to Queen Catharine, is the following passage: “Owen Tudor, being a courtly and active gentleman, commanded once to dance before the queene, in a turne (not being able to recover himselfe), fell into her lap, as she sat upon a little stoole, with many of her ladies about her.”†

Sir John Wynne tells us, that “Queen Catharine, being a French woman borne, knew no difference between the English and Welsh nation; until, her marriage being published, Owen Tudor's kindred and countrey were objected to disgrace him, as most vile and barbarous, which made her desirous to see some of his kinsmen. Whereupon he brought to her presence, John ap Meredith, and Howell ap Llewelyn ap Howell, his neare cosens, men of goodly stature and personage, but wholly destitute of bringing up and nurture; for when the Queen had spoken to them in diverse languages, and they were not able to answer her, she said they were the goodliest dumbe creatures that ever she saw.”—“Hist. of the Gweddif Family,” p. 69.

† The gentlemen sat on high chairs, the ladies before them on low stools:—this fashion, so unlike modern manners, continued throughout the reign of James I.—Lord Hailes.

Edward, prince of Wales, was the only child of King Henry and Queen Margaret, and had an hereditary interest in the quarrel of his own house with that of York. After the battle of Hexham, he fled with his unfortunate mother into a forest; where, after being plundered, and observing another robber approach her with his naked sword, she courageously advanced to meet him, and, presenting the young prince, said, "Here, my friend, I commit to your care the safety of your king's son." The trust was duly honoured by the man, who afforded the royal fugitives every assistance in his power. Prince Edward afterward married Lady Anne, daughter of the Earl of Warwick. He was murdered at Tewkesbury, Anno 1471, in the 18th year of his age.

**HENRY VI.** *Vertue sc. h. sh. Painted on board, in the palace of Kensington. His character is alluded to in the ornaments.*

**HENRICUS VI. &c.** *Coll. Regalis Cantab. A°. 1441. Fundr. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.—In the "Anecdotes of Painting," is a print of his marriage, engraved from an ancient picture at Strawberry Hill. In the Horæ Beatæ Maria Virginis totius anni secundum Novem Sarum. Paris, per Fr. Regnault, 1535, is a prayer to Saint Henry (Henry VI.) together with his portrait.*

**HENRY VI.** *whole length. F. Bartolozzi sc.*

**HENRY VI.** *whole length, painted on glass, in King's College, Cambridge. Bretherton sc.*

**HENRY VI.** *in Harding's Shakspeare. W. N. Gardiner sc.*

**HENRY VI.** *with a view of King's College, in Wilson's "Cambridge," 8vo. E. Harding, 1801.*

**HENRY VI.** *in Hume's "England," 1803, 8vo. Rhodes sc.*

**HENRY VI.** *in "Royal and Noble Authors," by Park. Bocquet sc.*

**HENRY VI. &c.** *R. E. sculpsit. Compton Holland.*

Began  
their  
Reigns.

Began  
their  
Reigns.

**HENRY VI.** *kneeling, holding a chalice.* T. Cook sc.  
*prefixed to the Paston, Letters, 4to.*

Aug.  
3,  
1422.

A monk's cowl would have fitted this prince's head much better than a crown. He was a king only in name; and may be said to have reigned under his queen, a woman of a martial spirit. He lost his father's acquisitions in France; a great part of which, to the reproach of the English, was retaken by an army headed by a woman, sprung from the dregs of the people. In the civil war between the Yorkists and Lancastrians in this reign, the greater part of the nobility fell in the field, or by the hand of the executioner; and the throne itself was at length overturned by the prevailing faction. The king is said to have been murdered by Richard, duke of Gloucester.

**MARGARET, QUEEN OF HENRY VI.** *in Harding's Shakspeare.* N. Scheneker sc.

**MARGARETA, HEN. VI.** *uxor, &c.* Coll. Reginæ Cantab. Fundx. 1446. Faber f. large 4to. *The portrait is in the refectory of that college.*

**MARGARET, QUEEN OF HEN. VI.** *holding a crown in one hand, and a truncheon in the other,* 4to.

**MARGARET, with a view of Queen's College, in Wilson's "Cambridge."** E. Harding, 1801.

It is to be questioned, whether either of these portraits of Margaret be of any authority. There is a figure of her in Montfaucon's "Monumens de la Monarchie Françoise." This perhaps, with some, may be still questionable; but it is natural for antiquaries to consider every thing as authentic, which is of undoubted antiquity.

The heroic, but unfortunate Margaret, was ever vigilant and active, while the king her husband slumbered upon the throne. She knew how to act the part of a general as well as that of a queen; and deserved to wear the crown which was wrested from her.

**JOHN, duke of Bedford, regent of France;** *Vertue sc. h. sh.* From a curious limning, in a rich MS. "Common-Prayer Book," presented by himself to King Henry the Sixth, in the possession of the Dutchess Dowager of Portland.

**JOHN, DUKE OF BEDFORD,** *in Harding's Shakspeare.* *S. Harding sc.*

Began  
their  
Reigns.

The Duke of Bedford, who was regent of France in the minority of Henry VI. was one of the most valiant and accomplished princes of his age. He was second brother to Henry V. and nearly resembled that hero in every thing but his good fortune; which was forced to yield to that of Joan of Arc, an enthusiastic visionary, who caused the English to raise the siege of Orleans, and soon after to evacuate their conquests in France. *Ob. 14 Sept. 1435.*

**HUMPHREDUS, dux Glocestriæ,** *in fenestrâ ecclesiæ de Greenwich, in Agro Cantiano;* *a head-piece in the catalogue of the Bodleian Library, over the letter K.*

**HUMPHREY,** duke of Gloucester. *W. N. Gardiner sc. from the original at Strawberry Hill for Harding's Shakspeare.*

**HUMPHREY,** duke of Gloucester. *Gerimia sc. in "Noble Authors," by Park, 1806.*

**HUMPHREY,** duke of Gloucester, *in the "Oxford Almanack," 1742.*

Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, commonly called the Good, was youngest brother to Henry V. and the first founder of the university library in Oxford, which was pillaged of the greatest part of its books, in the reign of Edward VI. Grafton has recorded a remarkable instance of his sagacity.\* A fellow, who affirmed that he was born blind, pretended to have received his sight at St. Alban's shrine. The duke had the curiosity to examine him; and asked of what colour his gown was, and the colours of several other things in the room. He told him the several colours without a moment's hesitation; and the duke, with as little hesitation, ordered him to be set in the stocks as an impostor. This prince's vault, in which his body was preserved in a kind of pickle, was discovered at St. Alban's in the year 1703. *Ob. 1447.*

**EDMOND OF LANGLEY,** duke of York. *R. Clamp sc. from a limning in the British Museum, in Harding's Shakspeare.*

\* Vol. ii. p. 598.

Began  
their  
Reigns.

Edmond Plantagenet (surnamed De Langley, from the place of his birth) was the fifth son of King Edward III. who, by his father, was first created Earl of Cambridge in the thirty-sixth year of his reign; and afterward by his nephew, Richard II. duke of York. He was a person of much valour and conduct in the field, and of great honour in the cabinet. He endeavoured strenuously to support King Richard against Henry of Lancaster. When Henry obtained the throne, he retired from the court, and died at his manor of Langley, where he was interred, 1402.

**RICHARD PLANTAGENET, duke of York.** *E. Harding sc. in the south window of Penrith Church, Cumberland.*

Richard succeeded his uncle Edward as duke of York; and, having been restored to his paternal honours by King Henry VI. (forfeited by his father's treason) soon became one of the most powerful subjects of the day, in estate, dignities, descent, and alliance; and, supported by the family of the Nevils (having married the daughter of Ralph, earl of Westmorland, grand-daughter of John of Gaunt), and other great nobles, boldly urged his pretensions to the crown, which he was on the point of obtaining, when death put an end to his ambitious career at the battle of Wakefield, 1460.

**JAQUELINE, duchess de Gloucester;** *a small head.*

**JACOBA, Hertogen van Bayeren, &c.** *Jacob Folkema sc. 1735, h. sh.* *A fine head; and it has for its companion, Frank Van Boislem, her fourth husband.*

There are several other prints of her; but that fine ancient one, after John Van Eyck, the inventor of painting in oil, is too considerable to be unnoticed. *It is a large h. sh. without the name of the engraver.*

Jacqueline, who was daughter and heir of William VI. of Bavaria, earl of Hainault, was first married to John of France, dauphin of Vienne, son of Charles VI.; next to John, duke of Brabant, cousin-german to Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy. As she lived in no harmony with her second husband, she suffered herself to be carried into England, under a pretence of force; where she was soon married to Humphrey, duke of Gloucester. This marriage embroiled

the duke with Philip, who intended, if possible, to prevent her from having any children. At length the Pope interposed in the quarrel, and annulled the marriage. The duke soon after married Eleanor Cobham. The good duke of Burgundy suffered Jacqueline to enjoy her fourth husband in peace, after he had forced her to resign her dominions to him.

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**CICILY NEVIL**, dutchess of York, *E. Harding sc. 1792, from the south window of Penrith Church, Cumberland.*

Cicily, daughter of Ralph Nevil, earl of Westmorland, and granddaughter of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, married Richard Plantagenet, the third duke of York, and was the mother of King Edward IV., King Richard III., and George duke of Clarence.

**EDWARD IV.** *a wooden print, cut in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.*

**EDWARDUS IV.** *Elstracke sc. 4to.*

**EDWARDUS IV.** *without his name, engraved by R. White, for Rymer's "Faëdera."* It was placed in that book before the reign of Henry V. but is undoubtedly a profile from the whole length of Edward IV. painted by Van Belcamp, which is now over the chimney in one of the apartments at St. James's.

**EDWARD IV.** *Vertue sc. h. sh. From an ancient painting at Kensington Palace. At the bottom is represented his magnificent interview with the King of France, on the bridge of Pequigny, over the Soame.*

**EDWARD IV.** *in Harding's Shakspeare. Parker sc.*

**EDWARD IV.** *in Hume's "England," 8vo. W. Bromley sc.*

**EDWARD IV.** *in Rymer's "Faëdera," R. White sc.*

In Habington's "History of Edward IV." folio, London, 1640, is a portrait of that king in a small escutcheon. At the left hand

Began their Reigns. corner, is a dove sitting on a padlock, with this motto, *HIC HAC HOC TACCATIS.*\*

In a north window of Canterbury Cathedral, as you ascend the steps into the choir, are portraits of Edward IV. his queen, Edward his son, afterwards Edward V. and Richard, duke of Gloucester, painted on glass, with their names under them.

March 4, 1461. Edward IV. of the house of York, opened his way to the crown with the sword. There is a great contrast in the character of this prince; who, in the former part of his reign, was as remarkable for his activity and enterprise, as he was in the latter for his indolence, and his love of pleasure and dissipation. His heart was hardened against every movement of compassion, but extremely susceptible of the passion of love. His unrelenting cruelty toward the Lancastrians was scarcely exceeded by that of Sylla the dictator, towards the Marian faction.

**ELISABETHA**, Edvardi IV. uxor, *Coll. Reginæ, Cantab. Fund<sup>x</sup>. altera, A. D. 1465. J. Faber f. large 4to.*

**ELIZABETH (WOODVILLE)**, in a curious dress, *Faciūs sc. 1803.*

**ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF EDWARD IV.** in *Harding's Shakspeare. Gardiner sc.*

Elizabeth was daughter of Sir Richard Widville, by Jaqueline of Luxemburg, dutchess of Bedford, and widow of Sir John Grey of Groby, who was killed fighting for the house of Lancaster. As her husband's estate was forfeited to the crown, she first appeared before the king as a suppliant, with all the attractives that beauty, heightened by distress, could give her;† and soon found her way to his heart, and to the throne.

**GEORGE, duke of Clarence**, brother to King Edward IV. *Clamp sc. in Harding's Shakspeare.*

\* The intention of the motto and device, as belonging to a royal portrait, may be interpreted thus: *Hic, &c. may each man, each woman, and each thing, keep the king's secrets.* The padlock is no uncommon emblem of secrecy; and the dove, being a bird which never repeats any note but its own, is perhaps equally symbolical of fidelity as well as innocence; and shews the guilt of disclosing the *arcana of state*.

† ————— Lacrymæque decoræ,

Gratior et pulchro veniens in corpo e virtus. VIRG.

GEORGE, duke of Clarence, *in Lord Orford's Works*, 4to.

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George, a younger son of Richard, duke of York, and brother to King Edward IV. married Isabel, eldest daughter of Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick and Salisbury; with whom he joined in confederacy against his brother. He was attainted of high treason, and suffered death by being drowned in a butt of Malmsey wine, 1478.

EDWARD V. *Vertue sc. h. sh. From a limning in a manuscript, now in the library at Lambeth.*

EDWARD V. *prefixed to his "Life."* (W. Hollar.)

EDWARD V. *in Harding's Shakspeare.* S. Harding sc.

EDWARD V. *in Hume's "England," 8vo. Delatre sc.*

EDWARD V. *Compton Holland.*

His cruel uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, after propagating a report of his illegitimacy, is said to have caused him and his brother the Duke of York to be murdered in the Tower, in the eleventh year of his age. See the article of Richard III. See also "Historic Doubts," &c. by Mr. Horace Walpole.

April 9,  
4183.

RICHARD III. *Hollar f. 8vo.*

RICHARD III. *Vertue sc. h. sh. From an ancient original painting on board at Kensington Palace. At the bottom is a dragon overcoming a boar. The device of Richard the Third was a boar; and that of Henry the Seventh was a dragon, which was the ensign of Cadwalader, from whom Henry was supposed to be descended.*

RICHARD III. and Anne his queen; *an outline. Vertue delin. Grignion sc. h. sh. Before Mr. Walpole's "Historic Doubts," &c. 4to.*

RICHARD III. *prefixed to his "Life" by Buck. T. Cross sculp. 4to.*

RICHARD III. when duke of Gloucester, *whole length, in Harding's Shakspeare.*

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RICHARD III. holding a broken sceptre, sold by Compton Holland.

RICHARD III. in Hume's "England," 8vo. 1803. W. Bromley sc.

June 22, 1483. Richard III. if we may depend upon the generality of our historians, seems to have been influenced by that capital maxim of pernicious policy, not to be wicked by halves; as he is said to have been restrained by no principle of justice or humanity in obtaining the crown, and to have endeavoured to maintain it by fraud and violence. George Buck,\* who affirms, that he was neither deformed in mind nor body, was thought to have discovered as much confidence, and as little truth, in that assertion, as Richard himself did in asserting his title. He had undoubtedly talents for government, and affected popularity; which occasioned the saying concerning him, That he was a bad man, but a good king.†

ANNE, QUEEN OF RICHARD III. in Harding's Shakspeare. E. Harding, Jun. sc.

ANNE, WITH RICHARD THE THIRD, in Walpole's "Historic Doubts."

ANNE, in Strutt's "Regal Antiquities," p. xlviij.

Anne Neville, queen of Richard III.‡ was widow of Prince Ed-

\* See his life of Richard III. in Kennet's "Complete History."

† Mr. Walpole, who is well known to have struck new light into some of the darkest passages of English history, has brought various presumptive proofs, unknown to Buck, that Richard was neither that deformed person, nor that monster of cruelty and impiety, which has been represented by our historians. But it must be acknowledged, that though this gentleman has done much towards clearing up the character of Richard, he has left the matter still problematical. His arguments to prove that Perkin Warbeck was the real duke of York appear more conclusive. I am assured by a good hand, that the Lord-treasurer Oxford, who read as much of our history, and with as much judgment, as any man of his time, was entirely of that opinion.

‡ The Croyland Chronicle, a contemporary history, gives a curious account of Richard duke of Gloucester's marriage with Anne Neville, daughter and coheiress of Richard earl of Warwick, and the betrothed wife of Edward prince of Wales, son of Henry VI.—Clarence, who had married the eldest sister, was unwilling to share the rich inheritance of the Montacutes, the Beauchamps, and the Le Despencers, with his brother, and concealed the young lady. Gloucester, however, was too vigilant for him, and discovered the Lady Anne, in the dress of a cook-maid, in London, whence he removed her to the sanctuary of St. Martin. The brothers pleaded

ward, who was killed at Tewksbury by Richard, to whom she was soon after married. Such a marriage as this, unnatural as it may seem, is not much to be wondered at in a barbarous age, when massacres and murders were so familiar as to have lost their usual horror. Richard's treatment of her is said to have been such as a woman may be supposed to have merited, who married the murderer of her husband. It is also recorded, that that treatment was so intolerable as to have quickly hastened her death. The admirable scene in Shakspeare, between Richard and Anne, is, or ought to be, well known to every one of my readers.

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**HENRY VII.** *Payne sc. Cor regis inscrutabile.*

**HENRY VII.** with his Queen, Elizabeth of York, *who is in little; Vertue sc. h. sh. From an original, in oil colours, in the royal collection.*

**HENRY VII.** *three Latin lines prefixed to his "History in Verse," by Charles Ateyne, 1638. small 8vo. W. Marshall sc.*

**HENRY VII.** when earl of Richmond, in *Harding's Shakspeare.* *Parker sc. 1790, after J. Mabuse.*

**HENRY VII.** *in the print of his marriage.* *Grignion sc. after Mabuse.*

**HENRY VII.** *in Larrey.* *G. Valck sc.*

**HENRY VII.** and Elizabeth his queen, *small ovals: no name of engraver.*

**HENRY VII.** *the most mighty and prudent prince, Henry the Seventh.* *Compton Holland.*

**HENRY VII.** and Elizabeth his queen; together with **Henry VIII.** and Jane Seymour his queen,

their cause in person before the elder brother in council; and every man, says the author, admired the strength of their arguments. The king soon composed their differences, bestowing the maiden on Gloucester, and dividing the estate between himself and Clarence. The Countess of Warwick, mother of the heiresses, who had brought that vast wealth to the house of Neville, was the only sufferer, being reduced to a state of absolute necessity.

Began their Reigns. standing in a room richly adorned. Done by Vertue, from the copy after Holbein, by Van Leemput, in the palace at Kensington. The original was consumed in the fire which burnt Whitehall in 1697, large sh. This, and the other family and historical pieces by Vertue, are among the best of his works.

1485. Henry the Seventh, of the race of Tudor, or Theodore, not only put an end to the civil wars between the two contending houses of York and Lancaster; but, by humbling the powerful and haughty barons, opened the way to peace and liberty. As all his passions, especially in the latter part of his life, centred in avarice, he was too selfish to study the interest, or gain the esteem, of his people. The good that he did, appears to have been done for his own sake.\*

ELIZABETH, queen of Henry VII. One of the heads of illustrious persons.†

ELIZABETH OF YORK, queen of Henry VII. in Harding's Shakspeare. A. Birrell, 1790.

ELIZABETH OF YORK, queen of Henry VII. J. Houbraken. Birch's "Lives of Illustrious Persons," &c.

ELIZABETH OF YORK, &c. W. T. Fry sc. 1815, from the original in the collection of the Right Honourable the Earl of Essex, in Mr. Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."

Elizabeth of York, the amiable queen of Henry the Seventh, by whose marriage the two houses of York and Lancaster were united, was a pattern of conjugal duty and obsequiousness; but met with very cold returns of affection from the king, whose malignity to the house of York, and jealousy of its title to the crown, extended itself even to his queen. Ob. 11 Feb. 1503.

Three children of King HENRY VII. and ELIZA-

\* Mr. Astle in the preface to his will, published in 1775, speaks of this prince's mixed character, "which seems to have deserved neither all the censure nor all the commendation it has received."

† The set consists of 108 large folio prints, which are finely executed.

BETH his queen. 1. Prince Arthur. 2. Prince Henry. 3. Princess Margaret. *J. Maubeugius f. cir. 1496.* *Vertue sc. large sh.* Begann their Reigns.

The original picture is now in the China closet at Windsor.

Arthur, prince of Wales, eldest son of Henry the Seventh, was married to Catharine of Arragon, 14 Nov. 1501. *Ob. 2 April, 1502. Ætat. 16.*

Prince Henry, when he was only three years and four months old, which was not long before this portrait was painted, passed through the streets of London and Westminster, sitting on horseback, and making one of the cavalcade which attended Sir Richard Chawry the lord-mayor, at the entrance on his office, 1494.\*

See a short account of the Princess Margaret, afterward queen of Scotland, under the reign of Hen. VIII.

MARGARETA, *mater Hen. VII. Com. Richmondiæ et Derbiæ; Fund<sup>x</sup>. Colleg. Christ. Anno Domini, 1505. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

MARGARETA, &c. *Fund<sup>x</sup>. Coll. Divi Johannis Cantab. Anno Domini 1508. mezz.*

MARGARET, *countess of Richmond and Darbye, and John, duke (earl) of Somerset, anno 1400; two small ovals, in one plate.*

MARGARET, *with view of St. John's College, in Wilson's Cambridge. E. Harding, 1801.*

MARGARET, *in Harding's "British Cabinet."*

MARGARET of Lancaster, mother of Henry VII. *R. Cooper sc. 1816, from the original in the collection of the Right Honourable the Earl of Derby. In Mr. Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."*

Margaret was daughter and heir of John Beaufort, duke of Somerset, who was grandson of John of Gaunt. Her principal benefactions, next to those above mentioned, are the two perpetual lec-

\* Hall's "Chronicle," vol. i. p. 236, 237.

Began their Reigns. tures of divinity which she founded at Oxford and Cambridge, and the grammar school at Winburne, in Dorsetshire. After she had married her third husband, the Earl of Derby, she engaged herself in a vow of celibacy; which is the reason, as Mr. Baker conjectures,\* of her being painted in the habit of a nun. She stands much higher upon the list of benefactors, than upon that of authors. See "Cat. of Royal and Noble Authors;" or George Ballard's "Memoirs of Learned Ladies."—There is a portrait of her at Hatfield House.

### KINGS, &c. of SCOTLAND.†

" 1. MALCOLME III.‡ was crowned the 15. of April, A°. 1057. He created the first earles in Scotland, and erected the bishopprikes of Murray and Caithnes. He raigned 36 y. and was slain at Alnwick, by a wound in the eie,§ and was buried at Dumfermeling.

\* See her Funeral Sermon, by Bishop Fisher, republished, with a learned preface, by Mr. Baker, 1708.

† There is a neat set of small ovals of the kings of Scotland, two inches seven eighths, by two and one fourth; and another set, engraved by several good hands, for Guthrie's "History of Scotland," 1767, 8vo. In the book intitled, "De Origine, Moribus, et Rebus gestis Scotorum Libri decem; Auctore Joanne Leslao, Romæ, 1578, 4to. are a considerable number of medallions of the Scottish kings, several of which Boitard has copied in his folio prints. The fine collection of coins and medals published by Anderson, at the expense of the Scottish parliament, is a well known work. But books of this kind are not strictly within my plan; though some collectors place medallions, and even small coins, in the same portfolios with portraits.

‡ The head of Malcolme, who succeeded Macbeth, is in a small round, without the engraver's name. This, and the following heads of the Scottish kings that are numbered, are of the same set. The inscriptions, which are literally taken, are in square borders. The variations from the dates, as I find them in Dr. Blair's Chronology, are inserted. In Holyrood House, at Edinburgh, are paintings of the kings of Scotland from Fergus I. These were engraved and published in Scotland by Cooper. The series, from Fergus to Charles II. was the work of one hand. They were painted when the Duke of York was resident in Scotland. Many of them are said to have been taken from porters and common soldiers. They are in general wretchedly executed.

§ He was killed at Alnwick Castle, in Northumberland, by a soldier, who pretended to deliver him the keys of that fortress on the point of his spear. The Percy family are said to have taken their name from this event. But Collins, in his "Peerage," informs us, that this family had nothing to do in the north till a century afterward, and Dr. Percy agrees with him.

There is a curious print inscribed, SANCTA MARGARITA, Regina Scotiæ; engraved by Clowet from a drawing of Castilia, by command of James the Second; but it certainly is an imaginary head.

Began  
their  
Reigns.

**SANCTA MARGARITA, &c. Gantrel sc. large sheet.**

Saint Margaret was queen of Malcolm III. surnamed Canmore. She was sister of Edgar Atheling, and died A.D. 1093. One of her daughters, Maude, was married to Henry I. king of England. Rudiman, speaking of Malcolm, says, “D. Margaretam, Edmondi, Ferrei lateris cognominati, Regis Angliæ proneptem, Uxorem duxit, anno 1070.”

“ 2. DONALD-BANE,\* by the support of the king of Norway, obtayned the crown, ANNO 1092 (1093); but after 6 monthes was deposed by Duncan, base sone to king Malcolme, whom by treason he slew, and againe raigning 3 y. was lastly cast in prison by Edgar, (and) ther died.

“ 3. DUNCAN, base son to king Malcolme, supported by William Rufus, obtayned the crowne from Donald his uncle, and rayned one yere and six monthes, with such cruelties towards his subjects, y<sup>t</sup>. Makpender E. of Mernes slew (him), and re-established K. Donald.

“ 4. EDGAR, the thirde son of king Malcolme, and first anoynted king of Scotland, a just and godly prince, was crowned at Scone in An<sup>o</sup>. 1101† (1097). He raigned in great quietnes the space of nyne yeres, and died at Dundee, ANNO 1110.

“ 5. ALEXANDER I. surnamed the Feirce, and brother to king Edgar, in the beginning of his raigne was much disquieted by the rebellions of his barons; but, suppressing both them and other robbers of his

\* The seventh of the name of Donald.

† Probably a mistake of the engraver.

Began their Reigns. people, raigned 17 y. and died without issue 1125 (1124)."

**DAVID I.** *in Pinkerton's Scotch History.*

" 6. DAVID I. brother to Alexander, began his raigne 1124. He built 15 abbays, and erected 4 bishoprickes ; namly, Rosse, Brechin, Dunkeld, and Dublane ; wherein he was so bountiful y<sup>t</sup> the crowne was thereby much impayred : he new waled Carleill : he raigned 29 y."

**MALCOLM IV.** *in Pinkerton's Scotch History.*

" 7. MALCOLME IV. surnamed the Mayden, at 9 yeris of age was crowned. He ayded H. of England against Lewis the 6. k. of France, and resigned his tittle for him and his successors to Northumberland. He raigned 12 yeris, and was buried at Dumfermeling, 1185 (1165).

" 8. WILLIAM, brother to Malcolme, was crowned 1197 (1165), taken prisoner at Alnwick and sent into Norm. to k. H. 2<sup>d</sup>. to whom he did homage for the kingdom of Scotland, and delivered the castles of Barwick, Edenborow, Roxburgh, and Striveling, erected the bish. of Argill ; raigned 49 y.

" 9. ALEXANDER the II. began to raign in ANNO 1219 (1214). He wan the city of Carleill from Hen. 3<sup>d</sup>. king of England, which was againe delivered upon exchange for Barwick. He raigned 35 yeris, and died aged 51, and was buried at Melros, ANNO 1242.

" 10. ALEXANDER III. at 9 yeris was crowned, 1249 : against him rose the Cumings, lords of Scotland, which imprisoned (him) at Striveling, whence he was delivered by his subjectes. He was slaine by

a fall from his horse, April 10, 1290, having raigned 42 yeres."\*

Began  
their  
Reigns.

The two following heads may have a place here, as father and mother of the next king.

**JOHANNES DE BALLIOLO**, *pater Johannis de Balliolo regis Scotorum; generis nobilitate, virtute, fide, pietate, clarissimus; Fundator Collegii Balliolensis. M. Burghers sc.*

**JOHANNES BALLIOL, &c.** *Fundator Coll. Balliolensis, Anno Dom. 1263.*

I have heard it asserted, that the portrait of John Balliol was drawn from a blacksmith, who lived in Oxford; but of this I have no direct proof.

**JOHN LORD BALLIOL**, *in the Oxford Almanack, 1742.*

**DERVORGILLA,† filia Alani comitis Galvidiæ, uxor Johannis de Balliolo, fundatrix collegii Balliolensis. M. Burghers sc.**

**DERVORGILLA, &c.** *Faber f. large 4to. mezz.‡*

**DERVORGILLA LADY BALLIOL.** *Parker sc.*

\* According to other accounts, 37 years; then followed an interregnum of several years. This prince married a daughter of Henry III. king of England.

† Sometimes written Devorgilda.

‡ The picture in the Oxford gallery, whence the print of Dervorgilla was taken, was drawn from Jenny Reeks, an apothecary's daughter at Oxford, who was esteemed a beauty. She afterward married Mr. Mugg, who was rector of Stockton in Warwickshire, and of Inkborough in Worcestershire. Her husband, dying, left her the advowson of Stockton; for the sake of which one Allen, a buccaneer, and afterward a clergyman, courted her, and obtained the advowson; of which he had no sooner got possession, than he brought from Jamaica a wife and several children.§

§ I am obliged for this anecdote, and on other accounts, to my late worthy friend, the learned and ingenious Mr. William Huddesford, sometime keeper of Ashmole's Museum.

Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit;  
Nulli flebilius quam mihi.

Began their Reigns. “ 11. JOHN BALLIOL, crowned at Scone, Novemb. 30, 1292. He first did homage to E. I. king of England, for his kingdom, at Newcastle, and afterwards resigned it wholye to him. He was imprisoned at London, but thence released, went into Nor. and ther died.”

John Baliol\* was competitor with Robert Bruce for the crown of Scotland. Bruce was the son of Isabel, second daughter of David earl of Huntingdon; and Baliol the grandson of Margaret, the eldest daughter. Bruce alleged that his claim was not only founded in consanguinity, but that Alexander had moreover declared him his heir.

**ROBERTUS BRUCEUS ; Boitard f. h. sh. He is represented in the ornaments, killing Cummin.**

Robert Bruce, grandson of the competitor with Baliol, stabbed John Cummin, a powerful nobleman who opposed him in his design of throwing off the English yoke, in the Cloysters† of the Grey Friars at Dumfries; upon which he proceeded to make himself master of the kingdom, and took possession of the throne. His great valour and conduct in the decisive battle of Bannockburn have been much extolled.

25 June, 1314. “ 12. ROBERT BRUCE, crowned at Scone March 27, 1306. Unto him John Balliol resigned all his right to the crowne of Scotland : the like did also E. III. of England. He raigned 24 y. and died at Cardos, July 7, 1329, requesting his hart to be buried at Jerusalem.”

His will was accordingly fulfilled by Sir James Douglas,‡ ancestor of the duke of Queensberry, who made a pilgrimage thither on pur-

\* John Balliol, son of Hugh Baron of Biwell (R. Hen. 2d). He married Der-vorgilla, one of the three daughters to Allan of Galway, a great baron in Scotland, by Margaret, eldest sister of John Scot, the last earl of Chester, and one of the heirs of David, sometime earl of Huntingdon.

† Several authors say he was killed before the altar.

‡ Sir James Douglas, if he had any children, ought to have been called the ancestor of Lord Douglas of Forfar, not of the duke of Queensberry. His pilgrimage to the Holy-Land is now known to have been ideal ; he was killed fighting against the Saracens in Spain.—*Lord Hailes.*

pose. This pilgrimage is commemorated in his grace's arms; in which is a heart, gules, crowned with an imperial crown.

Began  
their  
Reigns.

“ 13. EDWARD BALLIOL, asysted by E. 3. king of England, forced younge king David into France, and was himself crowned at Scone, Septem. 24 (27), ANNO 1332. In great trobles, he raignd 4 yeres, and then resigned his right to king Edward 3. ANNO 1355.”

Robert Bruce, and Edward Baliol, neither of whom was lawfully possessed of the crown, are sometimes left out of the series of the kings.

“ 14. DAVID 2. at 7 yeres, was crowned Novemb. 22, 1331 (1329). In his second yere, he was forced into Fraunce, where he remaignd 9 yeres: yet thence returning, recovered his kingdom, but was taken in battaill by the English, and with y<sup>m</sup> reteyned 11 y. raignd 30 ye. Obit. 1370. æt. 59.”

ROBERT II. *in Pinkerton's Scotch History.* *Roberts sc.*

“ 15. ROBERT II. and first Steward,\* at the age of 47 yere was crowned king at Scoen, the 25 of March, A°. 1370. He fortunatly fought against the English. He raignd 16 yeres, and died at Dundo-bald the 19. of April, 1390, and is buried at Scone.”

ROBERTUS III. *holding a jewel in his hand;* 4to.

“ 16. ROBERT III. was crowned king at Scone, the 15. August, 1390. He raignd 16 yeres, and died in melancholy for grief of his son David's violent death, and his other son James captivity in England, ANNO 1408. His body was buried in Pasley Ab. (Abbey).”

\* The title of Steward was an appendage to the estate and office of the steward of Scotland, which was settled on this family.—There is another head of Robert II. in a cap, with a jewel in the front.

Began  
their  
Reigns.

" 17. JAMES I. *the inscription torn off.*"

JAMES I. 4to. one of the set of Stuarts.\*

JAMES I. in *Noble Authors*, by Park, 1806. Bocquet.

JACOBUS dei Gratia Scotor. etc. Rex. Whole length, with pointed shoes. Arms supported by a stag.

JACOBUS dei Gratia, copied from the last, in *Iconographia Scotica*. Adam sc.

These scarce prints were first published in "Inscriptiones Historiae Regum Scotorum," &c. Joh. Jonstono, Abredonense, Scoto Authore. Amstel. Excudebat Cornelius Clæssonius, Andræo Hartio, Bibliopolæ Edemburgensi, 1602. The set begins with Robert II. and ends with James VI. In 1603 they were republished with alterations. The short biographical inscription under each head was originally in Latin, but afterward in English: the following is under the head of James the First:

" James I. began to reigne in the yeire of the warlid 5394, in the yeire of Christ 1424.† He was a gude, learned, vertuous, and just prince. He married Jeane, daughter to John duke of Summerset, and Marquis Dorset, sonne to John of Ghent, &c. He was slaine at Perth traiterously, by Walter earl of Athol, and Robert Grahame, &c. in the 31. yere of his reigne."

This king was seized during a truce, in the latter end of the reign of Henry IV. and ungenerously detained a prisoner in England almost nineteen years.

JANE Queen of Scotland, ann. dom. 1424; JOHN Earl of Somerset, anno 1397; two small ovals, in one plate; very scarce. This earl hath been already mentioned.

JANE, QUEEN OF SCOTLAND, daughter of John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, by Margaret, daughter of Tho. Earl of Kent. J. Thane, 1794.

\* There are prints of five Scottish kings of the name of James, engraved by Gaywood, for Drummond's "History of Scotland."

† In the year of the Julian period 6119, and of Christ 1406, according to Dr. Blair.

Jane\* queen of Scotland was daughter of John earl of Somerset, and Catharine, daughter of Thomas Holland, earl of Kent. She was married to James I. the 2d of February, 1424, at the priory of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark. The match was concluded with the consent of the Scots nation.

Began  
their  
Reigns.

**JAMES II.** 8vo. *Gaywood.*

**JAMES II.** *in the set of the Stuarts,* 4to.

“ 18. JAMES II. at the age of 6 yeres, was crowned k. at Scone, ANNO 1436 (1437). He was slaine at the siege of Roxburgh, the 3. of Aug. 1460, in the yere of his age 29, and of his raigne twenty-four, and was buried at Holy-Rode House.”

**JAMES III.** *from the original at Kensington.* J. Herbert, 1796.

**JAMES III.** *kneeling; from the picture at Kensington.* A. Birrell sc. 1796.

**JACOBUS III. rex Scotorum; cap and feather;** 4to.

“ 19. JAMES III. at 7 yeres of age, was crowned king at Kelso, amongst his army, ANNO 1460. He followed lascivious counsell; for which he was first imprisoned at Edenborough, by his nobles, and after 29 y. raigne, slaine by them at Bannockesboren, 1488.”

He was a prince of a mean genius; was remarkable for slighting the nobility, and lavishing his favours upon persons of low birth and education.

\* She is sometimes called Joan, and in Keith's Catalogue of Scottish Bishops, p. 112, Jehane. In Fuller's Worthies, under London, p. 202, it is observed, that Joan, in later times, hath been accounted a coarse and homely name, and that some proverbs of contempt have been thrown upon it, which occasioned its being mollified into Jane. But Jane occurs in Leland's Collectanea, and in Holinshed, Stow, and Speed. In the 32 of Elizabeth, it was agreed by the Court of King's Bench, to be all one with Joan;† and they are both the feminine of John, and answer to Joanna in the Latin. I have not observed, that Jane Shore any where occurs under the name of Joan.

† See Camden's Remains, by Philipot, p. 122.

Began  
their  
Reigns.

JAMES IV. from the picture at Kensington. J. Herbert, 1796.

JAMES IV. in Noble Authors, by Park, 1806. Gerimia sc.

JAMES IV. with Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry 7th of England: small ovals; rare.

— fac simile copy of the above. J. Thane, 1796.

JAMES IV. worthy prince, &c. 4to. Sold by Compton Holland.

JACOBUS IIII. Rex Scotorum; a thistle in his left hand. 4to.

JAMES THE FOURTH, ermined robe; 8vo.

JAQUES IV. a bust; Vander Werff p. G. Valck sc. h. sh.

“James the Fourth, king of Scotland, a worthy prince; he raign'd 25 years; slaine at Floyden Field, 1513. Æt. 39. He married Margaret, eldest daughter to Henry VII.” Stent exc. 4to.

Bishop Fox advised Henry VII. to marry his eldest daughter to James IV. and his youngest to Lewis XII. of France, with a view to the contingency of a union of the crowns of England and Scotland.—It is remarkable, that James I. II. III. and IV. who succeeded each other in the throne, died unnatural deaths. The last of these kings wrote a book on the Apocalypse,\* as did also James VI.

See the series of the kings of Scotland continued in the reign of Henry VIII. &c.

\* James IV. never wrote on the Apocalypse.—Lord Hailes.

## CLASS II.

## GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE.

See Thomas Becket, William of Wickham, John Alcock, and William Waynfleet, who were all lords chancellors, in the fourth class, with the clergy. See also Walter Stapledon, lord treasurer to Edward III. in the same class.

**HENRICUS DE MONMOUTH**, *vulgo dict. (de) Torto Collo, Dux Lancastriæ, Fundr. Coll. Corporis Christi, Cantab. 1351; Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

**HENRY DUKE OF LANCASTER**, *in Harding's Shakespeare.*

**HENRY DUKE OF LANCASTER**, *in "Noble Authors," by Park, 1806. Gerimia.*

**HENRY DUKE OF LANCASTER**; *oval, with view of Christ's College, in Wilson's Cambridge.*

Henry Plantagenet, duke of Lancaster, who descended from a younger son of Henry III. signalized himself as a soldier and a statesman; having accompanied Edward III. in most of his expeditions, and acquitted himself with reputation in several treaties and embassies. In the 11th year of Edward, he was created earl of Derby; and upon the death of his father, in 1345, he became earl of Lancaster and Leicester, and high steward of England: his retinue was numerous and splendid; and he is supposed to have spent above a hundred pounds a day, a great sum in that age. A few such powerful peers as this falling into the contrary scale to that of the crown, have, on some occasions, been known to overpoise it. He died of the pestilence, at Leicester, 1361, and was buried there, in the collegiate church of St. Mary. Mr. Masters, in his valuable "History of Corpus Christi College, in Cambridge," corrects the date of his creation as duke of Lancaster, in which Heylin and others are mistaken. It was, undoubtedly, in the 25th of Edward III.

Creat.  
1345.

**HENRY STAFFORD**, duke of Buckingham; *J. Houbraken sc. Amst. 1745. From a picture at Magdalén College, Cambridge. Illust. Head.*

**Creat.** Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, lord high-constable of England, in the reign of Edward IV.\* was descended from a son of Edward III. He had great talents, which he is said to have prostituted to the infamous purposes of Richard III. and to have had a principal share in his usurpation. It is certain that he had many honours and preferments conferred upon him by Richard. Afterward, being apprehensive that that prince meditated his destruction, he conspired to set the earl of Richmond on the throne, for which he was beheaded, 1484.†

**DUKE OF AUMERLE,** son to the duke of York.  
*E. Harding, jun. sc. From a limning in the British Museum.*

Edward Langley, son of Edmond duke of York, fifth son of Edward III. and nephew to Thomas duke of Gloucester, upon the murder of his uncle, to which he is said to have been instrumental, obtained the dukedom, 1397; and for treason to Henry IV. was divested of it. He was killed at the battle of Agincourt, 1415.

**HUMPHRY STAFFORD,** duke of Buckingham. *J. Allen. W. Bond.*

Humphry Stafford, son of Edmund and Anne, daughter of Thomas duke of Gloucester, was created duke of Buckingham, 1445, and obtained from Henry VII. a special grant unto himself and his heirs, for precedence above all dukes whatever, excepting such as were of the blood royal. But on this elevation, great disputes arose between him and Henry duke of Warwick, to whom the king had given precedence next before him; for the adjusting whereof there was a special act of parliament, that they should have precedence by turn, the one one year and the other next, &c. The duke of Buckingham did not long enjoy his advancement; he was slain at the battle of Northampton, 1460.

**EDWARD PLANTAGENET,** son to George duke of Clarence. *E. Harding, jun. sc. From a drawing in the British Museum.*

\* He is said, by several of our historians, to have been appointed lord high-constable by Richard III. He was first advanced to that office in the reign of Edw. IV. in which he was succeeded by Tho. Lord Stanley, 1 Rich. III. Vide Spelman. Gloss. sub voce **CONSTABULARIUS**.

† This is Edward duke of Buckingham: the inscription on Houbraken's print is erroneous.

**EDWARD PLANTAGENET; *an outline, in Lord Orford's Works, 4to.***

This innocent and unfortunate prince, who had been reared from infancy in prison, fell a sacrifice to the jealous policy of Henry VII. who never conceived himself in safety on the throne while a Plantagenet remained alive. A pretext was made of his conspiring with Perkin Warbeck in designs to disturb the government; and, being arraigned for high treason, he was condemned and beheaded on Tower Hill, 1499.

**JOHN HOLLAND, duke of Exeter.** *S. Harding sc. in Harding's Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

**JOHN HOLLAND, &c. in Strutt's "Regal Antiq."**  
*p. 24—26.*

John Holland was created earl of Huntington, 1388, and duke of Exeter, 1398. But after the deposal of Richard II. he was adjudged in parliament to lose his honours and lands. He afterward joined his brother, the earl of Kent, in a conspiracy against Henry IV.; and whilst at supper at a friend's house, he was seized and conveyed to Plessey, where his head was cut off, 1416; in that very place where the duke of Gloucester had been treacherously taken by King Richard.

**THOMAS DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.** *R. Godfrey sc. in the "Antiquarian Repository."*

**THOMAS DUKE OF GLOUCESTER; in Strutt's "Regal Antiquities," N° 57.**

Thomas of Woodstock was the seventh and youngest son of Edward III. and was by his nephew Richard II. created duke of Gloucester and lord high constable in 1386. He was a man of valour, but turbulent and ambitious, of extreme passion and obstinacy: finding that both resentment and jealousy on the part of the king prevented him from acquiring authority, he determined to revenge himself on those in favour, and often affected to speak contemptuously of the king and government. He was unexpectedly arrested and carried over to Calais, where he was smothered between two pillows by his keepers, 1397.

**JOHN HOWARD, first duke of Norfolk.** *Scheneker sc. in Harding's Shakspeare.*

**JOHN HOWARD, &c. with his autograph.** *J. Thane.*

**JOHN HOWARD; small circle.** *Colnaghi. 1809.*

Sir John Howard, the son of Sir Robert Howard, Knt. and Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, in whose right he was created duke of Norfolk by King Richard III. in 1483. He distinguished himself in the cabinet as well as in the wars of Henry VI. and Edward IV.; and for his great services was knighted in 1473, made captain-general of the king's fleet, and installed knight of the garter; and was no less attached to Richard III. by whom he was also made earl marshall, lord high admiral of England, &c. He was slain fighting for Richard at the battle of Bosworth Field, Aug. 22, 1485, and was buried in the abbey church at Thetford. The following well-known lines were set on his gate the night before the battle :

*" Jack of Norfolk, be not too bold,  
For Dicon, thy master, is bought and sold."*

**THOMAS HOWARD, duke of Norfolk; when earl of Surrey, 1483, with autograph.** *C. Hall sc. 1791.*

Thomas Howard, 2d duke of Norfolk, was created earl of Surrey at the same time his father was created duke of Norfolk, and was taken prisoner at Bosworth Field, fighting in the cause of Richard III. He was confined for three years and a half in the Tower of London by Henry VII.; but being a person of great prudence, gravity, and courtesy, was restored to his honours and dignity, and had the office of lord treasurer and lord high admiral conferred upon him. He particularly signalized himself at the battle of Flodden, for which service he was advanced to the dignity of duke of Norfolk, 1513. In 1521, he performed the office of lord high-steward on the trial of Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham; and gave sentence of death on him, whereat he was so much concerned as to shed tears.—He made earnest suit to King Henry VIII. at Richmond, that he might, in respect to his advanced age, resign his office of lord treasurer of England. The king was unwilling to part with so able a minister; but his importunity at length prevailing, he instantly, on receiving the staff from the father, told him he would deliver it where he should think it best bestowed; and then calling his son (the earl of Surrey, at the time playing at bowls on the green), gave it him, December 4, 1522. The duke died at Framlingham Castle, May 21, 1524, and was buried in the priory of Thetford,

whence his bones were removed at the dissolution to Framlingham. The description of his monument is preserved in Blomefield's Norfolk. See the reign of Henry VIII.

**JOHN BEAUFORT, first duke of Somerset.  
Thane.**

John de Beaufort, the second natural son of John duke of Lancaster, was eminently conspicuous in most of the military campaigns in the reigns of Henry V. and VI., and by the latter was created duke of Somerset and earl of Kendal, 1442. Ob. 1444; buried in Winborn Minster, Dorsetshire. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Beauchamp, of Bletshoe, by whom he had a daughter, named Margaret, the grandmother of Henry VII.

**THOMAS HOLLAND, duke of Surrey;** *in Strutt's "Regal Antiquities;" plates XXIV. XXV. and XXVI.*

**DUKE OF SURREY.** *E. Harding sc. in Harding's Shakspeare.*

Thomas Holland, son and heir of Thomas earl of Kent, by Alice, sister of Richard Fitz-Allan, earl of Arundel, &c. was created duke of Surrey by Richard II. 1398; but in the early part of the reign of Henry IV. he forfeited his life and honours, by conspiring with the duke of Aumerle and Exeter, earl of Salisbury, &c. against the life of the king. Ob. 1401.

**HENRY BEAUCHAMP, duke of Warwick;** *small whole length, in Lord Orford's Works, 4to.*

Henry Beauchamp, son of Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, by his second wife, Isabel, daughter of Thomas earl of Gloucester, was a great favourite of Henry VI. and by him created duke of Warwick, 1444, with precedence next to the duke of Norfolk, and before the duke of Buckingham; which so extremely displeased the duke, that an act of parliament was passed, declaring they should take place of each other by turn every year. He was also by Henry himself crowned King of Wight. These high honours he did not long enjoy, dying on the 11th of June, 1445, when only twenty-two years of age.

**RICARDUS FITZ-ALLAN, Comes Arundelliæ, &c.** *Crown on his head, kneeling, with his Countess Eleanor. J. Basire sculp.*

Richard Fitz-Allan, 5th earl of Arundel, earl of Warran and Surrey by right of his mother, was one of the most distinguished men in the reign of Edward III. He was in the expedition to Flanders, and in several of the French wars, particularly at the battle of Cressy. He filled many high offices, and executed several important embassies. Ob. 1376. His first wife was Isabel, daughter to Hugh Lord Despenser, from whom he was divorced: his second was Eleanor, daughter of Henry earl of Lancaster.

**THOMAS OF BROTHERTON, earl of Norfolk;**  
*in Strutt's "Regal Antiquities."*

Thomas Plantagenet, surnamed de Brotherton, from the place of his birth in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where his mother, Queen Margaret, second wife to King Edward I. when a hunting, was delivered. He was by his brother Edward II. created earl of Norfolk, 1315, and soon afterward earl marshal of England. Ob. 1338, and buried in the abbey of St. Edmunds Bury.

**HENRY PERCY, earl of Northumberland; Clamp sc. in Harding's Shakspeare.**

**HENRY PERCY, earl of Northumberland; in Strutt's "Regal Antiquities;" plates XXVII. XXVIII. XXIX. and XXXIII.**

Henry Percy was made earl marshal of England at the coronation of Richard II. anno 1377, and at the same time created earl of Northumberland. After a long series of public services, he was banished the realm, for reflecting upon the unconstitutional measures at that time pursued. He immediately joined with Henry duke of Lancaster, and assisted him in his advancement to the throne.—On the accession of Henry IV. he was raised to the high office of constable of England for life. At the battle of Homilden, he gained a complete victory over the Scots army; but the king took all the prisoners (which the earl regarded as his right), intending to detain them, that he might make a more advantageous peace with Scotland. The earl, enraged at this act of injustice and ingratitude, as he conceived it, for raising Henry to the throne, joined Edmond Mortimer, earl of March, Owen Glendower, and other disaffected persons, in a plan to depose Henry: but at the battle of Shrewsbury the insurgents were defeated, with the loss of the earl's son, the celebrated Hotspur. Northumberland was afterward pardoned,

but deprived of his honours and estates, though they were at length restored to him again. Reflecting on the death of his son, and finding himself slighted by the king, he joined with Thomas Mowbray, son of the duke of Norfolk, and Scrope, archbishop of York, who lost their lives: the earl was forced to seek refuge in Scotland, and was slain at Branham Moor, near Haslewood, 1407.

**ROBERT VERE, earl of Oxford, with Philippa de Courcy, his countess;** *an old print, 4to.*

**ROBERT VERE, &c. profile in an oval.** *Hall sc.*  
*From the original at the Hon. Tho. Walpole's.*

Robert, the ninth earl of Oxford, a great favourite of Richard II. was created marquis of Dublin and duke of Ireland: but after some time enjoying the royal favour, his insolence and ambition became intolerable; his absolute rule and authority excited the indignation of the nobility, which terminated in his being accused of high treason, and sentenced to banishment. He died at London, 1392, of a wound received by a wild boar, in great distress. His wife was Philippa, daughter of Ingelram, earl of Bedford, whom in the height of his prosperity he forsook.

**EARL OF SALISBURY.** *S. Harding del et sculp.*  
*From the original in the British Museum.*

**EARL OF SALISBURY;** *in Strutt's "Regal Antiquities," plates 24—27.*

John de Montacute, the third earl of Salisbury, was almost the only temporal nobleman that remained firm to King Richard after the invasion of the duke of Lancaster. When Richard was deposed, he joined in a plan for his restoration; which being discovered, he, with the earl of Kent and others, was seized by the citizens at Cirencester, who beheaded them in 1400.

**THOMAS MONTACUTE, earl of Salisbury;** *whole length, standing in armour; John Lidgate presenting him with a book;* *in Strutt's "Regal Antiquities."* N° XLV.

Thomas, 4th earl of Salisbury, was concerned in most of the military exploits during the reign of Henry V. He died in the service of his country, being mortally wounded when commanding the English army at the siege of Orleans, 1428.

" In the tower that was taken at the bridge end, there was an high chamber, having a grate full of barres of yron, by the whiche a man myghte looke all the length of the bridge into the citie, and devising in what place it were best to give the assault. They within the citie well perceived thys peeping hole, layde a piece of ordinance directly against the windowe.

" It so chanced, the 59 day after the siege was layde, the earl of Salisburie, Sir Thomas Gargrave, and Williard Glasdale, with divers other, went into the saide tower, and so into the high chamber, and looked out at the grate; and within a short space, the sonne of the master-gunner, perceiving men looking out at the window, took his match, as his father had taught him, who was gone down to dinner, and fired the gunne, the shot whereof brake and sheevered the iron barres of the grate, so that one of the same barres stroke the earle so violently on the heade, that it stoke away one of his eyes and side of his cheeke," &c. See Strutt, p. 89.

**JOHN BEAUFORT, earl of Somerset, with his granddaughter Margaret, countess of Richmond;** *small oval.*

Sir John Beaufort, knight, eldest son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, by Catharine Swinford, his third wife, was created earl of Somerset 1396 or 1397, and the next year marquis. In 1398 he was created marquis of Dorset, but was deprived of this title in the beginning of Henry the Fourth's reign, as having been one of the accusers of Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester; but being reinstated in the king's favour, he was promoted to several great offices. Ob. April 21, 1410. He was brother to Henry, cardinal bishop of Winchester.

**THOMAS BEAUCHAMP, earl of Warwick;** *in Strutt's "Regal Antiquities;" plate 44.*

Thomas earl of Warwick was appointed governor to king Richard II.; but the young monarch being rather weak and untractable, and not to be managed by any but a few turbulent favourites, who pushed him on to all kind of iniquity, the earl was soon dismissed from court, and retired to his castle at Warwick. He was seized at an entertainment by the king, under pretence of having joined the duke of Gloucester, and condemned to lose his head. This sentence was, however, suspended; but his castle and other estates were granted to Thomas earl of Kent. Henry the IV. on his succession restored

him to his liberty, honours, and estates, which he did not long enjoy, dying in 1401.

**RICHARD BEAUCHAMP, earl of Warwick.** *R. Clamp sculp. From a drawing in the British Museum.*

Richard Beauchamp succeeded his father, and became the most eminent of his family for marvellous deeds of chivalry and tournaments; in all of which he acquitted himself with so much valour, as to obtain universal admiration.\* Henry V. in 1416 created him earl of Albemarle for life. He was constantly employed at home or abroad in some great offices, and was one of the most accomplished noblemen of his time. He died in the castle of Roan, in 1439. His body was brought to England, and deposited in the collegiate church of St. Mary, at Warwick, where a most magnificent tomb is erected to his memory. See Hutchins's Dorset, vol. p. 172. Banks's Extinct Baronetage.

**RICHARD NEVILLE, earl of Warwick;** *in Lord Orford's Works, 4to.*

Richard Neville, son of Richard earl of Salisbury, by his marriage with Anne, daughter and heir of Beauchamp earl of Warwick, acquired the title of earl of Warwick, is well known by the appellation of *The King Maker*, and distinguished himself by his magnificence, hospitality, and gallantry; not less than 30,000 persons are said to have daily lived at his board. He was at last slain fighting for Henry VI. in the battle of Barnet, April 14, 1471.

**C L A S S III.**

**PEERS.†**

**BERTRAM ASHBURNHAM.**—The following inscription is at the bottom of the print:

“ This portraiture is in memory of Bertram Ashburnham, in Sussex, who, in the time of King Harold, was warden of the Cinque

\* See a list of his martial achievements in Guillim Abridged, Vol. I. p. 69.

† There is a print in Dugdale's “ History of Warwickshire,” of Hugh Lupus, earl of Chester, sitting in his parliament. It was engraved by Hollar. This cannot, in strict propriety, be placed with portraits.

Ports, constable of Dover, and sheriff of the said county; and being a person of so great power, at the landing of William the Conqueror, King Harold, who was then in the North, sent him a letter to raise all the forces under his command, to withstand the invader. And when the king came up to oppose the Conqueror, the said Bertram, who had an eminent command in the battle, received so many wounds, that soon after he died thereof;\* and since which time, through the mercy of God, the said family, in a direct male line, have continued at Ashburnham aforesaid; and are the present possessors thereof."

The portrait is in Guillim's "Heraldry," fol.

SIR JOHN OLDECASTLE, the worthy Lorde Cobham, &c. from the "*Bref Chronycle concernyng his Examinacyon and Death,*" by Bale; whole length; 8vo. This has been copied in the new edition of the "*Bref Chronycle,*" 1729.

LORD COBHAM, in a fur gown, 12mo. There is a small head of him, which nearly resembles this, in Clark's "*Marrow of Ecclesiastical History.*"

LORD COBHAM; in the "*Royal and Noble Authors,*" by Park. Gerimia sc.

Sir John Oldcastle married the niece and heiress of Lord Cobham; and, upon his marriage, assumed that title. He was the chief of the Lollards, or disciples of Wiccliffe, in the reign of Henry V. The prodigious increase of that sect was sufficiently alarming to the government, but much more so with a man of spirit and enterprise at the head of it. The king, with whom he had been in favour, tried every gentle method of bringing him back to the church; but he was inflexible. He was burnt in St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, in Feb. 1418, and was said to have died in expectation of rising the third day.†

\* He was, according to other accounts, beheaded by command of William the Conqueror. See Collins's "Peerage," artic. ASHBURNHAM.

† Sir John Oldcastle was exposed as a buffoon character, by some Roman-Catholic poet, in an old play, entitled, "The famous Victories of Henry V. containing the honorable Battaille of Agincourt," in which the scene opens with prince Henry's robberies; and Sir John Oldcastle is mentioned as one of his gang. As Shakspeare seems to have borrowed some hints from this play, it gave occasion to the mistake, that Sir John Oldcastle was originally the droll of his historical play of Henry IV. and that he changed his name to Falstaff.

" JHON TALBOT, of the noble familie of Sheros-  
berie," &c. a most curious print, with an ornamented  
border, in the Bodleian Library. It appears to be very  
ancient, and is much damaged. It is evidently the ori-  
ginal of that in Andrew Thevet's "Lives," fol. 282. The  
date is " M. IIII° XLIII." On the blade of the sword  
is this barbarous inscription; " Sum Talbotti pro vincere  
Inimico meo." Others give it " Inimicos meos." After  
a summary of his history under the portrait, it is said,  
" his pourtraicture, as I represente it to you, was taken  
out of the pallace which the said John Talbot had built."  
Pictures of this earl and his consort are in the gallery  
of Castle-Ashby, in Northamptonshire, and judged  
by Mr. Walpole to be the most antient oil paintings  
in England.

JOHN TALBOT, earl of Shrewsbury, &c. great mar-  
shal to King Henry VI. of his realm of France, who  
died in the battle of Bourdeaux, with Lord Viscount  
Lisle, his son, 1453, and is buried at Roan in Nor-  
mandy. T. Cecill sc. 4to.

JEAN TALBOT, Capitaine Anglois; in And. Thevet.  
*Livre 4.*

Taken from an old MS. in the possession of Louisa de Savoy,  
mother of Francis the First, king of France. His picture was also  
to be seen in 1580, at —— Castle, built by him.

JOHN TALBOT, earl of Shrewsbury. J. Basire sc.  
two different.

JOHN TALBOT, earl of Shrewsbury. J. Parker sc.  
in Harding's Shakspeare.

This great general, who was for near twenty-four years the terror  
and scourge of France, was victorious in no less than forty battles  
and skirmishes. The generality of our historians agree in his being  
killed at the siege of Chastillion, after he had taken Bourdeaux;  
though his epitaph informs us, that he was killed in the battle of

Bourdeaux. He was above eighty years of age at the time of his death. The duke of Shrewsbury, who died in 1718, was lineally descended from him; so is the present earl of Shrewsbury. See Granger's Letters, p. 313.

**ANTHONY WIDVILLE**, Earl Rivers, attended by Caxton the printer, presenting his book to Edward IV. *From a curious MS. in the archbishop's library at Lambeth. In the same print are the portraits of the queen, prince of Wales, &c.\* That of the prince, afterward Edward the Fifth, is the only one known of him. It was engraved by Vertue.—Frontispiece to the "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors." Grignion sc.*

**ANTHONY WIDVILLE**, Earl Rivers. *Clamp sc. in Harding's Shakspeare.*

**ANTHONY WIDVILLE**, Earl Rivers, *for "Noble Authors."* *Birrel sc.*

**ANTHONY WIDVILLE**, Earl Rivers. *Gerimia sc. in "Noble Authors," by Park.*

**ANTHONY WIDVILLE**, Earl Rivers, &c. *in Strutt's "Regal Antiquities," 47.*

The Earl Rivers,† who was the most valiant and accomplished nobleman in the court of Henry the Fourth, had the care of the education of his nephew, the prince of Wales. He was the greatest restorer and patron of learning among the nobility of his age, and translated himself several books from the French. That which he presented to the king was "The Dictes and Sayinges of the Philosophers," which is said to have been the second or third book printed in England by Caxton.‡ It is dated Nov. 18, 1477.—Beheaded at Pontefract, by order of Richard the Third, 13 June, 1483, in the 41st year of his age.

\* I have inserted descriptions of a few prints of this kind, which, though strictly historical compositions, may be considered as assemblages of portraits.

† He frequently occurs in our histories under the title of Lord Scales.

‡ If "The Game of Chess" was the first book printed by Caxton, this was the third. See Ames's "History of Printing."

## CLASS IV.

## THE CLERGY.

JOHANNES VIII. Pont. max. *I. Baptista de Cavaleriis sc. 8vo.*

JOANNES 8. *Wm. Richardson.*

The history of John VIII. or Pope Joan, if true, is a remarkable instance of female frailty, and strength of parts, and a signal proof of what that sex is capable, especially when prompted by the tender passion. Some writers assert that she was born in England; but the generality agree that she was a native of Mentz, and that her father was an English priest. She, very early in life, engaged in an amour with an ecclesiastic, who became her tutor. Like Eloisa, she proved a very apt scholar, and made a great progress in whatever he taught her. She attended her lover to Athens, heard the professors there, and was so rapid a proficient, that when she removed to Rome, she found few or none that could equal her in the learning of the age, and especially in divinity. She, by her knowledge and address, acquired so great respect and influence, that she succeeded Leo IV.\* in the papal throne. She suffered herself to be got with child by one of her domestics, and falling suddenly in labour, as she was going to the Lateran church, died upon the spot. She continued to pass for a man, with all but her lovers, to the time of her death. Such is the story of Joan; which is extremely improbable in itself, and is mentioned by no author who lived near the time. It is now generally, if not absolutely, given up, after it hath been thoroughly sifted. Dr. Hutchinson, bishop of Down and Connor, is, I believe, the last author who has troubled himself on either side of the question.\* He hath tacked a Dissertation on Pope Joan, by way of postscript, to a sermon preached on the fifth of November, 1731, to which her story appears to have no relation. This occasioned the following stanza, written by an Irish wit:

Anno  
855.

“ God’s blessing be upon his heart,†  
Who wrote the book of Witches,  
And proved Joan in petticoats  
The same with John in breeches.”

\* Joan was first mentioned by Marianus Scotus, a writer of the eleventh century.

† “ God’s blessing be upon her heart,” is an expression applied to the queen in the sermon here mentioned.

It is obvious to observe here, that the son of this bishop was unfortunate in his courtship, and gave occasion to the well-known tale of the 'Squire and the Apple-Pie.

ST. DUNSTAN, *on his episcopal throne; holding a crosier in one hand, and a pair of tongs in the other; h. sh.*

This portrait is doubtless fictitious; the other, mentioned below, is worthy of our notice.\*

ST. DUNSTAN, archbishop of Canterbury, 959, *with a crosier and tongs; octavo. Wm. Richardson.*

ST. DUNSTAN; *a glory round his head; a crosier in his right hand; a monk prostrate at his feet. M. Burghers sc. in Hicks's "Linguarum," 1705.*

DUNSTAN, archbishop of Canterbury. *From a MS. of the 12th century; in Strutt's "Dresses," plate L.*

Tr. from  
Worcester  
to London,  
958; and  
thence to  
Cant. 959.

Dunstan was abbot of Glastonbury, in the reign of Edred; and in that of Edgar, he was promoted to the see of Canterbury. He was the first English prelate that opposed the marriage of the clergy. He is said to have been a good musician, painter, and graver; and to have amused himself with joinery, turning, and smithery;† in the

\* In Lupton's "Lives of the Fathers," 1640, 4to, are heads of Venerable Bede, the historian; Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, the great stickler for the celibacy of the clergy; Alexander, of the monastery of Hales, or Hayles, the master of Thomas Aquinas, and the great leader of him and the rest of the schoolmen. He was surnamed *Doctor Irrefragabilis*, and was author of an admired Comment on the Four Books of the Sentences. He died 1245. These heads must be fictitious, notwithstanding what the author has said in his preface. They were engraved by G. Glover. There is a small head inscribed B. Angel Protomartyr in Anglia. He was a native of Pisa, in Tuscany, and was the first provincial of the Franciscans in England; having been appointed to this office by St. Francis himself. "Antiq. of the English Franciscans," p. 9. In Hierome Porter's "Flowers of the Lives of English Saints," Doway, 1632, are various ideal heads.

† A man of so many accomplishments might well be looked on as a magician in his days. He was accused as such to King Athelstan, for that he made his harp not only to have motion, but to make music of itself.

St. Dunstan's harp, fast by the wall,

Upon a pin did hang-a,

The harp itself, withly and all,

Untouch'd by hand did twang-a.

last of which he was supposed to be employed when he seized the devil by the nose with a red-hot pair of tongs.\* In Dr. Hickes's "Thesaurus," g. a. p. 144, is a "Picture of Jesus Christ," with St. Dunstan before it, in a devout posture, drawn by himself. The outline is not bad for that barbarous age. This was engraved from a MS. in the Bodleian Library. NE. D. 11. 19.

**EDWINI Monachi Effigies, ab ipso delineata.**  
*Vertue sc. large h. sh. He is represented sitting and writing. It is one of the prints engraved for the Society of Antiquaries.*

Edwin is conjectured to have been a monk of Christ Church, the cathedral of Canterbury, about the times of King Stephen, his predecessor and successor.

"At Trinity College in Cambridge is a Psalter in Latin and Saxon, admirably written and illuminated with letters in gold and silver, muriated. It is full of a variety of historical pictures. At the end is the figure of the writer Eadwin, supposed to be a monk of Canterbury, holding a pen of metal, undoubtedly used in such sort of writing; with an inscription importing his name and excellence in the Calligraphic Art. It appears to have been performed about the reign of King Stephen."—His views are much in the Chinese manner, without the least knowledge of perspective: however proud he might be of his penmanship, his drawing of the Church of Canterbury does little honour to his skill, though it plainly shews his ideas.

**HADRIANUS IV. Pont. max. Anglicus; J. Baptista de Cavaleriis sc. 8vo.**

Most of the portraits of the popes are copied from the series of heads by this engraver. They were published at Rome in 4to and

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By this, it would be supposed he had found out the Æolian Harp; and, as he was banished the court for it, it is no wonder if the invention died with him.

"In a Penitential, which some think was composed by St. Dunstan, the penitents are required to be very particular in confessing all the sins which they have committed—by their bodies, their skin, their flesh, their bones, their sinews, their gristles, their tongues, their lips, their palates, their teeth, their hair, their marrow, by every thing soft or hard, wet or dry."

He is not said to have been a good divine, which was hardly consistent with all these amusements.

\* He appeared, according to the Legend, in the shape of a beautiful woman, and "tempted him to carnality."

8vo; the latter is dated 1585. The best set is that by Phil. Galle, Antwerp, 1572, a pot folio.

Nicholas Breakspear, who, upon his advancement to the papedom, assumed the name of Adrian IV. was, in the early part of his life, reduced to the necessity of submitting to servile offices for bread. He studied in France, where, though he laboured under the pressures of poverty, he made a wonderful progress in learning. He was, for his merit, chosen abbot of St. Rufus, in Provence; and, in 1146, made a cardinal. In 1154, he succeeded Anastasius the Fourth in the pontificate. He told one of his intimate friends, that all the hardships of his life were nothing in comparison of the burden of the papal crown. Such were the difficulties and sorrows which he had experienced, that he had been, as he expressed it, "strained through the limbec of affliction." Frederic, king of the Romans, at an interview with this pope in Italy, condescended to hold his stirrup, while he mounted his horse. He was the only Englishman that ever sat in St. Peter's chair.\* Ob. 1 Sept. 1159.

**ST. THOMAS BECKET**, *episc. Cantuariensis et Martyr*; *Hollar f. 1647, 12mo.*

*There is a neat small oval of him, by L. V. Lucas Vorsterman.*

**ST. THOMAS BECKET**, *with emblems, folio. Westerhout sc.*

**ST. THOMAS BECKET**, *kneeling before the altar. G. Hurst sc. octavo.*

**ST. THOMAS BECKET'S Murder**, *fol. J. Carter sc.*

**ST. THOMAS BECKET**, *ditto. W. Fowler.*

**ST. THOMAS BECKET**, *oval. Van-Eyck. Thane.*

**ST. THOMAS CANTUARIENSIS**, *whole length; mitre, crosier, &c. 8vo. neat, scarce.*

**Consec. 1162.** This haughty prelate, who aimed at papal supremacy in England, began the famous controversy between the crown and the mitre, in the reign of Henry the Second; which was ended by his assassina-

\* See "Biographia Brit." p. 39. Fuller, in his "Worthies," p. 13, tells us, that there were four popes who were Englishmen; but he does not mention their names.

tion, 29 Dec. 1170. He was canonized two years after. The prodigious confluence of pilgrims to his shrine may be guessed at by the deep channels worn in the marble pavement of the cathedral at Canterbury, where they offered their gifts and their devotions. Forty-eight years after his decease, a controversy was started among the doctors of the Sorbonne, whether he was saved or damned; and in the reign of Henry VIII. he was cited to appear in court, and tried and condemned as a traitor.

His "Life" was written in seven volumes, by Roger, abbot of Crowland, who spent fifteen years in composing it.\*

Lord Lyttelton, in his admirable character of Becket, has represented him in such strong and various lights, that he has left us at a loss to determine, whether we more admire the polished courtier and the able statesman, or detest the haughty and bigoted prelate and outrageous incendiary.

**HUGO DE BALSAM,** *episc. Eliensis, &c. Fundr. Domus St<sup>i</sup>. Pet. A.D. 1265. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

Consec.  
14 Oct.  
1257.

Hugo de Balsam, when subprior of the convent of Ely, was elected bishop of that see, by the monks, in opposition to the earnest recommendation of Henry III. to elect Henry de Wingham, his chancellor. Hereupon Balsam, going to Rome, procured the pope's confirmation. Wingham, averse to his own promotion, declared that a more worthy person than himself had been chosen. The king at length acquiesced, and he was accordingly consecrated.

He died in 1286, having sat twenty-eight years in the see of Ely.

**THOMAS RAMRYGE,** abbot of St. Alban's, *is represented upon his knees, praying to the Holy Trinity;*

\* Few men have done more mischief in the world than a great number of those who have been canonized for saints; who were not only bigots, but incendiaries and persecutors. As the true histories of their lives would have done them no honour, the compilers of their memoirs were not only under a necessity of filtering their characters, but of having recourse to fiction. It is not to be lamented, that such elaborate works as this of the "Life of Becket," together with the innumerable histories of miracles, pilgrimages, relics, habits, beards, and tonsures, are long since swept away among the refuse of things.

In 1682 were published, in 4to. "Epistolæ et Vitæ Divi Thomæ Cantuariensis, &c. &c. &c. in lucem producta ex Manuscripto Vaticano: Opera et Studio F. Christiani Lupi Iprensis," &c. Bruxellis.

*and on the altar before him is deposited his mitre. By the side of the abbot is a scroll, on which is written:*

*“ Sancta Trinitas, unus Deus, miseris animis, T. Ramryge.”*

*“ Holy Trinity, one God, have mercy upon the soul of T. Ramryge.”*

“ He\* was an excellent man in his time, beloved as well by God as men; for which reason his name was had in perpetual blessings amongst posterity.”—See Weaver, p. 557.

**WALTERUS DE MERTON**, summus Angliæ Cancellarius, Episc. Roffensis, Fund<sup>r</sup>. Coll. Merton, 1267. *Faber f. a Tabula in Bibl. Bodleiana; large 4to. One of the set of Founders.*

**WALTER DE MERTON**, in the “ *Oxford Almanack*” for 1737.

Walter de Merton, lord high chancellor of England, in the reign of Henry III. and afterward bishop of Rochester, was the founder of the first college in Oxford, which was incorporated by royal charter. It was called after his own name, and was regulated with such prudence, that it was recommended by King Henry to Hugh Balsam, bishop of Ely, as a model for his foundation of Peter-Le Neve. house. He died the 17th of October, 1277.

**MATTHÆUS Parisiensis**, Historicus, qui ob. 1259, &c. *T. Cecil sc. whole length, 4to.*

**MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS**, Historici, &c. *vera effigies; ex Libro ejus Chronicorum, MS. olim sui ipsius, nunc Regio desumpta. A whole length; before the last edition of his “ History.”*

**MATTHÆUS, PARISIENSIS, &c. whole length.** W. Richardson.

Matthew Paris, a Benedictine, of the monastery of St. Alban's, stands in the first rank of our monkish historians. He was no in-

\* In Strutt's “ *Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiq.*” plate LX.

considerable poet and orator for the time in which he flourished; and is said to have understood painting, architecture, and the mathematics. He was author of the "Historia Major," and "Historia Minor," which is an abridgment of the former; to which is prefixed his portrait. He is censured for a mixture of fable in his history; but this censure affects the character of the age, rather than that of the author.\*

**BACCHON (BACON)** Rog. Anglus; *a small head in the title to Crollius's "Basilica Chymica;" Eg. Saderler inc.*

*There is another small print of him holding a book.*

**ROGER BACON**; *profile in a hat, from the original at Knole. R. Godfrey sc. 1786, in the "Antiquarian Repertory."*

**ROGER BACON**; *enlarged from the one by Eg. Saderler, 4to.*

Roger Bacon, a Franciscan friar, was styled *Doctor Mirabilis*, for his great learning, but much more for his invention, the characteristic of genius. He discovered the telescope, burning-glasses, camera-obscura, gunpowder, transmutation of metals, and many other things, the utility of which was only known to himself. Dr. Freind says, that a greater genius in mechanics had not risen since the days of Archimedes. A variety of authors bear much the same testimony to his abilities in other branches of science. He was persecuted by the barbarians of his age; in which philosophy had made a less progress than any other kind of knowledge; and geometry and astronomy were branded with the odious name of necromancy. *Ob. 11 June, 1292.* See his "Opus Majus," by Dr. Jebb, and Dr. Freind's "History of Physic."

\* Matthew Paris gives us the most particular history of the wandering Jew that is to be found in any author.† He received this account from an Armenian archbishop, and one of his domestics, who were here in the reign of Henry III. and who affirmed that they had their relation from the wanderer himself. This man is mentioned by a multitude of writers. V. Wolfii "Bibliotheca Hebræa," tom. ii. p. 1093, where these authors are enumerated. It is to be concluded hence, that there was such an impostor, and that he well acted his part.

† V. Hist. sub anno 1293.

**JOHANNES DUNS SCOTUS**, *Doctor Subtilis* ;  
*from the painting in the public library in Oxford* ;\* *J. Faber f. h. sh. mezz.*

**JOHANNES DUNS SCOTUS**. *Bloemart sc.*

**JOHANNES DUNS SCOTUS**, *fol.* *F. Chauveau sc.*

**JOHANNES DUNS SCOTUS**. *Eckhurst sc.*

**JOHANNES DUNS SCOTUS**, *octavo*. *N. Habert sc.*

**JOHANNES DUNS SCOTUS**. *Jollain sc.*

**JOHANNES DUNS SCOTUS**, *small folio*. *W. Marshall sc.*

**JOHANNES DUNS SCOTUS**, *a sheet*. *J. Killian sc.*

**JOHANNES DUNS SCOTUS**, *in his study*, *8vo*. *J. Neefs sc.*

**JOHANNES DUNS SCOTUS**. *Des Rochers.*

The portrait of Duns Scotus at Windsor, which is much the same with that at Oxford, is said to have been painted by Espagnole. It is probably not genuine.—I have been, in general, very cautious of admitting ideal heads; but have not been so scrupulous as to exclude every one, when other memorials have been wanting.

**JOHANNES DUNS SCOTUS**, &c. *Ord. F. M. (fratrum minorum) Conv.* *12mo.*

*There is a small print of him inscribed, Doctor Subtilis, Scotistarum Princeps.*

It requires one-half a man's life to read the works of this profound doctor, and the other to understand his subtleties. His printed works are in twelve volumes in folio.† His manuscripts are sleeping in Merton College Library, in Oxford, of which society he was a member. He was the head of the sect of schoolmen called Scotists. *Ob.* 1308.

\* The picture of Duns in the Bodleian Gallery was painted by Ashfield. So Hearne informs us, at p. 793, of Tho. Otterbourne and John Whethamstede, where there is some account of that painter.

† Voluminous works frequently arise from the ignorance and confused ideas of the authors. If angels were writers, says Mr. Norris, we should have few folios.

**NICHOLAUS TRIVETUS;** *Historicus, e litera initiali Codicis MS. Vertue sc. 8vo.*

Nicolas Trivet, a Dominican friar, was author of the "Annales Regum Angliæ," published by Mr. Ant. Hall, of Queen's College, Oxford, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1719. He lived in the reigns of Edward I. II. and III., in the second year of whose reign he died, aged near seventy.

**GUALTERUS STAPLEDONUS;** *episc. Exon. et magn. Angliæ Thesaurarius, Coll. Exon. et Aulae Cervinæ Fundr. Anno Domini 1316. J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

Consec.  
1307.

Walter Stapledon annexed Hart Hall, formerly called Stapledon Hall, to Exeter College; but it is now independent of it, and was erected into a college by the means of Dr. Newton, Sept. 8, 1740. This prelate was beheaded by the seditious burgesses of London, at the standard and cross in Cheapside, 15 Oct. 1326.

**WILLIAM OF WICKHAM,** bishop of Winchester. *Houbraken sc. large h. sh. From a picture at Winchester College. Illust. Head.*

**GULIELMUS DE WYKEHAM;** *episc. Winton. et. totius Angliæ Cancell. Fundr. Coll. B. Mariæ Winton. vulgo vocat. New Coll. 1379; et paulo post (1387) Coll. B. Mariæ Winton. prope Winton. J. Faber f. large 4to.*

**WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM;** *taken from a most ancient picture of him, preserved in Winchester College. Grignon sc. whole length, sh.*

The great and useful talents of William of Wickham, especially his skill in architecture, appear to have recommended him to the favour of Edward the Third. He persuaded that monarch to pull down a great part of the castle of Windsor, and rebuild it from his plan, in that plain magnificence in which it appears at present.\* He also drew the plan, and superintended the building, of Queenborough

Consec.  
1367.  
40 Ed. III.

\* Edward III. assessed every county in England, to send him a certain number of masons, tilers, and carpenters, for that work. Ashmole's "Hist. of the Garter," p. 129.

Castle. He was afterward made secretary of state, and lord privy seal; and had other accumulated preferments, before he was promoted to the see of Winchester. *Ob. 27 Sept. 1404.*

Dr. Lowth, late bishop of London, who did great honour to both the colleges founded by Wickham, has done due honour to the illustrious founder, by writing the history of his life.

**CARDINAL BEAUFORT**, bishop of Winchester.  
*J. Parker sc. From an original picture in the collection of the Hon. Horace Walpole; in Harding's Shakspeare.*

Henry Beaufort, son of John duke of Lancaster, and brother to Henry IV. successively bishop of Bristol and Winchester, and three times lord chancellor, was presented with a cardinal's hat, by Pope Martin V. He, with his brother Thomas duke of Exeter, was appointed governor and tutor to Henry VI. then only nine months old. The cardinal, being of an ambitious and intriguing disposition, had continual disputes with his brother the duke of Gloucester, regent of England, commonly called *Good Duke Humphrey*; whose death, attributed to secret strangulation, was universally ascribed to the machination and connivance of *Winchester*, who, shortly after, on his death-bed, testified the bitterest remorse for the share he had in that horrid transaction. *Ob. 1447*, aged about eighty years.

**THOMAS FITZALLENUS** Filius Cornitis Arundellia Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis Constabularius Castre de Queenbourgh 27 Ap. Anno Decimo Regni Henrici Quarti. *From a painting in Lambeth Palace, copied from the original at Penshurst.*

**THOMAS ARUNDEL, &c.** *in Strutt's "Regal Antiquities," plates 23. 32. and 38.*

Thomas Fitzalan, second son of Richard, the fifth earl of Arundel, was successively bishop of Ely, archbishop of York, and afterward of Canterbury; being the first instance of the translation of an archbishop of York to the see of Canterbury.—Having been impeached, and banished the kingdom, for the part he had taken in his brother Richard's treason, he retired into France; but returned again into England with Henry duke of Lancaster, who had also been banished by king Richard II. He procured a bull from the

pope, and publicly preached; promising *Paradise* to all that would aid him against the enemies of Henry duke of Lancaster;\* who, on his accession to the throne under the title of Henry IV. made him lord high chancellor of England, anno 1412. He died in 1414.

**GULIELMUS BATEMAN,** *episc. Norwic. Aulæ S. S. et individuæ Trinitatis Fundr. Anno Dom. 1350. Faber f. large 4to.*

— — — *with view of Trinity Hall. E. Harding sc.*

Bishop Bateman was the founder of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, which was originally an hotel, or house of entertainment for students. He erected this hotel into a college,† and was a great master of the civil and canon law. He died and was buried at Avignon, 1354.

Consec.  
1343.  
16 Ed. III.

**ROBERTUS EGGLESFIELD;** *Coll. Reginæ Fundr. Burghers sc.*

**ROBERTUS EGGLESFIELD;** *Murray p. Faber f. whole length, h. sh. mezz.*

**ROBERT EGGLESFIELD,** *in an oval folio.*

The outline of the head of this portrait was taken by Murray, from an effigy engraved on a brass plate, formerly affixed to Robert Egglefield's tomb, in the old chapel of Queen's College, in Oxford. The painting, and the plate, to which the whole length of Queen Philippa is companion, belong to the society of that college.

**ROBERTUS EGGLESFIELD;** *Reginæ Philippæ Edwardi 3. Regis Angliae a sacris confessionibus, Coll. Reginense fundavit Anno D<sup>i</sup>. 1340. J. Faber f. large 4to.*

On the feast of the Circumcision, the Bursar of Queen's College gives to every member of that society a needle and thread, in remembrance of the founder; the words *aiguille fil* composing a kind of rebus on his name.—I cannot find that he had any higher preferment in the church than the rectory of Brough, in Westmoreland.

Pronoun-  
ced Bruff.

\* See Strutt's "Regal Antiquities," p. 45.

† Cantab. Depict. Wilson's Cambridge, p. 51.

**JOHANNES WICLIF, S.T.P. &c.** *A tabula penes nobilissimum ducem Dorsetiæ; G. White f. h. sh. mezz.* This has been copied.

**JOHN WICLIFFE,** with Luther, Calvin, &c. *a sheet, scarce.* P. Perron sc.

*In Bale's "Illustrum majoris Britanniae Scriptorum, &c. Summarium," 1548, 4to. is a curious head of Wiclid. There is another of him, and other English divines, "Præstantium aliquot Theologorum, &c. Effigies; quibus addita Elogia, &c. Opera Jac. Verheiden;" Hagæ Com. 1602, excud. Hen. Hondius. This is printed exactly in the same manner with the "Heroologia," and was, doubtless, the model of it.*

**JEAN WICLEF,** Anglois, &c. *in an oval of oaken foliage, done in wood,* 4to.

**JOHANNES WICLEF, &c.** *From the Continuation of Boissard's Bibliotheca Chalcographica,* 4to.

**JEAN WICLEF;** Desrochers sc. Svo.

**JOHANNES WICKLIFFE;** J. Faber f. 1714, h. sh. mezz.

**JOHANNES WICLIF;** A. Vanhaecken f. large 4to. mezz.

**JOHANNES WICKLIFFE;** R. Houston f. large 4to. mezz. *A tabula in Coll. Reg. Cantab.\**

Wiclide may be regarded as the father of the Reformation; as he was the first in Europe who ventured to bring religion to the test of Scripture and ecclesiastical antiquity. The austerity of his life, and the sanctity of his manners, added great weight to his doctrine. He was indefatigable in his labours, and generally went about barefooted, in the garb of a pilgrim. He translated the New Testament from the Vulgate, which was printed with Lewis's "History of the English Bibles," in fol. 1731. Calmet informs us, that he trans-

\* Houston has engraven the heads of all the reformers for Rolt's "Lives," fol.

lated the whole Bible; and that there were several manuscripts of this translation,\* but that it was never printed. He died at his rectory of Lutterworth, in Leicestershire, 1385. His tenets were much the same with those of Calvin.†

**WULFSTAN**, archbishop of York, *in Strutt's "Dresses," plate 27.*

Wulfstan, bishop of Worcester and archbishop of York 1002, died 1023, and was buried at Ely.

**SIMON SUDBURY**, *in Strutt's "Regal Antiq."* plate 17.

Simon de Sudbury, so called from the place of his nativity, was early made chaplain to Pope Innocent VI. At his return to England, he was appointed chancellor of Salisbury; and in 1361, bishop of London. He was much beloved as a wise, learned, and liberally-spirited divine. In 1375, he was promoted to the see of Canterbury. He performed the solemnity of crowning King Richard II. and was made chancellor of England in 1380. Archbishop Sudbury lost his life in Wat Tyler's rebellion, being barbarously murdered on Tower Hill, 1381. The rebels had taken particular offence at his having imprisoned one John Ball, a famous incendiary preacher, in Maidstone gaol.

**THOMAS TRILLICK**, *in the "Oxford Almanack," 1750.*

Thomas Trillick, dean of St. Paul's, and brother to John bishop of Hereford, was appointed bishop of Rochester 1364; and was consecrated by Guido, cardinal of Bologna, in the chapel of his palace. He died 1372.

**HENRICUS CHICHELEY**, *Archiep. Cant. Fundr. Coll. Omn. Animarum, An<sup>o</sup>. Dom. 1437. J. Faber f. large 4to.*

\* In the library of Emanuel College, in Cambridge, is a beautiful manuscript of the whole Bible, on vellum, which is of Wycliffe's time, or very near it.

† Lewis, in his "History of the Translations of the Bible," 8vo. p. 47, &c. has, I think, sufficiently proved, that the word *knafe* instead of *servant* of Jesus Christ, said by Dr. Fuller to be in Wycliffe's "Translation of the Bible,"‡ was only an artful interpolation.

‡ "Church Hist." lib. iv. p. 142.

H. CHICHEY, &c. *M. Burghers sc. h. sh.*

DR. HENRY CHICHELE, &c. *M. Burghers sc. 8vo.*

HENRY CHICHELY, &c. *Bartolozzi sc. whole length, fine.* *From a plate in All Souls' College.*

HENRICUS CHICHELEY, Archiep. Cantrar. *From an ancient painting on board, in Lambeth Palace.* *In "Lambeth Illustrated," 4to. 1806.*

ARCHBISHOP CHICHELEY, *at an advanced period of life, from an ancient painting on glass in Lambeth Palace,* *in "Lambeth Illustrated," 4to. Roffe sc.*

HENRY CHICHELEY, *in Harding's Shakspeare.* E. Harding sc.

HENRY CHICHELEY, *mezz. fol.* W. Robins.

I have some reason to believe, that all the above prints, except that by Bartolozzi, were done after a picture which belonged to the late Dr. Doyly, prebendary of Ely, and some time fellow of All Souls; who, when he was at that college, in 1738, had a portrait of Archbishop Chicheley, the face of which, as he then told Mr. Cole, of King's College in Cambridge,\* was taken from one of the family. There is some probability that this may be like him; as a face, at least some features of it, has certainly been transmitted to many generations.

Tr. from  
St. David's  
1414.

Archbishop Chicheley was employed in several embassies by Henry V. whom he artfully diverted from his purpose of dissolving the abbeys, by persuading him to a war with France, which he thought would find sufficient employment for his ambitious and active spirit. Besides the college of All Souls, he founded St. Bernard's Hostle at Oxford, afterward improved and converted into St. John's College; and a hospital for the poor, at Higham Ferrers in Northamptonshire, the place of his nativity. Ob. 12 April, 1443.

WILLIAM LYNDEWODE, author of the "Provinciale," seated at a reading-desk, small oval. Thane.

\* Afterward rector of Blecheley, Bucks, an eminent antiquary, and no less worthy man; to whom the author of this work is greatly obliged for his kind assistance.

William Lindwood, a learned civilian, who was member of the university of Oxford, and sent by Henry V. as ambassador to Spain and Portugal, in 1422. On his return to England, he was made bishop of St. David's, in 1434, and died in 1446. He compiled a collection of canons and constitutions of the archbishops of Canterbury, printed at Paris in 1505, and at Oxford in 1663.

**RICHARDUS FLEMING;** *episc. Lincoln. Fundator Coll. Linc. 1427. J. Faber. f. large 4to. mezz. One of the Set of Founders.*

**RICHARD FLEMING;** *in the Oxford Almanacks for 1743. 1747.*

Richard Fleming, a native of Croyston, in Yorkshire, received his education in the university of Oxford. In 1420 he was advanced to the bishoprick of Lincoln by the pope; and after he had sat in that see about four years, was, by the same power, translated to York. But this provision was, according to Godwin, so strenuously opposed by the dean and chapter of that church, and disapproved of by the king, that he was forced to return to Lincoln. He distinguished himself in the former part of his life by asserting the doctrine of Wiccliffe; as he did in the latter, by his opposition to it. He caused the bones of that confessor to be taken up and burnt, according to the decree of the council of Sienna. It is said, that the college which he founded was intended as a seminary for learned men who should oppose Wiccliffe's opinions. He died 25 Jan. 1430, and was buried in his own cathedral, where a sumptuous monument was erected to his memory.

Consec.  
1420.

**WILLIAM WAYNFLEET,** *bishop of Winchester. Houbraken sc. 1742. From a picture at Magdalen College, Oxford. Illust. Head. large h. sh.*

**GULIELMUS PATTEN,** alias WAYNFLEET; *totius Angliae Cancel. epis. Winton. Coll. B. Mariæ Magd. Oxon. et Aulæ adjunctæ Fundr. A. D. 1459. J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

**WILLIAM WAYNFLEET,** *in the Oxford Almanacks for 1729, 1730. 1749.*

William Waynfleet, who had been twelve years schoolmaster of

Consec.  
1447.

Winchester, was afterward successively schoolmaster and provost of Eton; and in April 1447, he succeeded cardinal Beaufort in the bishoprick of Winchester. He was made lord chancellor of England in the room of Archbishop Bourchier. *Ob. 11 Aug. 1486.* His magnificent tomb, and that of the cardinal, are still in good preservation, in the cathedral to which they belonged.

**DAN JOHN LYDGATE**, of Bury, poet-laureate; *ad exemplar MS. elegantissimi ab J. Lydgate Henrico VI. dicat. etiamnum in Bibliotheca Harleiana asservati; large h. sh. One of the Set of Poets, by Virtue.*

**JOHN LYDGATE**, 12mo. *T. Trotter.*

**JOHN LYDGATE**, in *Strutt's "Regal Antig."* Nos. 42. 45.

John Lydgate was a Benedictine monk of the abbey of St. Edmundsbury. He travelled into France and Italy, to acquire the arts and languages of those countries, and was a good poet for the age in which he lived. Bale and Pits have given us catalogues of his English and Latin works; and in Weever's "Funeral Monuments" are many specimens of his poetry, collected from tombs in the county of Suffolk. *Ob. 1440, AEt. 60.*—See the character and account of him in T. Warton on Spencer, vol. II. p. 103, 104.

**ROBERTUS WOODLARKE**, D.D. *Coll. Reg. præpositus, acad. Cantab. Cancellarius, et Aulæ Sanctæ Catharinæ Fund. 1473. J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

**ROBERT WOODLARK**, S.T.P. with a view of Catherine Hall. *Ed. Harding. Wilson's Cambridge.*

He was the third provost of King's College, in Cambridge.

**THOMAS de ROTHERAM**, alias SCOT;\* one of the Set of Founders, by Faber; large 4to. mezz.

**THOMAS DE ROTHERAM**, in *Harding's Shakspeare. T. Nugent.*

\* Sometimes more properly written Thomas Scot, alias de Rotheram.

THOMAS DE ROTHERAM, in the “*Oxford Almanack*,” 1743.

Thomas de Rotheram, so called from the place of his nativity in Yorkshire, is styled the second founder of Lincoln College, in Oxford; which was begun and carried on by Richard Fleming, and completed by Rotheram, after he had succeeded him in the bishoprick of Lincoln; whence, in 1480, he was translated to York. He was some time lord high chancellor of England, and chancellor of Oxford; and was secretary of state in four reigns. He was also legate of the apostolic see. He died the 29th of May, 1500. Hearne has published largely concerning him, in “*Lib. Nig. Seaccarii*,” p. 666. 756.

“ The portraiture of JOHN ROUS (Ross), sometime a chantry priest here; as it was taken from an ancient roll, drawn by himself, wherein the pictures of the earls of Warwick are curiously delineated; *M. B. (Burghers) sc. 8vo.*

At War-wick.

*This print is copied from that by Hollar in Dugdale's Warwickshire.*

John Ross has been sometimes called a regular canon of Oseney, near Oxford. He was author of the “*Historia Regum Angliae*,” under his name; of which an edition was published by Hearne, in 8vo. 1716. His portrait is prefixed to his history. *Ob. 1491.*

In “*Mons Perfectiones*,” otherwyse called, in English, “*The Hill of Perfectyon*,” emprynted by Richarde Pynson, in the xiii. yere of our soverayne lord, King Henry VII. In the frontispiece of this rare book is the portrait of JOHN ALCOCK, and I believe one in the Latin title at the top of the first page. *See Har. Cat. 6917, vol. 3.*

JOHN ALCOCK, bishop of Ely, with a view of Jesus' College. *E. Harding. Wilson's “Cambridge.”*

JOHANNES ALCOCK; episc. Eliensis, totius Angliae Cancellarius, Fundr. Coll. Jesu Cantab. Anno Dom. 1497.

Tr. from  
Worcester,  
1486.

John Alcock, who was chancellor to Edward the Fourth and Henry the Seventh,\* converted the old nunnery of St. Radegund into Jesus College. Bale speaks in very high terms of his piety and mortification. *Ob.* 1 Oct. 1500.

P. 182, 183. Mr. Bentham, in his excellent history of the church of Ely, informs us, that he was master of the rolls, and a privy counsellor, in the reign of Edward IV. and employed in several embassies by that prince: that he was preceptor to Edward V. was a considerable writer, and of eminent skill in architecture; of which there is a beautiful but ruined specimen, in the *chapel* of Ely cathedral that bears his name. See plate xxi. of the elegant book just mentioned.

## CLASS V.

### COMMONERS IN GREAT EMPLOYMENTS.

SIR GILBERT TALBOT; *a small head, in vol. ii. p. 211, of Anstis's "Register of the Garter."* This was taken from the bust, at his seat, at Grafton, in Worcestershire.

SIR GILBERT TALBOT, 1516, with his arms (Fittler).  
W. Richardson.

Sir Gilbert Talbot, third son of John, the second earl of Shrewsbury, was a man of various talents, and equally qualified for the business of peace or war. He commanded the right wing of the earl of Richmond's army, at the battle of Bosworth, where he was unfortunately wounded. He was one of the persons sent by Henry VII. on the expedition in behalf of Maximilian the emperor. It appears from a curious indenture, now extant, that John Pounde, citizen and grocer of London, "was placed an apprentice to Sir Gilbert Talbot, citizen and mercer of London, and merchant of the staple at Calais;" of which place he was deputy, in the same reign. He was, by Henry, sent ambassador to Rome, to congratulate

\* Before the revival of literature, the era of which was about the same time with the reformation of religion, the highest offices of state were usually borne by the clergy, who were possessed of almost all the learning of those times; and their knowledge was generally limited to school divinity, and the civil and canon law.

Pius III. upon his election to the pontificate. Though a commoner and a citizen, he was honoured with the order of the garter in the reign of Henry VII. He died on the 19th of September, in the seventh year of Henry VIII.

## CLASS VI.

### MEN OF THE ROBE.

SIR JOHN FORTESCUE, knight, lord chief-justice, and lord chancellor of England, under K. Henry VI. *W. Faithorne sc. h. sh. Frontispiece to Waterhouse's Commentary on his Book "De Laudibus Legum Angliæ."* Fol.

SIR JOHN FORTESCUE, and prince EDWARD; *G. Vandergucht sc. 4to. Frontispiece to one of the translations of the abovementioned book.*

SIR JOHN FORTESCUE, in his robes, whole length, 4to. *Etched by Bretherton, from a limning in a MS. of the time in the possession of Sir William Musgrave, bart.*

SIR JOHN FORTESCUE, kt. in *Blackstone's Commentaries.* T. Cook sc. 1793.

This great lawyer and statesman, who was one of the most learned men of his age, was lord chief-justice of the King's Bench in the reign of Henry VI. and constituted chancellor to that unfortunate prince, after Edward IV. was in possession of the throne. He followed the fortunes of the house of Lancaster, and was many years in exile, with Queen Margaret and Prince Edward her son. Soon after the decisive battle of Tewksbury, he was thrown into prison, and attainted, with other Lancastrians; but found means to procure his pardon from Edward IV. His celebrated book "De Laudibus Legum Angliæ," was written for the use of Prince Edward. Several editions of it have been published in Latin and English; to one of which Mr. Selden wrote notes. His book on the "Difference betwixt an absolute and limited Monarchy," was

Promot.  
25 Jan.  
1442.

published by John Fortescue Aland, esq. afterward Lord Fortescue, in 8vo. 1714. See an account of his English and Latin MSS. in “*Biographia Britannica.*” *Ob. circ. 1465. AEt. circ. 90.*

Judge LITTLETON (or LYTTLETON), the famous English lawyer. *R. Vaughan sc. In an ermined robe, kneeling, h. sh.—Another, copied from the former, small.*

SIR THOMAS LITTLETON, *oval, in Nash's Worcestershire, 8vo.*

SIR THOMAS LITTLETON, *from the original in the Inner Temple hall. T. Trotter sc. 1792.*

There is a whole length picture of him at Hagley, in Worcestershire. This is a copy from the painted glass in the Middle Temple hall:

Promot.  
26 April,  
1466.

Sir Thomas Littleton was a judge of the Common Pleas, and a knight of the Bath, in the reign of Edward IV. He was author of the celebrated book of “Tenures, or Titles;” by which all estates were anciently held in England. Sir Edward Coke’s “Book of Institutes” is a comment on this work. The first edition of it was printed at Roan, about the year 1533. This great lawyer was ancestor of Sir Edward Littleton,\* lord-keeper in the reign of Charles I. *Ob. 1481.*

SIR WILLIAM GASCOIGNE. *S. Harding sc. From his monument at Harwood, in Yorkshire.*

Sir William Gascoigne, born 1350 at Gawthorp, in the parish of Harwood, Yorkshire, was descended from an ancient family in Normandy, one of whom came into England with William the Conqueror, and was a student in the Inner Temple. He was made lord chief-justice of the King’s Bench in 1401; and is memorable for his resolution in committing the dissolute Prince Henry to prison, for insulting him in his duty on the bench, until the pleasure of the king was known; who, when he heard the intelligence, “gave God thanks for his infinite goodness, who at the same time had given him a judge who could administer, and a son who could obey, justice.”—He died Dec. 17, 1412.

\* Dr. Plot, in his “History of Staffordshire,” p. 280, observes, that there were successively nine Sir Edwards of this family; to the great embarrassment of genealogists.

## CLASS VII.

## MEN OF THE SWORD.

**WILLIAM WALLACE.** *Walker sc. small. Engraved for Dr. Smollett's History.*

**GULIELMUS VALLAS, &c.** *small h. sh. mezz. in the manner of the elder Faber.*

**SIR WILLIAM WALLACE.** *From the painting at Holyrood House. Watson (jun.)\* fecit, large h. sh. mezz.*

There are many portraits, at least painted memorials, of Sir William Wallace in Scotland.

This great man's heroic actions shew, what personal intrepidity, roused by resentment, and animated by success, is able to execute. After the Scots had submitted to a foreign yoke, he, at the head of a few fugitives and desperadoes, dared to assert the independence of his country, and took every opportunity of attacking the English. As he was ever successful, he was continually joined by other malecontents; and was, at length, at the head of an army which drove them out of Scotland, and appointed him regent of the kingdom. He was basely betrayed into the hands of Edward I. by his infamous friend Menteith,† and soon after executed as a traitor, in 1304.‡ His head was fixed upon a pole on London Bridge; and his quarters were sent into Scotland, to be placed over the gates of as many of the principal cities.

Or Mon-  
teith.

“The portraiture and coat-armour of Sir **WILLIAM DELAMORE,**§ ancestor to the present Sir

\* His name is Thomas. James is the name of the other engraver in mezzotinto.

† He was governor of Dunbarton Castle for Edward I. The story of his betraying Wallace is an idle popular tale.—*Lord Hailes.*

‡ The Scots, in former ages, were as eminent for arms, as they are at present for literary accomplishments. David Camerarius has written a book upon the valour, &c. of that people.

§ Sir William Delamore was author of the Lives and Deaths of Kings Edward II. and III.

Edward More, of More Hall,\* and Bank Hall, in Lancashire, bart.; which said Sir William was made knight-banneret by Edward the Black Prince, at the battle of Poictiers in France." Whole length, in armour. The print is in Guillim's "Heraldry," fol.

JOANNES ACUTUS; a portrait, in *Pauli Jovii "Elogia," lib. ii. p. 115.* There is another portrait of him, among other great captains of his age, in "Ritratti di Capitani illustri," 4to. There is a Grub-street life of him in the black letter, with a suitable print. But that which carries with it the greatest appearance of authenticity, is the folio print, engraved from the equestrian figure on his monument in the church of Santa Maria Florida, at Florence, by T. Patch, 1771. It is inscribed, "Joannes Acutus, Eques Britannicus, Dux Ætatis suæ cautissimus, et rei militaris peritissimus habitus est. Pauli Uccelli Opus, 1436."

SIR JOHN HAWKWOOD, in *Poggio. "Hist. Florent."*

JOHN HAWKWOOD, small. *Barrett sc.*

No hero had ever a greater hand in forming himself, and framing his own fortune, than Sir John Hawkwood. He was the son of a tanner, at Hedingham Sibil, in Essex, where he was born in the reign of Edward III. He was bound apprentice to a tailor, in London; but, being fortunately pressed into the army, was sent abroad; where his genius, which had been cramped and confined to the shop, soon expanded itself, and surmounted the narrow prejudices† which adhered to his birth and occupation. He signalized

\* The famous ballad of the Dragon of Wantley was made upon one of this family. It is accounted for in the "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," vol. iii. p. 277, where it is supposed to have been written "late in the last century."

† The prejudices of military men in that age might be more expanded than those of mechanics, but were not more laudable. Sir John Hawkwood was captain of a band of those mercenary adventurers called *Condettieri*, who let themselves out for hire, to fight for or against any body, and often alternately. Sir John was remarkably guilty in that respect, and deserves to be honoured for nothing but his courage.—*Lord Orford.*

himself as a soldier in France and Italy, and particularly at Pisa and Florence. He commanded with great ability and success in the army of Galeazzo, duke of Milan, and was in so high esteem with Barnabas his brother, that he gave him Domitia, his natural daughter, in marriage, with an ample fortune. But he, afterward, from motives which we cannot well account for, and that seem to reflect upon his honour, turned his arms against his father-in-law. He died at Florence, full of years and military fame, in 1394. Having gained, among the Florentines, the character of the best soldier of the age, they erected a sumptuous monument to his memory. Paul Jovius, the celebrated biographer of illustrious men, hath written his elegy. He, in the monumental inscription, and the “*Elogia*,” is styled *Joannes Acutus*; hence it is that some of our travellers have, in their journals, mentioned him under the name of John Sharp, the great captain. See more of him in Morant’s “*Essex*,” vol. ii. p. 287, &c.

*The portrait of HENRY FITZ ALAN, or ALWINE, the first lord mayor of London, who was elected in 1189, is engraved from a picture, called original, in Drapers’ Hall.*

*There is also a print of SIR WILLIAM WALWORTH, another lord mayor, who bravely stabbed Wat Tyler to the heart, and by that stroke put an end to a formidable rebellion, in the reign of Richard II. This, as some assert, gave occasion to the dagger in the first quarter of the city arms. The print was engraved by Grignion, “after the original statue,” as it is called, in Fishmongers’ Hall.\* Sir William was elected lord mayor in 1380.*

**SIR WILLIAM WALWORTH, knt. Godfrey sc. From**

\* Antiquaries are sometimes apt to believe lustily, with respect to the authenticity of paintings or sculptures; and admit some things into their collections with as much readiness as they ought to be rejected. Such trash may serve to fill the chasms of a series, to add to its number, and answer the purpose of refreshing or fixing the memory. In this view, the portrait of the blacksmith at Oxford may be just as useful as if John Baliol had sat for it.

*the original picture in the collection of Richard Bull, esq. 1784.*

*The true effigies of that valiant knight, and merchant tailor, SIR RALPH BLACKWELL; gold chain; arms of the city of London on the right, and the achievement of the merchant tailors on the left. This was engraved for a book, in the black letter, called "The Honour of Merchant Tailors," small 4to.\**

This book appears to be of the same class, if not written by the same hand, with the well-known history of Sir Richard Whittington. It contains the adventures of Sir John Hawkwood; of William, his fellow 'prentice; and of Sir Ralph Blackwell, who was a journeyman in the same shop. Hawkwood and Blackwell are said to have received the honour of knighthood from Edward III. for their valour. Romantic and extravagant as this history is, it is rather more probable than that of Whittington; as, in an age when courage and military address opened the way to fame and fortune, and the honour of knighthood was a capital distinction among mankind, there is greater probability that one poor man should raise himself by his sword, than that another should by a cat. Ralph Blackwell is said to have married his master's daughter, and to have enriched himself greatly by trade. It was this, chiefly, that enabled him to be the founder of Blackwell Hall. The reader will pardon a ludicrous remark for the sake of the truth of it: the author of this history hath so characterized his heroes, as to reverse the vulgar adage that nine tailors make a man: on the contrary, according to his standard, nine ordinary men are required to make a tailor. The same author informs us, that Sir Ralph Blackwell was sheriff and alderman of London; but I do not find his name on the list of sheriffs.

SIR RICHARD STACPOOLE; *in armour; Segulta p. from a profile on a monument; James Watson f. large h. sh. mezz. From a private plate, belonging to Mr. Stacpoole, of Grosvenor-place, Westminster. Under the print is the following inscription:*

\* His Life, by W. Winstanley, is in print.

" Sir Richard Stacpoole, of Pembrokeshire, who was knighted by William the Conqueror. The different Welsh historians, and the old records of that principality, mention him among the most respectable men in the year one thousand and ninety-one, being the fourth year of the reign of King William Rufus. He married Margaret, second sister of Sir Richard Turberville, lord of Coyty, and died without issue. Robert, the only brother of Sir Richard Stacpoole, married a daughter of Sir John Sitsylt, or Cecil, ancestor to Sir William Cecil, lord Burleigh, and lord high-treasurer of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Sir William Stacpoole, his eldest son, married a daughter of Howel ap Ithel, lord of Roos and Ryuoniac, now Denbighland. The said Sir William had a command in an army, raised in the reign of King Stephen against David, king of Scots ; but died young, leaving three sons and one daughter. His eldest son, Sir Richard Stacpoole, of Stacpoole, in the county of Pembroke, married a daughter of Sir Henry Vernon, of Haddon, in the Peak. No mention is made of the second son ; but Robert, the youngest, encouraged by his cousin Robert Fitz Stephen, went over to Ireland with Richard, earl of Strigule, known by the name of Strongbow, and was a captain of archers in that division of the army which Fitz Stephen commanded under Strongbow, in the year eleven hundred and sixty-eight, being the fourteenth year of King Henry the Second. The said Robert afterwards settled in Ireland, and from him the Stacpooles of the county of Clare are descended. The old mansion of Stacpoole Court, and a large estate, in Pembrokeshire, descended to a grand-daughter of the second Sir Richard Stacpoole, and is now the property of the son of the late Pryse Campbell, esq. who was member for that county."

SIR JOHN FASTOLFF, *in the " Oxford Almanack" for 1731.*

SIR JOHN FASTOLFF. *S. Harding sc. A small etching from the above.*

Sir John Fastolff, born about 1377, and descended from an ancient family in Norfolk, was engaged in several military campaigns in France during the reigns of Kings Henry IV. V. and VI. where he distinguished himself in defeating the Count of Dunois at the siege of Orleans, commonly called the battle of *Herrings*. He was afterward attacked at the village of Putay, where he re-

treated with disgrace ; and the order of the garter was taken from him as a punishment for this instance of cowardice. He died 1459, aged 82.

ROBERT CHAMBERLEYN, knight, *in a praying posture, offering up a scroll, which is received by a hand above. On the scroll is written, in the characters of that time, “ Miserere mei Deus !” —“ Have mercy upon me, O God !” In Strutt’s “ Regal Antiquities,” plate 59.*

ROBERT CHAMBERLEYN, supposed to have been in France with Henry the Fifth at the battle of Agincourt. *The chief reason for engraving this picture was, for the representation of the armour worn by the knights at that time, which is here exactly delineated, and is much more perfect than in general can be found, &c. Vide Strutt, page 117.*

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## CLASS VIII.

### KNIGHTS, GENTLEMEN, &c.

“ The true portraiture of RICHARD WHITINGTON, thrise lord maior of London ; a vertuous and godly man, full of good works, and those famous. He builded the gate of London, called Newgate, which was before a miserable doungeon. He builded Whittington Colledge, and made it an almosehouse for poore people. Also he builded a greate parte of the hospitall of St. Bartholomew’s, in West-Smithfield, in London. He also builded the beautiful library at the Gray Friars in London, called Christe’s Hospitall. He also builded the Guildehalle Chappell, and increased a greate parte of the east ende of the said

halle; beside many other good workes." R. Elstracke sc. *Collar of SS. his right-hand on a cat.*

*The cat has been inserted, as the common people did not care to buy the print without it. There was none originally in the plate, but a scull in the place of the cat. I have seen only two proofs of this portrait in its first state, and these were fine impressions.*

*A print representing the death of Whitington is in Malcolm's "London," vol. iv. p. 515.*

Sir Richard Whitington flourished in the reigns of Richard II. Henry IV. and Henry V. His last mayoralty was in 1419.

**WILLIAM CANYNGE**, a small etching, profile in an oval. H. Englefield, 1785.

**WILLIAM CANYNGE**, oval. J. Jehner, 1787, from his bust in St. Mary Ratcliffe, Bristol, where is the following inscription:

" Mr. William Canings, y<sup>e</sup> richest merchant of y<sup>e</sup> toune of Bris-tow, afterwards chosen 5 times mayor of y<sup>e</sup> said toune, for y<sup>e</sup> good of y<sup>e</sup> Comon Wealth of y<sup>e</sup> same. He was in orders of priesthood 7 years; and afterwards deane of Westbury, and died y<sup>e</sup> 7th of Novem. 1474. Which said William did build within the said toune of Westbury a Colledge (with his Canons); and the said William did maintaine by space of 8 yeares 800 handy craftsmen, besides carpenters and masons, every day 100 men. Besides King Edward 4th had of the said William 3000 marks for his peace to be had in 2470 tonns of shiping, with the list of the ships. 14 English verses." See "Bristol Guide," 1794, p. 66.—Britton's "Historical Essay relating to Redcliffe Church, 1813."

## CLASS IX.

## MEN OF GENIUS AND LEARNING.

## G. CHAUCER.

“ Al yogh his life he queynt, ye resemblaunce  
 Of him hay in me so fresh liffyness,  
 Yatte to putte other men in remembraunce  
 Of his persone, I have here his lykenesse,  
 Do make to yis end in sothfastnesse,  
 Yat yei yat have of him left yought and mynde,  
 By yis peynture may again him finde.”\*

*An exemplar Thomæ Occleve, in libro suo de Regimine Principis, Walliae Principi (postea Hen. V.) inscripto. Ob. 1400. Ætat. 70. G. Virtue sc. large h. sh. One of the Set of the twelve Poets.*

GEOFFREY CHAUCER; *Tho. Occleve, contemporar. et discipulus ejusdem Chauceri, ad viv. delin. Virtue sc. large h. sh.*

GEOFFREY CHAUCER. *Virtue sc. 8vo.*

GEOFFREY CHAUCER, in Birch’s “Lives.” *Houbracken sc.*

GEOFFREY CHAUCER, with Milton, Butler, Cowley, and Waller. *Virtue sc. 8vo.*

GEOFFREY CHAUCER, with Spenser, Shakspeare, and Johnson; *h. sh. mezz.*

GEOFFREY CHAUCER; from the original in the public library at Oxford; *a small mezz.*

GEOFFREY CHAUCER; “his portraiture and progenie” (genealogy), with the tomb of Thomas Chaucer, esq. his son, on which are twenty coats of arms. *On*

\* These verses differ widely, in the spelling, from those in his Life before his Works, 1602, fol.

*the upper ledge of the tomb is this inscription : “ Hic jacet, Thomas Chaucer armiger, quondam Dominus istius Villæ, et Patronus istius ecclesiæ, qui obiit Decemb. 13, 1434,\* et Matildis uxor ejus, Ap. 27, 1436.”†*

**GEOFFREY CHAUCER,** by W. Finden; from a limning in Occleve's “ *De Reginime Principis*,” preserved in the Harleian Library.

The portrait is after the original of Occleve; the tomb, which is not near so entire as it is represented in the print, is in the church of Ewelm, in Oxfordshire. In the same church is the tomb of the Dutchess of Suffolk, daughter of Thomas Chaucer, esq.

This curious print is prefixed to the life of G. Chaucer, before his Works, 1602, fol. We are there informed, that it “ was done by M. Spede, who hath annexed thereto all such cotes of armes, as any way concern the Chaucers, as he found them (travailing for that purpose) at Ewelme, and at Wickham.”—George Greenwood, of Chasleton, in Oxfordshire, esq. was said to have had an original picture of G. Chaucer.

Dr. Timothy Thomas, author of the preface prefixed to Urry's edition of his Works, in a manuscript note, communicated to me by my honoured friend, John Loveday, esq. of Caversham, says of the same portrait, that “ it is by no means certain, that it is a picture of Chaucer.”‡

The great poet, whom antiquity and his own merit have contributed to render venerable, is said to have been master of all the learning of his age. We see, and admire, in his works, the outlines of nature; but the beauty of colouring, and the delicate touches, are now lost, as a great part of his language is grown obsolete. It is probable that his contemporaries found little or no

\* This inscription disagrees with the date of his death, in the “ *Biographia Britannica*.” He is there said to have died the 28th of April, 1434.

† The genuine inscription is in “ Leland's Itinerary,” vol. ii. p. 5.

‡ These verses are characteristic of his figure :

His stature was not very tall;  
Lean he was, his legs were small;  
Hos'd within a stock of red;  
A button'd bonnet on his head.

dissonance\* in his verses; but they are very ill accommodated to the ears of the present age.

**JOHANNES GOWER;** *Anglorum Poeta, &c.*  
*Vertue sc. large h. sh.*

**JOHN GOWER,** *a small oval (Trotter) Simco, 1791.*

**JOHN GOWER** shooting at the world, in Strutt's "Regal Antiquities," 56.

**JOHN GOWER,** by C. Warren; from a limning in his "*Vox Clamantis*," preserved in the Cottonian Library.

Taken from his monumental effigy in St. Mary Overie's church, Southwark. The nose, which was broken off, has been added of late years; the head should, in strict propriety, have been represented without one. The engraver of the antiques of Fulvius Ursinus has, among the busts and cameos of many celebrated persons of antiquity, given us the statue of Pindar without a head; to which Mr. Pope alludes,

"And a true Pindar stood without a head."

Gower, who, with Chaucer, helped to refine the English language, has ever been esteemed the next in merit to him, of his contemporary poets. He was author of the "Confessio Amantis" in English; the "Speculum Meditantis" in French; and the "Vox Clamantis" in Latin. *Ob. 1402. Ætat. circ. 80.*

## CLASS X.

### A R T I S T S, &c.

**WILLIAM CAXTON;** *the initials of his name are in a cipher; inv<sup>t</sup>. Bagford, 8vo.*

**WILLIAM CAXTON;** *with his cipher in old black capitals, small, cut in wood, for Ames's "History of Printing."*

\* There is no dissonance when the verses are pronounced properly. Dr. Watts imagined that *mysteres terribles*, in Boileau, was pronounced *mystères terribles*, and thereon formed a judgment on French poesies.—Lord Hailes.

Caxton, who was bred a mercer, and was some time factor to the mercer's company, in the Low Countries, introduced and practised the art of printing in England, in the reign of Edward the Fourth. He translated many books from the French, which he printed himself, in Westminster Abbey, by permission of John Esteney, the abbot.\* The book on "The Game of Chess," dated 1474, but without Caxton's name, is generally reckoned the first production of the English press.†

**JOHANNES MABUSIUS**; with an inscription of six Latin verses. This belongs to a set of Heads of eminent Painters, engraved by Henry Hondius, 1618, fol.

**JOHN MABUSE**; copied from the above, in the "Anecdotes of Painting," 4to.

There is a head of Mabuse, and prints of other painters that belong to the English series, in Sandrart's fine book.‡

Mabuse, a German painter of great merit, came into England in the reign of Henry VII. He painted a picture of that king's marriage with Elizabeth of York, and the portraits of three of his children in one piece. The latter has been described in the first Class. There is an engraving of the former by Grignion, in the "Anecdotes of Painting," from the original at Strawberry Hill.

**ALLEN STRAYLER**, painter and illuminator of MSS. in Strutt's "Dresses," plate 109.

\* See Widmore's "Hist. of Westm. Abbey," 1751, 4to.

† See an excellent note by Mr. Thomas Warton, in vol. ii. p. 265-6, of his "Observations on the Fairy Queen of Spenser." This sets the character of Caxton in its true light.

‡ In Paul Freher's "Theatrum Virorum Eruditissimorum clarorum," 2 vol. fol. 1688, is a considerable number of English heads. They are done much in the manner of Sandrart's. I never saw this book but in the Bodleian Library.

## CLASS XI.

LADIES,

AND OTHERS OF THE FEMALE SEX.

MARGARET BROTHERTON, dutchess of Norfolk, *in Strutt's "Regal Antiquities," plate 36.*

" Margaret, Dutchess of Norfolk, daughter to Thomas of Brotherton, fifth son of Edward the First, was twice married. Her first husband was John lord Segrave, who died in the 27th year of Edward the Third; by whom she had no issue. She remarried; and her second husband was Sir Walter Manny, knight of the garter, lord of the town of Manny, in the diocese of Cambray: him she outlived, and died the 24th of March, in the first year of Henry the Fourth. She put in her claim to the marshalship of England at the coronation of Richard the Second." See Strutt.

MARGARET DUTCHESS OF BURGUNDY, sister of Edward IV. king of England. *T. Kerrish del Faci sc. 1804. An ancient picture, in the possession of T. Kerrish, M.A. &c.*

MARGARET, with her husband, *in the Paston Letters.*

Margaret, third daughter of Richard Duke of York, married Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, who was slain 1477. She afterward lived among the Flemings with much dignity, as well as economy, with the dowry which she inherited from her husband. Her resentments and friendships were equally warm; and, well knowing the jealousy entertained by King Henry against her family, she determined to do all in her power to make him repent; for which purpose she hired a body of two thousand veteran Germans, under the command of Martin Swart, a brave and experienced officer, and sent them to Ireland to join Simnel, who was crowned at Dublin as Edward V. but was afterward defeated at the battle of Stoke, in the county of Nottingham. She then patronized and supported the unfortunate Perkin Warbeck, acknowledging him as her nephew and legitimate successor to the English throne; assigning Warbeck an equipage suitable to his pretensions,

and honouring him with the appellation of the *White Rose of England*. His success is well known. She died 1503.

MARIA de St<sup>o</sup>. PAULO; *Comitissa Pembroc.*  
*Fund<sup>x</sup>. Aulæ Pemb. A. D. 1343. J. Faber f. large*  
*4to. mezz.*

MARY COUNTESS OF PEMBROKE, *with a view of Pembroke Hall.* E. Harding, 1801.

MARY COUNTESS OF PEMBROKE, *in Strutt's "Regal Antiquities,"* 55.

Mary of St. Paul was third wife to Aumer de Valence, earl of Pembroke, who was killed, at a tilting, on the day of his marriage.

She soon after renounced the world, and devoted herself to works of piety and charity.

ELISABETHA DE CLARE, *Comitissa de Ulster, &c. Aulæ Clarensis Fund<sup>x</sup>. 1326.\* Faber f. 1714; large 4to. mezz. E. Tabula in Aulæ Clarensi.*

ELIZABETH DE CLARE, countess of Ulster, *with a view of Clare Hall.* E. Harding, 1801. *in Wilson's "Cambridge."*

Elizabeth, third sister of Gilbert Earl of Clare, and wife of John de Burgh, lord of Connaught, in Ireland. She founded Clare Hall, in Cambridge, on the spot where University Hall had been built. This was burnt down, by a casual fire, sixteen years after its erection. She also endowed it with lands sufficient to maintain one master, ten fellows, and ten scholars.

CATHERINE, DUTCHESS OF NORFOLK, *from a drawing by Vertue, taken from her monument.*

Catherine, daughter of William Lord Molines, first wife of John Duke of Norfolk, who was killed at Bosworth, fighting on the side of Richard III. This lady lies buried in the south part of the church of Stoke, between the high altar and the choir, with this inscription at the feet of her effigy: "Under this stone is buried the body of

\* This is the date of the foundation of University Hall, by Richard Badew, chancellor of the university of Cambridge. See "Cantabrigia Depicta," p. 30.

the right honourable woman and ladie, some time wife unto the right high and mighty prince, Lord John Howard, duke of Norfolke, and mother unto the right honourable and puissant prince Thomas Howard, duke also of Norfolke; which lady departed this present life, Ann. Dom. 1451."

**AGNES, DUTCHESS OF NORFOLK,** *from an original picture by Hans Baldung, 1513, in the collection of Dr. Farmer.*

Agnes Tilney, second wife of Thomas Howard, second duke of Norfolk, was daughter of Hugh Tilney, and sister and heir of Sir Philip Tilney, of Boston, in the county of Lincoln. She was mother of Lord William Howard, ancestor of the extinct earls of Nottingham, and of the present Earl of Effingham.

**ROSAMOND CLIFFORD,** *from an ancient picture, half sheet. Noble sc.*

**ROSAMOND CLIFFORD,** *from the same. R. Cooper sc. 8vo.*

Rosamond Clifford (commonly called Fair Rosamond), was daughter of Walter Lord Clifford, and mistress or concubine to King Henry II.; by whom she had two sons, William Longue-espè, or Long-sword, earl of Salisbury; and Geoffry Bishop of Lincoln, afterward archbishop of York. She is said to have died by poison in 1177, administered by Queen Eleanor through jealousy; but this is ably refuted by Carte, in his "History of England," vol. i. p. 652. who states, that through grief at the defection of her royal admirer on his marriage with Eleanor, she retired from the world, and became a nun at Godstow, where she died, and had a tomb erected to her memory, the remains of which are preserved to the present time.

**MRS. JANE SHORE,** *from the original picture in Eaton College, by John Faber; large 4to. mezz. The print, which is scarce, is dated 1483, in MS.*

**JANE SHORE,** *from an original picture in the Provost's Lodge, at King's College, in Cambridge. Etched by the Rev. Mr. Michael Tyson, Fellow of C.C.C.C. 4to.*

JANE SHORE, from the original at Dr. Peckard's, of Magd. Coll. Camb. originally in the possession of Dean Colet, in Harding's Shakspeare. F. Bartolozzi sc.

JANE SHORE, with naked breasts, in the same. F. Bartolozzi sc. 1790.

Jane Shore, mistress to Edward the Fourth, was the wife of a substantial citizen of London. She was a woman of great beauty, and of extraordinary accomplishments. "There was nothing in her body that you would have changed, unless you would have wished her somewhat higher."\* But her courtly behaviour, facetious conversation, and ready wit, were more attractive than her person. It is recorded of her, that she could read and write; † qualifications very uncommon in that age. She employed all her interest with Edward in relieving the indigent, redressing wrongs, and rewarding merit. She met with cruel treatment after the death of that monarch, and lived in great poverty and distress to the eighteenth year of Henry VIII. The Dutchess of Montagu had a lock of her hair, which looked as if it had been powdered with gold dust.—There is a good deal of history concerning her in the "Reliques of ancient English Poetry," vol. ii. p. 248.

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### REMARKS ON DRESS.

The wearing of long hair during the reign of Edward the Confessor was so common, that Bishop Wulston not only boldly inveighed against the custom, and severely reproached the people for their effeminacy; but when any one bowed down their head to receive his blessing, before he gave it he cut off a lock of their hair with a little sharp knife that he carried about him; and commanded, by way of penance, that they should cut the rest of their hair in the same manner, denouncing dreadful judgments against such as disobeyed that injunction.

Bishop Wulston avoided all appearance of pride in his dress; and though very wealthy, he never used any furs finer than lamb's

\* Speed, p. 916, from Sir Thomas More's "Life of Rich. III."

† Ibid. from Sir T. More.

skin for the lining of his garments. Being blamed for such needless humility by Geoffry Bishop of Constans, that “ he ought to wear those of sable, of beaver, or of fox,” he replied, “ It may indeed be proper for you politicians, skilful in the affairs of this world, to adorn yourselves with the skins of such cunning animals ; but for me, who am a plain man, and not subject to change my opinion, the skins of lambs are quite sufficient.” Vide Strutt’s “ Habits,” vol. i. p. 122.

In the time of Henry VI. the king’s palace was surrounded by little barbers’ shops, under the direction of the barber of the household, &c. There being then no carriages, and the streets being dirty, it is probable that those who went to court were first shaved and dressed in these shops.—A considerable fee was given to this barber for shaving every knight of the bath on his creation ; forty shillings from every baron ; 100 shillings from every earl ; and ten pounds from every duke.

Stow says, that the ancient covering of men’s heads was hoods ; and that before the time of Henry VII. neither cap nor hat is spoken of. In this reign square bonnets came into use, and were worn by noblemen, gentlemen, citizens, and others. Henry VIII. wore a round flat cap of scarlet, or of velvet, as did the citizens, &c. &c.

## APPENDIX

TO

## THE FIRST ARTICLE.

## FOREIGN PRINCES,

WHO WERE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER, &amp;c.

**SIGISMUNDUS**, Romanorum rex; a large medallion. In Goltzius's "Series of the Emperors," done in clare obscure.

Born 1368.  
Ob. 1437.

Sigismund, emperor of Germany, and king of Hungary and Bohemia, was installed knight of the garter at Windsor, 1416. He caused John Huss, and Jerome of Prague, in violation of a safe conduct which he had given them, to be burnt at the council of Constance. Ob. 1437.

**PHILIPPUS** Burgund. Cogn. BONUS. C. Van Sichem sc. Whole length, in Grimestone's "History of the Netherlands;" fol.

There is a better portrait of Philip, and of several other foreigners who have been knights of the garter, &c. in "Hadriani Barlandi Hollandiae Comitum Historia et Icones," Lugd. Bat. 1584, fol. In "Meterani Historia Belgica" are also good portraits, which belong to this division, and the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

**PHILIP** Burgund, Bonus Dux, 4to. de Jode ex.

**PHILIP** Burgund, Bonus Dux, fol. Soutman. J. Louys sc.

Philip was elected knight of the garter, but never invested with Elect. R. the ensigns, on account of a quarrel betwixt him and Humphrey, Hen. V.

duke of Gloucester.\*—His popularity gained him the appellation of Good ; but there are few princes who have been less scrupulous of sacrificing the tranquillity of their country and the lives of their subjects to their private ambition. He was the great aggrandizer of the house of Burgundy, and was possessed of five dukedoms, fifteen earldoms, and many lordships.—He instituted the order of the golden fleece. *Ob.* 1467.

**ALBERTUS II. D. G. Romanorum rex ; a large medallion ; in the Continuation of Goltzius's "Series of the Emperors."**

Elect. R.  
Hen. VI.

Albert is in the list of the knights of the garter; as he was elected into that order, but was never installed. He reigned only one year ; and was, during that short period, embroiled with the Hussites. *Ob.* 1439.

**CAROLUS, Dux Burgund.** *C. Van Sichem sc. whole length. From Grimestone's "History of the Netherlands;" fol.*

Charles the Bold, or the Hardy, the last Duke of Burgundy, son of Philip the Good, was remarkable for his haughtiness and precipitate courage. His father was thought to have exerted as much wisdom in curbing the impetuous spirit of his son, and keeping him within the bounds of duty and respect, as he did in extending his dominions. He married Margaret, sister to Edward IV. in his father's life-time, when he was earl of Charolois. Charles, who had often signalized himself as a soldier, was, in 1476, bravely defeated by the Swiss, at the battle of Morat.

It is observable, that a church was built near the place, of the bones of the Burgundians that fell in that memorable battle. *Ob.* 1478. *AEtat.* 46. See more of him in "The Spectator," No. 491.

**MAXIMILIANUS, Rom. rex ; a large medallion ; in the Continuation of Goltzius's "Series of the Emperors."**

**MAXIMILIANUS AUSTRIACUS, &c. Lucas Van Leyden. Con. Visseher sculp. sheet, fine.**

\* See JAQUELINE, in the first Class.

MAXIMILIANUS I. in an oval. *J. M. Gaillard*, 8vo.

MAXIMILIANUS, &c. small, anonymous. Vorsterman.

MAXIMILIANUS, &c. on horseback, dressed for a tournament. *H. Burgkmair*, in chiara scuro, 1508; scarce.

MAXIMILIAN, &c. mez. *C. Turner*.

MAXIMILIAN. *L. van Leyden*, 1520; order of the golden fleece, arms at bottom, large quarto.

Burgkmair engraved a set of two hundred and thirty-seven plates, entitled *Des Weyss Koneg*, or the *Wise King*. The principal actions of the Emperor *Maximilian I.*—and a set of thirty-eight plates of the triumphal entry of *Maximilian I.*

Maximilian I, grandfather to Charles V. well knowing that to soothe the vanity of Henry VIII. was to take him by the right handle, served under him as a common soldier, for a hundred crowns a day, at the siege of Terouenne. Henry was very near being egregiously duped by this monarch, under a pretence that he would resign the imperial crown to him; though, at the same time, he was meditating, by dint of bribery, to add to it the papal tiara. Some parts of Maximilian's conduct are shining, some mean, and others ignominious. The curious reader may see a characteristic account of this little great man, and his ridiculous writings, in the fourteenth number of "The World." He was a much better silversmith than author. At the Escorial, is an embossed pot for holy water, and a crucifix, of his manufacture. Maximilian was installed knight of the garter, by the Marquis of Brandenburgh, his proxy, in the reign of Henry VII. He married Mary, daughter and heir of Charles the Bold; by which marriage, and that of his son Philip, with Joan, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, the immense dominions of Spain and Burgundy devolved to his grandson Charles; and the house of Austria began to threaten the liberties of Europe. *Ob.* 1519.

Maximilian said of himself, "That whereas other princes were *Reges Hominum*, he was truly *Rex Regum*; because his subjects would do only what they listed." Anstis's "Register of the Garter," ii. p. 316.

## FOREIGN PRINCES, &amp;c.

WHO HAVE BEEN IN ENGLAND.

LOVYS VII. Roy de France; *a medallion. Jacques de Bie sc. h. sh.*

Lewis VII. who makes a much more considerable figure in the Lives of the Saints, than in the annals of France, was as well known for his weakness as a bigot, as Eleanor his queen\* was for her frailties as a woman. He was deep in the abject superstition of the age; was a crusader, and a pilgrim. His veneration for Becket rose to enthusiasm, and extended itself even to his ashes. He made a pilgrimage to England, on purpose to visit the shrine of that saint. He died in September, 1180.

JEAN, Roy de France; *a medallion, in the Series; by De Bie; h. sh.*

Crowned 1351. John, king of France, a prince of eminent valour and many good qualities, was taken prisoner by the Black Prince, in the battle of Poictiers, and brought into England, where he was confined in the Savoy. It was above four years before he could raise 60,000l. in part of his ransom. Charles, his son, was the first that bore the title of Dauphin, from the reunion of the province of Dauphiny to the crown. John died at London 1364, soon after his return to England. It was conjectured, that he came to visit the Countess of Salisbury, one of the most beautiful women of her age, with whom he was known to be in love. The noble maxim of this prince, "That if good faith should be totally abandoned by the rest of mankind, it ought still to find a place in the breast of princes," is well known.

HADRIANUS V. *Papa Romanus; I. Bapt. de Cavaleriis, sc. 8vo.*

Adrian V. a Genoese, of the Ottoboni family, was created a cardinal by Innocent IV. his uncle, 1251; and sent legate into England, to reconcile Henry III. and his barons. He was advanced to the pontificate 12th July, 1276; but died in thirty-six days after his election.

\* Afterward married to Henry II. of England.

ESTIENNE, Chevalier; “ Seigneur du Vignau, du Plessis, le Conte, et autres lieux; conseiller et secretaire des commandemens des roys Charles VII. et Lovis XI. et leur ambassadeur en Angleterre, et en Italie: decede le 3 Septembre, 1474.” *Short hair, a kind of collar of fur round his neck.*

ESTIENNE, Chevalier, &c. *W. Richardson.*

ÆNEAS SYLVIUS Picolomineus, dictus Pius II.  
Pont. Max. *Jn. Boissard, small 4to.*

Æneas Sylvius, afterward pope Pius II. who was a native of Corsignano, in the territory of Sienna, was descended from the Piccolomini family. He succeeded Calistus III. in the pontificate, to which he was a singular ornament. He was an excellent poet, a persuasive orator, a wise politician, and a pious, honest, and benevolent man. He was employed in the capacities of secretary, vice-legate, and legate, in several embassies. It appears, at p. 443, of his works, that he was in Scotland in the reign of James I. He was successively bishop of Triesta and Sienna; was advanced to the purple in 1456; and, soon after, on the ground of his merit, to the papal throne. He had himself a particular regard to merit in conferring dignities. One of his favourite maxims was, that “ Men ought to be presented to dignities, and not dignities to men.” He died the 13th of August, 1464. His prose works, in Latin, which contain 1086 pages in folio, were printed at Basil in 1571. Prefixed to this volume are lives of him, written by different hands.

PHILIPPUS COMMINEZ, Argentoni Dominus,  
*4to. in Imperialis’s “Museum Historicum,” p. 29. There is a small head of him before the English translation of his Memoirs, Svo. 1674.*

PHILIPPUS COMMINEZ. *Aubert sc.*

PHILIPPUS COMMENIS. *Galle sc.*

PHILIPPUS COMMENIS. *C. Vermeulen.*

Lewis IX. who was a great master of king-craft, employed Philip de Comines, a most able minister, in embassies to almost every

court of Europe. He tells us himself, in his Memoirs, that he was sent to that of England in the reign of Edward IV. Comines, who was formed as a writer more from experience than learning, is esteemed one of the most sagacious historians of his own, or any other age. He penetrated deeply into men and things ; and knew, and exemplified, the insignificancy of human grandeur. He saw the inside of the tapestry ; and found, that, with all its gaudy colours, it created disgust, as much as it excited admiration. He has been ranked in the same class with Tacitus. The English reader will be particularly interested in his account of the expulsion of his countrymen from France, in the reign of Charles VII. Imperialis informs us, that he died tired of the world ; but does not mention the time of his death, which was in 1509. I have placed him here as an ambassador.

**JEAN FROISSARD, Historien : *De Larmessin sc. 4to. size. In "Academie des Sciences et des Arts," par Bullart, 1682, fol.\****

**JEAN FROISSARD ; a small oval. Thane.**

John Froissard, a native of Valenciennes, an able historian ; who, to gain intelligence, had visited the courts of several princes, came over to England in the reign of Edward III. to offer to Philippa, his countrywoman, the first part of his History. She received him and his work graciously, and rewarded him like a queen. Froissard hath written the life of this amiable princess. He hath been accused of being lavish of his panegyric on the English, and too sparing of it on his own countrymen. La Popeliniere, if the accusation be just, hath accounted for it, by saying, that he received nothing for his labours from the French, but was rewarded with a good pension by the English. He died 1402. His Chronicle was translated from the French into English by John Bouchier, knight, Lord Berners, at the command of Henry VIII. and printed in folio, by Pinson, 1525.†

\* In this book are various heads of foreigners, which may have a place in the English series.

† There is a good account of him in Oldys's "British Librarian," p. 67, &c. At p. 70, it appears that he was a clerk of the bed-chamber to Queen Philippa, and that he was knighted and *beneficed* in England. He may therefore be placed with the clergy.—It is much to be lamented, that Froissard's complete work, remaining at Breslau in MS., has never been printed : what we have in print is an abridgment.—*Lord Hailes.*

**HENRY VIII.**

BEGAN HIS REIGN APRIL 22, 1509.

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**CLASS I.****THE ROYAL FAMILY.**

**HENRICUS VIII.** *Holbein p. Hollar f. ex Collect. Arundel. 1647. 12mo.*

**HENRICUS VIII.** *H. Holbein p. Faber (sen.) f. one of the Set of Founders, large 4to.*

*There is another, if not more of him, by the same hand; and a large h. sh. mezz. by his son, after Holbein.*

**HENRY VIII.** *Holbein p. Houbraken sc. h. sh. Illust. Head.\**

**HENRY VIII.** *Holbein p. Vertue sc. h. sh.*

*A most curious print of HENRY VIII. inscribed “Henricus, Dei Gratia, Rex Angliae, 1548,” engraved by Cornelius Matsis, the initial letters of whose name are in two ciphers; one in the right position, and the other inverted. He has a most enormous fur tippet about his neck, which seems to be sunk into his shoulders. The likeness is so ridiculous, that it has much of the air of a Caricatura. It is very scarce.*

**HENRICUS VIII.** *8vo. From Holland’s “Heroologia Anglica.”*

**HENRICUS Octavus;** *F. Delaram sc. 4to.—Another by J. Payne.*

\* The collar, which was commonly called the inestimable Collar of Rubies, is represented in this print; it was sold for Charles I. in the time of the civil wars, by the Duke of Buckingham and the Earl of Holland.

HENRY VIII. *Regem dedi iratus eis.* 8vo. *T. Cecil sc.*

HENRICUS VIII. *W. F. (Faithorne) f.* 4to. *Frontispiece to Lord Herbert's Hist.*

HENRI VIII. *Vander Werff p. G. Valck sc. h. sh.*

HENRI VIII. *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst. sc. h. sh.*

Vander Werff drew sixty-seven portraits for Mons. Larrey's "History of England," which were engraved by Valk, Gunst, Vermeulen, B. Audran, Ch. Simmoneau, Peter Drevet, and Desrochers.

HENRICUS Octavus; inscribed "H. O. R." *Vertue sc. small.*

HENRICK DE VIII. &c. *small 4to.*

HENRY VIII. giving the Bible to the Clergy, &c. in the fine frontispiece to Cranmer's Bible, printed by R. Grafton and E. Whitchurch, 1539: it was designed by Holbein. There is a copy of it, with a large explanation, in Lewis's "History of the English Translations of the Bible," 8vo. p. 124. Copied in Strutt's "Dresses."

HENRY VIII. EDWARD VI. PHILIP and MARY, and ELIZABETH, with emblematical figures. *W<sup>m</sup>. Rogers sc.* Mr. Walpole never saw but one of these prints, besides his own, and that was in the King of France's library.

HENRY VIII. giving the charter to the surgeons' company; *Holbein p. Baron sc. large sh.*

This company was incorporated 1541, 32 Hen. VIII.

HENRICUS VIII. *Fundr. Coll. Trinit. Cantab. A<sup>o</sup>.*  
*D<sup>i</sup>. 1546. J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

This is after his portrait at Trinity College.

HENRY the Eighth, and JANE SEYMOUR his queen.  
See Artic. I. Class I.

HENRY VIII. with view of Trinity College, in Wilson's "Cambridge," 8vo. *E. Harding, 1801.*

HENRY VIII. in Hume's "England," 1803. *Bromley.*

HENRY VIII. oval, when prince. *W. Richardson.*  
This is copied from the children of Henry VII. by  
Vertue.

HENRY VIII. in "Royal and Noble Authors," by  
Park, 1806. *Bocquet.*

HENRY VIII. in Harding's *Shakspeare.* *Clausin.*

HENRY VIII. with sceptre and ball (different from  
*Delarum's*): are to be sold in Lombard Street by *Henry*  
*Balaem*; scarce.

HENRY VIII. on horseback, hat and feather, wood-  
cut; folio; rare.

HENRY VIII. in the Antiquarian print, with Henry  
VII. &c.

HENRY VIII. his children, and Will. Summers.  
*F. Bartolozzi sc.*

This despotic monarch held the nation in greater subjection than any of its conquerors; and did more by his will, than any of his predecessors could have done with the sword. He was, in his own estimation, the wisest prince in Europe; but was the known dupe of as many of the European princes as paid their court to him under that character. He was more governed by vanity and caprice than principle; and paid no regard to mercy, nor even to justice, when it stood in the way of his passions. He persecuted both protestants and papists; and gained the character of a generous and munificent prince, by dividing the spoils of the church, to which he had no right. His whole administration, after he was possessed of those spoils, is a flagrant proof of the impotence of law, when opposed to the violence of arbitrary power. But, though a tyrant, he, by depressing the nobility, and increasing the property of the Commons, had a considerable hand in laying the foundations of civil liberty; and, though a bigot to almost every error of the church of Rome, he was the father of the Reformation.

CATHARINA princeps. Arthuri uxor, Henrico  
regi nupta; *Holbein p. R. White sc. h. sh.*

CATHARINE of Arragon; *Holbein p. Houbraken sc.*  
1743. *h. sh. Illust. Head.*

In the collection of the Honourable Horace Walpole.

CATHARINE d'Arragon; *Vander Werff p. Vermeulen sc. h. sh.*

CATHARINE, in *Harding's Shakspeare. S. Harding sc.* *From the original at Strawberry Hill.*

CATHARINE; *small oval. Virtue.*

CATHARINE, in "Noble Authors," by Park. *Bocquet.*

As soon as the person of Catharine became unacceptable to the king, he began to entertain scruples about the lawfulness of his marriage, which were much increased by his consulting casuists, particularly the works of St. Thomas Aquinas, whose authority he thought decisive. His passion for Anne Bolen added weight to all these, and was more decisive than the casuistry of St. Thomas himself.—She was divorced in 1533. *Ob. 8 Jan. 1535-6. Ætat. 51.*

ANNA BULLEN (BOLEN); *a circle; Holbein delin.*  
*Hollar f. 12mo.*

ANN BULLEN, queen of King Henry VIII. *Holbein p. Houbraken sc. Illust. Head.*

In the collection of the late Earl of Bradford.

ANN BOLEN. *F. Delaram sc. rare.*

ANN BOLEYN; *Elstracke sc.*

ANNE DE BOULEN; *Vander Werff p. Vermeulen sc.*  
*h. sh.*

HENRY the Eighth *declaring his passion for ANNE BOLEN;* *Hogarth p. et sc. sh.*

ANN BULLEN, *whole length, as Faith. H. Holbein.*  
*W. Hollar fecit, 1647; scarce.*

ANNE BULLEN; *Bocquet sc. In "Noble Authors,"*  
*by Park, 1806, 8vo.*

There is a portrait of her at Woburn Abbey.

This beauteous queen fell a sacrifice to the violent passions of Henry the Eighth; to his anger for bringing him a dead son; to his jealousy, for the innocent, but indiscreet familiarities of her behaviour; and, above all, to his passion for Jane Seymour, whom he married the next day after she was beheaded.—Exec. 19 May 1536.

JOHANNA SEYMOUR, regina Henric. VIII.  
*Holbein p. Hollar f. 1648; in a circle.*

JANE SEYMOUR; *Illust. Head.*

JANE SEYMOUR: see her portrait in the family-piece described in Article I. Class I.

JANE SEYMOUR; *H. Holbein. F. Bartolozzi sc. 1795; in the Royal Collection.*

JANE SEYMOUR, *fol. Vermeulen sc.*

JANE SEYMOUR; *W. Bond sc. From the original of Holbein, in the collection of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, in Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."*

Jane Seymour was the best beloved wife of Henry VIII. and had indeed the best title to his affection, as she possessed more merit than any of his queens. She died in childbed of Edward VI. 14 Oct. 1537. The king continued a widower two years after her decease.

CATHARINE HOWARD; *H. Holbein pinx. Hollar f. 1646; richly adorned; 8vo.*

CATHARINE HOWARD, queen of King Henry VIII.  
*Holbein p. Houbraken sc. Illust. Head. In the collection of Mr. Richardson.*

It is now at Strawberry-hill.

Vertue took this head for that of Mary, queen of France.—See “Anecd. of Painting,” vol. i. p. 95. 2d edit.

CATHARINE HOWARD; *Vander Werff. p. Vermeulen sc. h. sh.*

Catharine Howard was niece to the Duke of Norfolk, and cousin-german to Anne Bolen. Soon after the king had ordered a public

thanksgiving to be offered up, for his happiness with this queen, she was executed for incontinence. Beheaded 12 Feb. 1541-2.

**ANN of Cleves**; *Holbein p. Houbraken sc.* 1733.  
*Illust. Head. In the collection of Thomas Barret, esq.*

This is said to be the portrait which was done in Germany for the king.

**ANNA Clivensis**; *Hollar f. 1648; h. sh.*

**ANNE de Cleves**; *Vander Werff p. Vermeulen sc. h. sh.*

**ANN of Cleves**; *H. Holbein. F. Bartolozzi sc.* 1796.  
*in the Royal Collection.*

**ANN of Cleves, two, by Hollar; one a profile.**

The portrait of Anne Cleves, drawn by the flattering hand of Holbein, was not unpleasing to the king; but her ungraceful behaviour shocked his delicacy at first sight; and he peevishly asked if "they had brought him a Flanders' mare." He was soon divorced from her, upon several frivolous pretences; one of which was, that he had not *inwardly* given his consent when he espoused her. *Ob. 16 July 1557.\**

**CATHARINE PARRE**; *Vander Werff p. Vermeulen sc. h. sh.*

**CATHERINE PARR**; *from the original in Lambeth Palace, in Herbert's "History of the Palace," Ato. 1806.*

**CATHERINE PARR**; *Holbein p. Bocquet sc. in Park's "Royal and Noble Authors," 1806.*

**CATHERINE PARR**; *oval, in a square frame (B. Reading). W. Richardson.*

**CATHERINE PARR**; *with her autograph; from the picture at Lambeth. J. Thane.*

**CATHERINE PARR**; *W. N. Gardiner sc. 1793.*

\* She died at Chelsea, her usual place of residence.

CATHERINE PARR, inscribed Catherine Principes, &c. *Holbein. R. White sc. in Burnet's "History of the Reformation."*

CATHERINE PARR; *H. Meyer sc. from the original of Holbein in the collection of Dawson Turner, esq. A.M.F.R.A.L.S. in Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."*

There is an original whole length of her at Lord Denbigh's, at Newnham Padox. Mr. Walpole had a small one like it, by Holbein. Dr. Ducarel informed me, that the picture of her, on board, in the long gallery at Lambeth, is much like her print in Larrey's History. The portrait at Windsor, with the king and his children, is doubtful.

Catharine Parre was widow of Nevil Lord Latimer. She was a woman of merit, but very narrowly escaped the block for tampering with religion. She was, presently after the king's decease, married to the Lord Admiral, brother to the Protector Somerset.—The Rev. Mr. Huggett, a very accurate antiquary, has given undoubted authority for the death of this queen,\* at the castle of Sudley, in Gloucestershire, Sept. 5, 1548, and for her interment in the chapel there. These particulars were *desiderata* in her history, as it appears from Ballard's "Memoirs," p. 96.

MARIA princeps, Henrici VIII. regis Angliæ filia; *H. Holbein p. W. Hollar f. ex collectione Arundeliana; 1647, in a circle.*

Mary was daughter of Henry VIII. by Catharine of Arragon.

The Princess ELIZABETH; *Holbein p. 1551. J. Faber f. 1741. Whole length, mezz. large h. sh.*

The painting was in the collection of the late James West, esq.† Elizabeth was daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Bolen.

\* Who is supposed to have died by poison, administered, as it is believed, by her profligate husband. Her leaden coffin being opened in 1782, her face, and even her eyes, appeared in a state of uncommon preservation.—See *Archæologia*, vol. ix.

† Mr. Walpole always doubted whether this was a portrait of the Princess Elizabeth. It may possibly be no portrait, but an emblematical picture of a good wife. Mr. Bull informs me, that he lately saw a very curious painting, similar to that of

These two last princesses, who succeeded to the throne, were declared illegitimate by act of parliament, in this reign; and by a subsequent act, the succession was limited to them, on failure of issue from Prince Edward.

MARGUERITE; *A. Vander Werff p. G. Valck sc.*  
*Four French verses; h. sh.*

MARGARET, queen to James IV. of Scotland; *small oval.* *J. Thane.*

MARGARET, in the print with her brother PRINCE ARTHUR, &c.

MARGARET, *front face, head dressed with jewels, &c.*  
 See JAMES IV.

There is a very good picture of Margaret at Hampton Court, whole length; and another, with her second or third husband, was at the Earl of Scarborough's, in Audley Street: it is now at the Marquis of Bute's.

Margaret, wife of James IV. and mother of James V. king of Scotland, was eldest sister to Henry VIII. Her second marriage was with Archibald Douglas, earl of Angus, who had by her a daughter, named Margaret, married to Matthew Stuart, earl of Lenox, by whom she was mother of Henry Lord Darnley, the unfortunate husband of the more unfortunate Queen of Scots. After her divorce from the Earl of Angus, she was married to Henry Stuart, brother to the Lord Avindale.

MARIE d'Angleterre, 3. Epouse du Roy Louis XII. *de son portrait, de Londres: in "Histoire de France par Mezeray," 3 tom. fol. 1646. The prints in Meze-*

Mr. West's; and round the old frame, now altered to a gilt one, the following lines:—

Uxor amet, sileat, servet, nec ubique vagetur:  
 Hoc Testudo docet, Claves, Labra junctaque, Turtur.

The print is exactly described by these verses. The picture was part of the Lexington Collection, and now belongs to Lord George Sutton, who inherits Lord Lexington's estate. There is a tradition in the family, that the portrait was painted at the request of Sir Thomas More, who added the verses; and that it is one of his daughters. At the bottom were these words, "Hæc talis fuit."

*ray's History were engraved by Jaques de Bie, but are without his name.\**

MARY, queen of France, in *Brydges' "History of Peers."*

MARY, queen of France, and CHARLES BRANDON, duke of Suffolk; *G. Vertue sc.* From an original in the possession of the late Earl of Granville.—It is now at Strawberry-hill.—On the right hand of the Duke of Suffolk is his lance, appendant to which is a label, inscribed,

“ Cloth of gold, do not despise,  
Tho' thou be match'd with cloth of frize :  
Cloth of frize, be not too bold,  
Tho' thou be match'd with cloth of gold.”

*Large sh.*

Mary, queen of France, youngest sister to Henry VIII. was one of the most beautiful women of her age. It is pretty clear, that Charles Brandon gained her affections before she was married to Lewis XII.; as, soon after the death of that monarch, which was in about three months after his marriage, she plainly told him, that if he did not free her from all her scruples within a certain time, she would never marry him. His casuistry succeeded within the time limited, and she became his wife. This was probably with the king's connivance. It is however certain, that no other subject durst have ventured upon a queen of France, and a sister of the implacable Henry the Eighth. *Ob. 1533.*

CHARLES BRANDON, duke of Suffolk; *E. Harding, jun. sc. in Harding's Shakspeare.*

CHARLES BRANDON, &c. with cut beard; in a circle. *Hollar, 1649.*

CHARLES BRANDON, &c. *E. Scriven sc. in Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."*

\* In this book are various portraits that may be taken into the English series.

CHARLES BRANDON, with MARY, queen of France;  
*G. Vertue sc.*

Charles Brandon was remarkable for the dignity and gracefulness of his person, and his robust and athletic constitution. He distinguished himself in tilts and tournaments, the favourite exercises of Henry. He was brought up with that prince, studied his disposition, and exactly conformed to it. That conformity gradually brought on a stricter intimacy; and the king, to bring him nearer to himself, raised him from a private person to a duke.

### KING OF SCOTLAND.

JAQUES V. *a bust; Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst. sc. h. sh.*

JAMES V. king of Scotland; *Clark sc. 8vo.*

JAMES V. *8vo. Gaywood sc.*

JAMES V. *in the set of Stuarts.*

JAMES V. *in "Noble Authors," by Park, 1806.*

JAMES V. *on horseback, wood-cut, folio; rare.*

JAMES V. *in Pinkerton's "Scotch History." Harding.*

JACOBUS V. D. G. Scotiæ Rex. *Six German verses, by Peter Myragenis; 8vo.*

JAMES V. of Scotland; *small oval. J. Thane.*

James V. was a prince of great personal courage, and of uncommon talents for government; but he was not able, with all his prudence and vigour, to wrestle with domestic faction and a foreign enemy at the same time. He died in the flower of his age, of grief, occasioned by the defeat of his army by the English. This was more owing to the divisions which prevailed among the Scots, than to the courage or conduct of the enemy. *Ob. 14, Dec. 1542, Æt. 33.* He was the author of the famous ballad of "Christ's Kirk on the Green;"\* to which Mr. Pope alludes in his imitation of the first Epistle of Horace:

"A Scot will fight for Christ's kirk o'the green."

\* So Bishop Gibson and Bishop Tanner tell us; but Dr. Percy says, that it has all the internal marks of an earlier age. If the matter in question rests upon internal evidence, Dr. Percy was unquestionably the best judge.

**MADELEINE de France.** *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst. sc. h. sh.*

Magdalen, eldest daughter of Francis I. a woman of an elegant person, but a sickly constitution, espoused James V. 1 Jan. 1537. The marriage was celebrated at Paris with such pomp and magnificence as had scarcely ever been displayed on the like occasion in France.\* This young queen died of a fever on the 22d of July the same year.† James espoused to his second wife Mary of Lorrain,‡ dutchess dowager of Longueville.

**MARY, &c. queen of Scotland;** *a small oval, belonging to a set of Scottish kings.*

**MARIE de Lorraine.** *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst. sc. in Larrey's "History."*

**MARY, &c. in Pinkerton's "Scotch History."** *Harding sc.*

There is a head of her at Newbottle, the Marquis of Lothian's, a few miles from Edinburgh.

Mary, queen of James V. and after his demise regent of Scotland, was a woman of superior understanding, and of an elevated spirit. Her great qualities were happily tempered with the gentle and the amiable; and she was as engaging as a woman, as she was awful as a queen. But her attachment to her brothers, the princes of Lorrain, who were rarely checked by conscience in the career of their ambition, unfortunately betrayed her into some acts of rigour and oppression, that ill suited the gentleness of her nature, and which ended in her being deprived of the regency. Towards the close of her life, she saw and deplored the errors of her conduct; the effects of private affection coinciding with zeal for religion,

\* See an account of the marriage, and a list of the many rich presents made by Francis to James, in Guthrie's "Hist. of Scotland," vol. v. p. 165, 166.

† Keith, in his "History of the Affairs of Church and State in Scotland," says, that "by her gracious deportment the little time she was among us, she had so gained the hearts and affections of persons of all ranks and conditions, that her death was much lamented; and, for a testimony of their sorrow, they put on mourning; which, as Mr. Buchanan judges, was the first time that mourning clothes were worn in Scotland." It seems as if this custom was first brought thither from France.

‡ Sometimes called Mary of Guise. The family of Guise was a branch of that of Lorrain.

which prompted her to break the common ties of morality, and the faith which she owed her subjects. *Ob. 10. Jun. 1560.*

Her daughter Mary, born in an evil hour, lived to experience the advantages and the miseries of royalty in a still more exquisite degree than her mother.

## CLASS II.

### GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE, AND OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

SIR THOMAS CROMWELL, &c. *Holbein p.* engraved by Peacham, author of the “*Complete Gentleman.*” This print is very rare.

SIR THOMAS CROMWELL, knt. *Holbein p.* The bottom was etched by Hollar; 4to.

THOMAS CROMWELL, comes Essexiae. *H. Holbein p.* *R. White sc. h. sh.* This nearly resembles the portrait of Sir Thomas More in the Picture Gallery at Oxford, which was done by Mrs. Mary More.

THOMAS CROMWELL, earl of Essex. *Holbein p.* *Houbraken sc. Illust. Head.* In the possession of Mr. Southwell, at King’s Weston, near Bristol.

*There is a mezzotinto, in 4to. by Manwaring, copied from this print.*

THOMAS CROMWELLUS; in the “*Heroologia;*” 8vo.

THOMAS CROMWELL. *J. Filian sc.* 4to.

THOMAS CROMWELL, earl of Essex; in *Harding’s Shakspeare.* *Holbein pin.* *L. Schiavonetti sc.*

THOMAS CROMWELL, earl of Essex; in *Smollett’s “History.”* (*R. Strange sc.*)

THOMAS CROMWELL, earl of Essex. *W. Hall se. 1815. From the original, by Holbein, in the collection of Sir Tho. Clifford, bart. in Mr. Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."*

CROMWELL, vicegerent; *in Larrey's "History."*

Thomas Cromwell was the son of a blacksmith at Putney, and some time served as a soldier in Italy under the Duke of Bourbon. He was afterward secretary to Cardinal Wolsey, and ingratiated himself with Henry VIII. by discovering that the clergy were privately absolved from their oath to him, and sworn anew to the pope. This discovery furnished the king with a pretence for the suppression of monasteries, in which Cromwell was a principal instrument. The king, whose favours, as well as his mercies, were cruel, raised him to a most envied pitch of honour and preferment, a little before his fall. He first amused him with an agreeable prospect, and then pushed him down a precipice. Cromwell, as vicegerent, had the precedence of all the great officers of state. Beheaded July 28, 1540.\*

THOMAS MORE, lord-chancellor. See a description of his portrait with the lawyers, in Class VI., which I have assigned for the chancellors, as almost all of them owed their preferment to the law.

THOMAS HOWARD, dux et comes Norfolciæ, &c. *comes marescallus, summus thesaurarius, et admirallus Angliæ, &c. Æt. 66. Ob. 1554. In a furred gown, holding the staves of earl-marshall and lord-treasurer.* Holbein p. Vorsterman sc. h. sh.†

The original, from which this fine print was done, is in the col-

\* In Stow's "Survey," p. 187, edit. 1633, is a remarkable instance of his rapine, in seizing on another's property, which shews that he forgot himself after his elevation. But the story of his gratitude to Frescobald, a Florentine merchant, who had been extremely charitable to him when a poor foot-soldier in Italy, and was nobly rewarded when he found him, many years afterward, in a distressful condition, in the streets of London, tells greatly to his honour. See Hakewil's "Apologie," p. 435, edit. 1630.

† The plate engraved by Vorsterman was lately discovered. The print was before very scarce.

lection which belonged to the late Princess Dowager of Wales. There is a copy of it at Gorhambury, the seat of Lord Grimston.

*There is a wood print of him, with an ornamented border, large 4to. or small h. sh.*

THOMAS HOWARD, duke of Norfolk; *in Larrey's "History."* V. Gunst sc.

THOMAS HOWARD, duke of Norfolk; *in Harding's Shakspeare, 1791.* Scheneker sc.

This venerable peer, who, almost every year of his life since he had been honoured with that dignity,\* distinguished himself by his faithful services to the crown, was very near being sacrificed, in his old age, to the peevish jealousy of Henry VIII. who, in his last illness, entertained an opinion that the family of the Howards were too aspiring. He was tried, and found guilty of high-treason, for bearing arms which his ancestors had publicly borne before, and which himself had often borne in the king's presence. His execution was prevented by the death of the king. When he was above eighty years of age, he appeared, with his usual spirit, at the head of a body of forces, and helped to suppress Wyatt's rebellion.

EDWARDUS STAFFORD, Dux Buckingham, &c. *Coll. Marie Magdal. Fundr. 1519. Faber f. 1714; one of the Cambridge Founders.*

EDWARD STAFFORD, duke of Buckingham, hereditary high-constable of England; *in Harding's Shakspeare.* L. Schiavonetti sc. after Holbein.

EDWARD STAFFORD, duke of Buckingham; *with a view of Magdalen College.* E. Harding sc. in Wilson's "Cambridge."

EDWARD STAFFORD, duke of Buckingham; *in Birch's "Lives."* J. Houbraken sc. It is there, by mistake, engraved Henry D. of Buckingham.

\* He was for his merit created Earl of Surrey, 5 Hen. VIII.

Edward, duke of Buckingham, son of Henry Stafford, who was beheaded in the reign of Richard III. was restored to his father's honours and estate. He was a distinguished favourite of Henry VIII. whom he attended in his interview with Francis I. and seemed to vie with those monarchs in pomp and splendour. When he was in the height of his glory, his fall was precipitated by some, who are supposed to have regarded him with a jealous eye; and the suspicion fell chiefly upon Wolsey.\* He was accused of treasonable practices, with a view of succeeding to the crown; in consequence of a prophecy of one Hopkins, a monk, who foretold that Henry would die without issue male. He was declared guilty, and executed on Tower-hill the 17th of May, 1521. He was the last who enjoyed the settled post of lord high-constable of England; an office which, from the power wherewith it was attended, was alone sufficient to give umbrage to so jealous a prince as Henry VIII.

**HENRICUS GULDEFORDE,** controrotulator hospitii, &c. *Holbein p. Hollar f. 1647. Collar of the garter, white staff; small 4to.*

In Lord Stafford's gallery is, or was, a portrait of him by Holbein.

From this original the following head was engraved. It is in Dr. Knight's "Life of Erasmus."

**HENRY GULDEFORDE.** *Vertue sc. A small oval.*

**SIR HENRY GULDEFORDE;** *from the Royal Collection. Holbein. F. Bartolozzi sc.*

**SIR HENRY GULDEFORDE.** *Holbein. Dalton sc.*

**SIR HENRY GULDEFORDE.** *Holbein, with ornaments in the escutcheon on the cap. Dalton sc.*

**SIR HENRY GULDEFORDE.** *W. Richardson.*

\* Dod, in his "Church History of England," informs us, that Wolsey, who Vol. i. longed to supplant his rival favourite, either from vanity or insolence, dipped his fingers in the basin which the duke had just before held to the king while he washed p. 165, his hands: upon which he poured the water into the cardinal's shoes. This so provoked the haughty prelate, that he threatened to sit upon his skirts: which menace occasioned his having no skirts to his coat when he next appeared in the royal presence. The king asking the reason of this singular appearance, he, with an air of pleasantry, told him, that it was only to disappoint the cardinal, by putting it out of his power to do as he had threatened. p. 166.

Henry Guldeforde, or Guilford, was one of the greatest ornaments of the court of Henry VIII. In the early part of his life, he served with reputation in the wars with the Moors in Spain under Ferdinand and Isabella. His learning and personal qualities recommended him to the esteem of the great Erasmus, with whom he held a correspondence. In the seventh year of Henry VIII. he was constituted master of the horse for life. *Ob. Aet. cir. 40.*—The mother of the Lord Guilford Dudley, who was also mother to the earls of Warwick and Leicester, was of this family.

HENRY FITZROY, duke of Richmond. *Clamp sc. In Harding's "Biog. Mirror."*

Henry Fitzroy was natural son to King Henry VIII. by the Lady Elizabeth Talboys, daughter of Sir John Blount, knt. and widow of Gilbert Lord Talboys, born at Blackmore, in Essex. King Henry had a particular fondness for this child; at the age of six years, June 18, 1525 (17 Henry VIII.) he was first made knight of the garter, then advanced to the dignity of Earl of Nottingham, and the same day created Duke of Richmond and Somerset; the ceremony being performed at the royal palace of Bridewell, in the city of London. Among other honours, the lieutenancy of Ireland was granted him; but, on account of his juvenile years, Sir William Skeffington was appointed his deputy. Leland informs us, that he had a spirit turned to martial affairs, was master of the languages then in vogue, and had an excellent taste in polite literature. This taste, no doubt, was not a little improved by the mutual intercourse between the young duke and the celebrated Henry, earl of Surrey, with whom he was educated at Windsor; and both went in the royal train of Henry VIII. to attend his interview with Francis I. Such an affection grew between these noble youths, that, to cement the tie of friendship, the duke, on their return, married the earl's sister, Lady Mary Howard, daughter of Thomas Howard, third duke of Norfolk. The nuptials were, probably, never consummated, the duke dying without issue 1536. *Aet. sue. 17.* See Harding's "Biographical Mirror."

AUDLEY, lord-chancellor. *Hans Holbein. P. W. Tomkins. From the original, in the possession of Lord Howard, at Audley End; in Harding's Shakspeare.*

The plate was engraved at Lord Howard's expense, and was

considerably larger than at present; but, after a few impressions were taken for private friends, Mr. Harding was permitted to insert it in his work.

Thomas Audley, speaker of the House of Commons, on the resignation of Sir Thomas More, was made lord-chancellor; at which time the king conferred on him the honour of knighthood; and, being a great favourite of Henry's, in 1538 he was created Lord Audley of Walden. He in part founded and endowed Magdalen College, Cambridge, for the maintenance of able poets.—He died 1554, *Aet. 56*, and was buried at Saffron Walden, Essex.

**WILLIAM FITZWILLIAMS**, earl of Southampton. *Holbein. F. Bartolozzi sc.*

**WILLIAM FITZWILLIAMS, &c.** *Holbein. R. Dalton.*  
*From a drawing in the Royal Collection.*

William Fitzwilliam, third son of Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam, of Aldwarke, in the county of York, knight, was not only eminent for his military skill in the reign of Henry VIII. but was also appointed to divers high posts and offices of honour, and advanced to the dignity of Earl of Southampton in 1537. He died in 1543, while having the command of the van of the English army then marching into Scotland. In such estimation was he held, that, to honour his memory, his standard was borne throughout that whole expedition.

**ROBERT RATCLIFFE**, earl of Sussex. *J. Thane ex. From his monument in Boreham Church.*

Robert Ratcliff, baron and viscount Fitz-Walter, was in 1529 created Earl of Sussex; and obtained a special patent, to himself and his heirs, to exercise the office of server, at the time of dinner, upon the coronation day of any future king or queen of this realm, with the fee of £20 per annum. He was also made lord high-chamberlain for life. He distinguished himself in the wars of France, and was the complete courtier to his capricious sovereign. He died at Chelsea 1542.

**LORD VAUX.** *Holbein. F. Bartolozzi.*

**LORD VAUX.** *Holbein. Dalton.*

LORD VAUX. *Holbein. L. Schiavonetti. In Harding's Shakspeare.*

NICHOLAS LORD VAUX. *Holbein. In "Royal and Noble Authors," by Park, 1806.*

Sir Nicholas Vaux was a great ornament to the courts of Henry VII. and VIII. His father, by adhering to Henry VI. in the contention between the houses of York and Lancaster, had forfeited his estates : they were, however, restored to the son, with the honour of knighthood, on his fighting valiantly at the battle of Stoke, on the side of Henry VII. against the Earl of Lincoln ; and in the reign of Henry VIII. for his martial spirit, he grew so much in favour, as to be one of the ambassadors for confirming the peace between Henry and the French king, and also one of the commissioners for preparing the famous interview between those monarchs near Guenes. He was advanced to the dignity of a baron, by the title of Lord Vaux of Harwedon, the 15th of Henry VIII. and died soon after, according to Mr. Lodge, 1524.

EARL OF WESTMORELAND. *S. Harding del. et sculp. From a miniature in the British Museum.*

EARL OF WESTMORELAND ; in *Strutt's "Regal Antiq."* plate 33. *From the same miniature.*

Ralph Nevill, son of Sir John Nevill, one of the most eminent noblemen of his time, was a knight of the garter, earl-marshal of England, and lord-warden of the Scotch Marches. He filled other high offices of state, and was created Earl of Westmoreland 1398. He was an able commander, a shrewd politician ; and so managed the fluctuating interest of the day, that he always contrived to preserve himself in power. He died 1425.

CHARLES SOMERSET, 1st earl of Worcester.  
*Harding sc.*

Charles, natural son of Henry, duke of Somerset, by Joan Hill, assumed the name of Somerset ; and being a person of great abilities, as well in honour as estates, was by Henry VII. constituted one of his privy council, admiral of the fleet, vice-chamberlain of the household, sent ambassador, with the order of the garter, to the Emperor Maximilian ; and was with Henry VIII. in his expe-

dition into France. For his heroic actions he had the office of lord-chamberlain bestowed on him for life, and was created Earl of Worcester. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Herbert, earl of Huntingdon; from whom descended the late Lord Rivers. *Ob.* 1526.

### CLASS III.

#### PEERS,

AND SUCH AS HAVE TITLES OF PEERAGE.

HENRICUS HOWARD, comes Surriæ; *Aet.* 24.  
*Holbein p. Hollar f. h. sh.*

HENRY HOWARD, earl of Surrey. *Holbein p. G. V.*  
(*Vertue*) *sc. 4to.*

HENRICUS HOWARD, &c. *Holbein p. Vertue sc.*  
1747; *h. sh.*

HENRY HOWARD, &c. *Houbraken sc. Illust. Head.*

HENRY HOWARD, earl of Surrey; *after Holbein.*  
*F. Bartolozzi sc. In the Royal Collection.*

The same, *by Dalton.* *An outline in Harding's Shakspeare.* *Harding sc.*

HENRY HOWARD, earl of Surrey. *Rivers sc. In*  
“*Noble Authors,*” *by Park, 1806.*

HENRY HOWARD, earl of Surrey. *Holbein pinx.*  
*E. Scriven sc. In the works of Henry Howard, E. of*  
*Surrey, and Sir Thomas Wyatt the elder, by G. F. Nott,*  
*D. D. 2 vol. 4to. 1785.*

His portrait is at Kensington.

The great and shining talents of this accomplished nobleman excited the jealousy of Henry, who strongly suspected that he aspired to the crown. He was condemned and executed for high-treason, after the formality of a trial, Jan. 19, 1546-7. His father the duke of Norfolk's head “was upon the block;” but he was

happily delivered by the death of the king. The Earl of Surrey was famous for the tenderness and elegance of his poetry, in which he excelled all the writers of his time. The fair Geraldine, the fame of whose beauty was raised by his pen and his lance, has been proved by Mr. Walpole, from a coincidence of many circumstances, to have been Elizabeth, second daughter of Gerald Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare, by Margaret, daughter of Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset, and to have been the third wife of Edward Clinton, earl of Lincoln.

SIR ANTHONY BROWNE, *on horseback, with King Henry VIII.* In the “*Vetusta Monumenta*,” vol. iii. plate 33, &c. “The king is mounted on a stately courser, whose head-stall, reins, and stirrups, are studed and embost with gold. He wears on his head a black bonnet, ornamented with a white feather, and is drest in a jacquet of cloth of gold, and a surcot or gown of brown velvet, with breeches and hose of white silk. His countenance appears serene and sedate. All the features of his face are highly finished, and the portrait hath, by good judges, been esteemed to be of the greatest likeness we now have of that monarch. Behind the king are two persons on horseback; that on the right hand is the Duke of Suffolk, mounted on a black horse, and dressed in a scarlet habit, with a black bonnet on his head; his beard is remarkably white, curled, and parted in the middle. The other is Sir Anthony Browne, mounted on a white courser.”

*There is a copy of Sir Anthony Browne, on horseback, without the king, &c.*

Sir Anthony succeeded his father in the honourable post of standard-bearer throughout the whole realm of England and elsewhere; he attended his sovereign Henry VIII. in his conquests in France; and was ambassador for conveying the order of the garter to Francis I. &c. 30 Henry VIII. He had a grant of the office of the master of the horse, and of the site of Battel Abbey, and was at the same time with Lord Audley, lord-chancellor, elected knight of the garter. He betrothed Anne of Cleves as proxy for Henry

VIII. and was in such favour with the king, that he left him a legacy, and appointed him one of his executors, and one of the council to Prince Edward his son. *Ob. 1548*, and was buried at Battel Abbey.

**GEORGE TALBOT**, earl of Shrewsbury, with  
**ANN HASTINGS**, his first wife; *large quarto. J. Thane.*

George, son of John earl of Shrewsbury, was only five years old at the death of his father in 1485. He was early made one of the king's privy council and one of the principal commanders of the forces sent in aid of Maximilian the emperor against the French; was with King Henry VIII. present at the memorable interview with Francis I. of France, and one of the witnesses examined in the cause of divorce between the king and Catharine his first wife. In the rebellion in the north, called the *Pilgrimage of Grace*, occasioned by the dissolution of the lesser monasteries, he was appointed the king's lieutenant, and, with the Duke of Norfolk, brought them to make their submission, and obtained for them the king's pardon. He is said to have been noble, prudent, and moderate, through the whole of his life; and died at his manor of Wingfield, in the county of Derby, 1542. He married two wives; first, Ann, daughter of William, lord Hastings, chamberlain to King Edward IV.; his second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Walden, of Erith, in Kent.

**A SCOTCH PEER.**

**ARCHIBALD DOUGLASS**, earle of Anguish (Angus), &c.; *a small oval, belonging to a set of the kings of Scotland.*

**ARCHIBALD**, earl of Angus, with **MARY**, queen dowager. *J. Thane.*

Archibald, earl of Angus, united the talents of the gentleman, the statesman, and the soldier. Margaret, widow of James IV. and regent of Scotland, "for her better support," as Crauford tells us, married this lord. She had, doubtless, another inducement: he was the most accomplished of her subjects.\* In the minority of

\* Buchanan says: "Archibaldo Duglassio, Comiti Angusiae, adolescenti, genere, forma, omnibus denique bonis artibus, Scoticae juventutis primario, nupsit." This

James V. his son-in-law, he was one of his privy counsellors. In 1521, he was promoted to the high office of chancellor of Scotland. But afterward, falling under the king's displeasure, he was outlawed; and, retiring into England, was graciously received by Henry VIII. who took him into his privy council. Upon the death of James, he returned to his own country, and his outlawry was annulled by parliament. He commanded the vanguard of the Scots army against the English, at the disastrous battle of Pinkie-field, where he gave sufficient proof of his bravery. *Ob. 1557.* See Crauford's "Peerage," p. 102, 103.

## CLASS IV.

### THE CLERGY.

#### CARDINALS.

**THOMAS WOLSÆUS**, card. et archiep. Eborac. &c. *Holbein p. Faber f. One of the Founders, 4to. mezz.*

Wolsey intended to procure copies of all the MSS. in the Vatican, for his college at Oxford; which, if finished according to his plan, would have been the noblest foundation in the world. He founded the first professorship for the Greek language in that university.

**THOMAS WOLSEY**, &c.; *a label proceeding from his mouth, inscribed, "Ego, meus et rex;" 4to.*

The cardinal has been much censured for his arrogance in this egotism: but any other order of the words would, according to the strictness of the Latin idiom, have been preposterous. Here the schoolmaster seems to have got the better of the courtier.\*

**THOMAS WOLSEY**, &c. *R. Elstracke sc. 4to.*

author not being accurate as to the time of the marriage, his learned editor, Ruddiman, adds this note: "6 Augusti, anno 1514, Leslæus et Holinshedius nuptam testantur."

\* He was schoolmaster of Magdalen College, in Oxford.

*There are two copies of the same, one of them with arms. Eight Latin verses. Compton Holland exc. 1529. rare.*

*The original print is, as I am informed, before his life, by Mr. Cavendish, the founder of the Devonshire family who was his gentleman-usher. Perhaps this has been copied for a latter edition of that book. I find, in a large manuscript catalogue of English heads by Vertue, in my possession, that there is a head of him by Loggan.*

THOMAS WOLSEY; *in Holland's "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

THOMAS WOLSEY. *W. M. (Marshall) sc. Small; in Fuller's "Holy State."*

THOMAS WOLSEY. *Fourdrinier sc. h. len. h. sh. In his Life, by Fiddes; fol.*

CARDINAL WOLSEY. *Houbraken sc. Illust. Head. In the possession of Mr. Kingsley.*

THOMAS WOLSEY, &c. *Desrochers sc. 4to.*

CARDINAL WOLSEY; *inscribed C. W. Vertue sc. A small oval.\**

CARDINAL WOLSEY; *in Harding's Shakspeare. Harding sc. 1791.*

THOMAS WOLSEY; *in Hutchinson's Durham.*

THOMAS WOLSEY; *in the "Oxford Almanacks," for 1724, 1730, 1748.*

Cardinal Wolsey possessed, for some years, all that power and grandeur which could be enjoyed by the greatest favourite, and

\* There is no head of Wolsey which is not in profile. That which is carved in wood, in the central board of the gateway which leads to the Butchery of Ipswich, has such an appearance of antiquity, that it is supposed to have been done when he was living: by the side of it is a butcher's knife. It is said, that his portraits were done in profile, because he had but one eye. This defect has been imputed, perhaps falsely, to a disgraceful distemper.

Sept. 7, 1515, most absolute minister, under an arbitrary prince. After he was created cardinal, and constituted legate, he exercised as absolute a power in the church, as he did before in the state. His abilities were equal to his great offices; but these were by no means equal to his ambition.\* He was the only man that ever had the ascendant over Henry; but his friendship for him did not "exceed the love of women:" the violence of that passion was not only too strong for the ties of friendship, but of every law human and divine. Had the cardinal not opposed it, he had perhaps been safe. He fell into disgrace soon after the king's marriage with Anne Bolen. *Ob. 29 Nov. 1530.*

CARDINAL BEATON. *G. Sibelius sculp. In Pennant's "Scotland," 4to.*

DAVID BEATON, cardinal; *in Iconographia Scotica.*

David Beaton was born in 1494, received his education in the university of St. Andrew's, and afterward at Paris, where he studied divinity. In 1519 he was appointed resident at the court of France; about which time his uncle gave him the rectory of Campsay, to which was added, in 1523, the abbacy of Arbroath. After filling the office of lord privy seal, and being employed in several public concerns, he was made a cardinal in 1538, and on the death of his uncle succeeded him in the archbishopric of St. Andrew's. Being zealously devoted to the papal authority, he laboured with great earnestness to root out what he denominated heresy; and many persons of consequence were prosecuted with the greatest rigour. On the death of the king, the archbishop made considerable exertion to be acknowledged one of the regency; instead of which he was thrown into Blackness castle. After a short confinement, he obtained his release by the Earl of Arran, then the sole regent, who conferred upon him the post of chancellor, and obtained him the appointment of legate à latere from the pope. His power being thus restored and increased, he made use of it with redoubled ardour in suppressing the new religion; and among others who were condemned to the flames by him, was the celebrated George Wishart, whose execution took place under the window and before the eyes of the cardinal. A

\* He had one thousand in family; see his speech upon his disgrace in Dod's "Church History," vol. i. p. 310, or in Stow; the cardinal mentions this himself.

story is told, that Wishart, at the stake, denounced the divine judgments against his persecutor; but it rests upon no credible foundation. Soon afterward, however, a conspiracy was entered into by some enemies of the prelate, headed by Norman Lesley, eldest son of the Earl of Rothes, and his uncle John, who broke into the castle, and murdered the archbishop, on the 29th of May, 1546.—He left three natural sons, who were all legitimated in the lifetime of their father. It is said, that the cardinal wrote memoirs of his embassies, but nothing is known of the manuscript.

**JOHANNES FISCHERUS, episcopus Roffensis.**  
*H. Holbein inv. F. V. W. exc. 4to.*

**FISHER,** bishop of Rochester. *Holbein p. Houbraken sc. Illust. Head. In the collection of Mr. Richardson.\**

**JOANNES Roffensis episc.** 6 *Latin verses, 4to.*

**FISCHERUS, episcopus Roffensis;** *in Boissard's "Bibliotheca Chalcog."*

**JOHN FISCHER,** bishop of Rochester. *Vaughan sc. Six Eng. verses; 12mo.*

**JEAN FISCHER,** Anglois; *hand on an hour-glass; in Thevet, 4to. There is a foreign wooden print of him, with an ornamented border, large 4to.*

**JOHN FISCHER;** *in "Imagin. 12 Cardin," 1598. T. Galle sc.*

**JOHN FISCHER;** *4to. De Larmessin sc.*

**JOHN FISHER;** *in "Recueil des Portr." Des Rochers sc.*

**JOHN FISHER.** *H. Holbein pin. F. Bartolozzi sc. In the Royal Collection.*

**JOHN FISHER;** *in Larrey's "History."*

\* This collection was sold and dispersed.

His portrait, at St. John's College in Cambridge, is like the old prints.

He is placed here as a cardinal, as his name is on the list of the church of Rome. He may be placed lower, as an English bishop.

This prelate, born at Beverley in Yorkshire, was respectable for his unaffected piety and learning, and stood for some time very high in the king's favour. But refusing the oath of supremacy, and concealing the treasonable speeches of Elizabeth Barton, the famous nun of Kent, he was deprived of his bishopric, thrown into a loathsome prison, and stripped of his very clothes. When he was reduced to the lowest condition of human nature, the pope created him a cardinal. He was a great lover of learning, and a patron of learned men; and was remarkable for learning the Greek language of Erasmus when he was an old man. Beheaded June 22, 1535.

### ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

**WILLIAM WARHAM**, archbishop of Canterbury, and lord-chancellor of England to King Henry VIII. *Holbein p. Vertue sc. From an excellent original in the archbishop's palace at Lambeth. Illust. Head.*

**WILLIAM WARHAM**; archbishop of Canterbury. *H. Holbein p. Vertue sc. 8vo.*

**WILLIAM WARHAM**, after *Holbein*. *F. Bartolozzi. From the Royal Collection.*

**WILLIAM WARHAM**. *Dalton sc. From the same.*

**WILLIAM WARHAM, &c.** *C. Picart sc. 1816. From the original of Holbein, in the collection of his grace the archbishop of Canterbury, in Mr. Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."*

Tr. from  
London,  
March  
1503-4.

Archbishop Warham shone as a divine, a lawyer, and a statesman, in the reign of Henry VII. with whom he was in great favour; but was supplanted in this reign by Wolsey, who treated him with haughtiness, took every occasion of mortifying him, and even of usurping his privileges. Erasmus makes honourable mention of

this prelate, whom he esteemed a perfect model of the episcopal character.\* *Ob. 23 Aug. 1532.*

**THOMAS CRANMERUS, archiep. Cant. In Holland's "Heroologia," 8vo.**

Though Cranmer owed his preferment to the part that he acted in the business of the divorce, he was, in every respect, worthy of his high dignity; and has been justly esteemed one of the greatest ornaments of our church and nation. He was, for his learning, sincerity, prudence, and moderation, in high esteem with the king; and possessed a greater share of his confidence than any other prelate of his time, except Wolsey. See the two next reigns.

**EDWARD LEE, archbishop of York; in the "Oxford Almanack," 1743.**

Edward Lee was born in Kent, and sent to St. Mary Magdalen College about 1499. He was appointed chaplain and almoner to King Henry VIII. and employed by that monarch on several embassies. In 1529 he was appointed chancellor of the church of Salisbury, and in 1531 made archbishop of York. A. Wood says, "He was a great divine, and very well seen in all kind of learning, famous as well for his wisdom as virtue, and holiness of life; a continual preacher of the gospel, a man very liberal to the poor, and exceedingly beloved of all sorts of men." He appears to have been a violent antagonist, and no great friend, to Erasmus. *Ob. 1554, &c.* A list of his writing is in Wood's "Athenæ Oxoniensis."

**CUTHBERTUS TONSTALL, episcopus Dunelmensis. P. Fourdrinier sc. h. sh.; in Fiddes's "Life of Cardinal Wolsey."**

**CUTHBERT TONSTALL; 4to. (*Facius*). Richardson.**

**CUTHBERT TONSTALL; in Hutchinson's Durham.**

Bishop Tonstall, who was one of the politest scholars, appears also to have been one of the most perfect characters, of his age; as the zealous reformers could find no fault in him but his religion. The celebrated Erasmus, one of whose excellences was doing

Tr. from  
London,  
1530.

\* "Nullam absoluti præsulis dotem in eo desideres." See his character at large in Erasmus's "Ecclesiastes," lib. i.

justice to the merit of his friends, tells us, that he was comparable to any of the ancients.\* His book “*De Arte Supputandi*,” which was the first book of arithmetic ever printed in England, has gone through many editions abroad. *Ob.* 18 Nov. 1559, *Aet.* 85.

**JOHN LONGLAND**, bishop of Lincoln, 1521. *In the “Oxford Almanack,” 1743.*

John Longland, born at Henley in Oxfordshire, was fellow of Magdalen College, and celebrated for his exemplary life and devotion. He was made principal of Magdalen Hall, and succeeded Dr. Will. Atwater in the deanery of Salisbury in 1519; he was also made canon of Windsor; and being in great favour with King Henry VIII. for his excellent preaching, he appointed him his confessor. In 1521, he was consecrated bishop of Lincoln; and was the first that mentioned to the king a divorce between him and his queen Catharine; for which he was much blamed. He died 1547, at Woburn in Bedfordshire; his heart was buried in the cathedral, and his body in the chapel of Eton College. See a list of his works in Wood’s “*Athenæ Oxoniensis*.”

**RICHARDUS FOX**, episcopus Winton. *Henrico septimo et octavo a secretioribus, et privati sigilli custos, Coll. Corp. Christi Oxon. Fundator,† A°. D<sup>ni</sup>. 1516. Johannes Corvus Flandrus faciebat. Virtue sc. 1723. In Fiddes’s “Life of Cardinal Wolsey.”*

He is represented as blind, which calamity befel him at the latter end of his life. The original picture is at C. C. C. Oxon.

Richard Fox was born at Roperly, near Grantham in Lincolnshire, educated first at Boston in the same county, studied at Magdalen College, Oxford; afterward, on account of the plague, removed to Cambridge; where, on the death of Dr. Leyborne, bishop of Carlisle, he was chosen master of Pembroke Hall, 1507; which place he resigned 1514. He was chancellor of this university two years, 1500 and 1501.

**RICHARD FOX**; *in Hutchinson’s “Durham.”*

**RICHARD FOX**, holding a plan; *in “Oxford Almanack,” 1726, 1758,*

\* Erasmi Epist. lib. xvi. ep. 3.

† He was founder of Corpus; and, being blind, was led twice round the quadrangle to make him believe it was larger than it was.

RICHARDUS FOX; *AEt. 70. G. Glover sc.*

RICHARDUS FOX; *AEt. 70. Sturt sc.*

RICHARDUS FOX; *a small oval.—Another for Dr. Knight's "Life of Erasmus."*

RICHARDUS FOX, &c. *J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz. one of the set of Founders.*

This prelate, who was successively bishop of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Durham and Winchester, was employed by Henry VII. in his most important negotiations at home and abroad; and was, in his last illness, appointed one of his executors. He was also at the head of affairs in the beginning of this reign; but, about the year 1515, retired from court, disgusted at the insolence of Wolsey, whom he had helped to raise. *Ob. 14 Sept. 1528.*

Tr. from  
Durham,  
Oct. 17,  
1500.

HUGH OLDHAM, bishop of Exeter; *in the "Oxford Almanack," 1726 and 1758.*

Hugh Oldham, born at Manchester, in the county of Lancashire, was first sent to Oxford, and afterward to Cambridge, where he took a degree; in 1495 he was made a prebend of South Aulton in the church of Sarum, and canon of the cathedral church of Lincoln; and about that time was chaplain to Margaret, countess of Richmond. In 1504, he was elected bishop of Exeter. He died 1519, and was buried in the cathedral church of Exeter, in a chapel of his own erection.

GULIELMUS SMYTH, episc. Lincoln. *primus Walliae præses, Academiæ Oxon. cancellarius, Aulæ, Regiæ, et Coll. Ænei Nasi Fundr. unus, A. D. 1512. J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

WILLIAM SMYTH, bishop of Lichfield; *in Hardinge's "Shakspeare." Nugent sc.*

WILLIAM SMYTH; *in the "Oxford Almanack" for 1736, 1739, 1743.*

William Smith, some time fellow of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, was successively bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and of Lincoln. He founded an hospital and free-school at Lichfield,

and gave lands of ten pounds per annum for the maintenance of a schoolmaster at Farnworth, the place of his nativity. He, with his kinsman, Ric. Sutton, of Presbury in Cheshire, was cofounder of Brazen-nose College. *Ob.* Dec. 1513.

**HUGH LATIMER** was consecrated bishop of Worcester in Sept. 1535, and resigned his bishopric the first of July, 1539.\* See the two next reigns.

### DIGNITARIES OF THE CHURCH, &c.

**JOHN ISLIP**, abbot of Westminster; *small oval.*  
*Thane exc.*

Abbot Islip began the government of his abbey at a troublesome juncture; for at that time he had under his protection and sanctuary Elizabeth, queen of Edward IV., who, with her younger son and daughters, had claimed protection at this place against the machinations of the Protector, afterward Richard III.; who was so jealous of the escape of the royal fugitives, that the church and monastery, during their residence there, was enclosed like a camp, and strictly guarded by soldiers, under one Neffield; and none were suffered to go in or out, without special permission, for fear the princesses should convey themselves over sea, and defeat the usurper in his designs.

After Henry VII. came to the crown, Abbot Islip became a great favourite and counsellor with that monarch; and when Henry founded his magnificent chapel, Islip laid the first stone of it; and by his exertions repaired and beautified the church, and added, in niches along the buttresses, the statues of kings that had been benefactors. He likewise designed a lofty tower and lantern, with a chime of bells, to be placed over the midst of the cross; but the pillars were too weak to support it; the bells were therefore hung in the western tower, where they still remain. He founded the chapel called by his name (and dedicated it to St. Erasmus), as appears by the rebus on his name, painted on glass in the windows; an *eye*, on a *slip* of a tree. He likewise built the dean's house, and

\* When he put off his episcopal robes at his resignation, he sprung from the ground with unusual alacrity, declaring that he found himself much lighter than he was before.

offices to the monastery ; and, dying Jan. 2, 1510, 2 Henry VIII. was buried in his own chapel.

**JOHANNES COLETUS**; 8vo. *In the "Heroologia."*

**JOHN COLLET**, D. D. some time dean of St. Paul's, &c. *W. Marshall sc. small.*

**JOHN COLLET**, &c. *Faithorne sc. 12mo.*

**JOHN COLLET**; 24o.

**JOHN COLET**. *Holbein pin. Bartolozzi sc. In the Royal Collection.*

**JOHN COLET**. *Dalton sc. From the same.*

**JOHN COLET**. *W. Sherwin sc. 12mo.*

**JOHN COLET**, at his devotions, 1693, 12mo. *J. Sturt sc.*

**JOHN COLET**. *J. P. Wedgwood sc.*

**JOHANNES COLETUS**, &c. *J. Sturt sc.*

**JOHANNES COLETUS**. *Faber f. large 4to.*

**JOHANNES COLETUS**. *R. Houston f. mezz.*

**JOHANNES COLETUS**; super cathedram magistri primarii: natus 1466, Dec. Sti. Pauli 1504, fundavit scholam 1512, ob. 1519. This head was engraved by Vertue for his "Life," by Dr. Samuel Knight, 1724, 8vo. There is another octavo print of him by the same hand: both are without the engraver's name.

No higher testimony need to be given of the merit of Colet, than his great intimacy with Erasmus. There was a similitude of manners, of studies, and sentiments in religion, between these illustrious men, who ventured to take off the veil from ignorance and superstition, and expose them to the eyes of the world; and to prepare men's minds for the reformation of religion, and restoration of learning. Erasmus, who did him the honour to call him his master, has given us a hint of his religious sentiments, in his fa-

Var. edit. p. 435. mous colloquy, entitled, "Peregrinatio Religionis ergo," in which Colet is the person meant under the name of Gratianus Pullus.

Colet, Lynacre, Lilly, Grocyn, and William Latimer, were the first that revived the learning of the ancients in England.

**GULIELMUS TYNDALLUS**, martyr, 8vo. In the "Herologia." One in Freherus.

**WILLIAM TINDALL** (*canon of Christ Church in Oxford*), 24to.

**WILLIAM TINDALL**, at his martyrdom; wood-cut.

There is a very indifferent portrait of him in the library of Magdalen Hall in Oxford, of which he was a member.

William Tindale, who was deservedly styled "The English Apostle," was the first that translated the New Testament into English, from the original Greek.\* This translation was printed at Antwerp, 1526, 8vo. without the translator's name. Three or four years after, he published an English translation of the Pentateuch, from the original Hebrew, and intended to go through the whole Bible. The first impression of the Testament, which gave umbrage to the popish clergy, was bought up at Antwerp in 1527, by order of Tonstall, then bishop of London, and soon after publicly burnt in Cheapside. The sale of this impression enabled the translator to print a larger, and more accurate edition. He was burnt for a heretic at Wilford, near Brussels, 1536.

**JOHN LELAND**, some time canon of King's College, now Christ Church, in Oxford, a most learned antiquary, and not an inelegant Latin poet,† did great honour to his age and country. He was educated

\* Tindall's translation of the New Testament, supposed to be unique, was sold for fourteen guineas and a half in Mr. Ames's Collection, by Mr. Langford, May 13, 1760. This book was picked up by one of Lord Oxford's collectors, and was esteemed so valuable, that his lordship settled twenty pounds per ann. for life on the purchaser. His lordship's library was afterward purchased by Mr. Osborne, of Gray's Inn. It was of him purchased by Mr. Ames for fifteen shillings. This translation was finished in the reign of Henry VIII. 1526; and the whole impression, as supposed (this copy excepted), was purchased by Tonstall, bishop of London, and burnt at St. Paul's Cross that year.

† His encomiums on illustrious and learned men, his contemporaries, are a sufficient proof of his poetical abilities.

under the famous Lilye, and successively studied at Cambridge, Oxford, and Paris. He was library-keeper to Henry VIII., being perfectly qualified for that office by his great skill in ancient and modern languages, and his extensive knowledge of men and things. His "*Collectanea*" and his "*Itinerary*," the manuscripts of which are lodged in the Bodleian library, have been a most copious fund of antiquity, biography, and history, to succeeding writers. He spent six years in travelling through the kingdom; being empowered by the king to examine the libraries of cathedrals, colleges, abbeys, and priories. Hence it was that, at a critical juncture, he ravished almost an infinity of valuable records from dust and oblivion. His vast mind, which had planned greater things than were in the power of one man to execute, at length sunk under its burden, and he was for some time before his death in a state of insanity. He died the 18th of April, 1552. *There is an elegant print of him engraved by Grignion, from his bust at All Souls College, and prefixed to his "Life," lately published; but I see no reason to believe it to be an authentic portrait.*

**CHRISTOPHER URSEWICK, D. D.; his effigy  
and monument, from brass plates in the old church of  
Hackney, in Middlesex; half sheet.**

Christopher Ursewick descended from a very ancient family, different branches of which were seated in Lancashire and Yorkshire; and which, the male line having been long extinct, is now represented chiefly by the houses of Le Fleming and Standish. He was a person of much eminence, both as an ecclesiastic and a statesman; gained the favour of Henry VII. to whom he was a chaplain and almoner, by his successful endeavours to accomplish the marriage between that prince and Elizabeth of York; and served him and his successor in eleven several foreign embassies.

He held, at different times, the prebend of Botevant, in York; the archdeaconries of Richmond, Wilts, and Oxford, and the deaneries of York and Windsor. Having not only resigned all his lucrative preferments, but refused the bishopric of Norwich, he accepted, in 1502, from Richard Hill, bishop of London, a presentation to the rectory of Hackney; doubtless from an earnest inclination to pass the last years of his life solely in the duties of his ministry. He retired thither accordingly, and there died, March 24th, 1521, aged 74; having, by his last will, desired to be buried before the image of St. Austin, in the church of that parish.

*Imago ERASMI Roterodami, ab Alberto Durero, ad vivam effigiem delineata. Half length, h. sh.—He is represented standing and writing, according to his usual practice.\**

Erasmus had a very high opinion of the painter of this portrait, whom he thought a greater artist than Apelles. “Equidem arbitror (says he) si nunc viveret Apelles, ut erat ingenuus et candidus, Alberto nostro cessurum hujus palmæ gloriam.” *Dial. de rectâ Pronunciatione Ling. Græc. et Lat.*

**ERASMUS Roterodamus.** *Holbein p. Vorsterman sc.*

**ERASMUS Roterodamus.** *Holbein p. P. Stent exc. 4to.*

**ERASMUS, &c.** *Holbein p. Stockius f.*

We have Erasmus's own testimony, that his portrait by Holbein was more like him, than that which was done by Albert Durer. It was with great difficulty that he could be prevailed upon to sit to either painter, as he intimates in his own account of his life.

**DESIDERIUS ERASMUS, &c.**

“*Ingens ingentem quem personat orbis Erasmus,  
Hæc tibi dimidium picta tabella refert ;  
At cur non totum ? Mirari desine lector,  
Integra nam totum terra nec ipsa capit.*”

**W. Marshall sc. half length ; h. sh.**

\* Several eminent persons of this time are represented standing at their study.—It was the general practice of Whitaker, a famous divine of Cambridge, in the reign of Elizabeth; of the learned Boys, one of the translators of the Bible in the reign of James I. &c. &c.

The thought in this much applauded epigram, which was written by Beza, is founded on a very evident falsehood, as will appear by the print next described.

DESIDERIUS ERASMUS; *a whole length, standing on a pedestal. This is his statue at Rotterdam; sh.*

ERASMUS; *his right hand resting on a term. Philippus Fredericus Glasserus f. copied from J. ab Heyden; h. sh.*

ERASMUS, &c. *natus A°. 1467, obiit A°. 1536. R. Houston f. large 4to. mezz. Engraved for Rolt's "Lives of the Reformers," fol.*

ERASMUS Rotterodamus. *Vandyck f. Aqua fortis, h. sh.*

ERASMUS. *Holbein pin. Visscher sc.*

ERASMUS; *in Musée Napoleon, 4to. 1804. Chataigne sc.*

ERASMUS; *in "Oxford Almanack," 1746.*

ERASMUS; *in Musée Napoleon. Holbein. Bouthrois sc.*

ERASMUS, &c. *J. H. (Jerome Hopffer). Two German lines.*

Imago ERASMI, Rot. &c.; *a circle, in Mr. Dibdin's "Decameron," vol. ii. p. 172.*

*There are also prints of him by F. H. Francis Hogerbergh, Gaywood, P. a Gunst, &c. &c.\**

The picture of him at Longford is supposed to be by Holbein.

This great man, who was the boast and glory of his country, distinguished himself as a reformer of religion, and restorer of learning. His religion was as remote from the bigotry and perse-

\* There is a set of heads, and among them that of Erasmus, well cut in wood, by Toby Stimmer, who took many of them from Paulus Jovius. Some of Stimmer's have been copied in Reusner's *Icones*, which are also in wood. The book was printed in 8vo. at Strasburg, 1587.

cuting spirit of the age in which he lived, as his learning was from the pedantry and barbarism of the schools. He was much esteemed by the king, and the English nobility, whom he celebrates as the most learned in the world. He lived in the strictest intimacy with More, Lynacre, Colet, and Tonstall; and preferred the society of his ingenious and learned friends to that of the greatest princes in Europe, several of whom sought his acquaintance. We find in his works, particularly his Colloquies and Epistles, a more just and agreeable picture of his own times, than is to be met with in any other author. His "Moriæ Encomium," which will ever be admired for the truest wit and humour, is an ample proof of his genius. He was Margaret professor of divinity at Cambridge, Greek professor at Oxford\* and Cambridge, and minister of Aldington in Kent.† The best edition of his works is that by John Le Clerc, published at Leyden, in ten vols. fol. 1703.

### POLYDORE VIRGIL. *Thane.*

Polydore Virgil, a native of Urbino, was sent over to England by Pope Alexander VI. to collect the papal tribute, called Peter's pence; and was so well pleased with the country, that, having obtained the archdeaconry of Wells, he resolved to spend the remainder of his life in it; and, at the command of Henry VII. undertook to write a *History of England*, on which he spent above 12 years; though at this time it is not much valued. He also published a *Collection of Proverbs*; a treatise *De Rerum Inventoribus*, and on the Prodigies. His age requiring a warmer climate, he returned to Italy, and died at Urbino in 1555.

**JOHN SKELTON;** *from an original picture in the possession of Mr. Richardson, 8vo.*

**JOHN SKELTON,** *standing in a pew, and reading; taken out of a book in the black letter, called "The Boke of the Parrot;" without date.*

\* Grocyn, who studied in Italy, first introduced the Greek tongue into England, which he professed at Oxford. The introduction of that elegant language gave the alarm to many, as a most dangerous innovation. Hereupon, the university divided itself into two factions, distinguished by the appellation of Greeks and Trojans, who bore each other a violent animosity, proceeded to open hostilities, and even insulted Erasmus himself.

† See Kilburne's "Survey of Kent."

John Skelton, a laureated poet in the reign of Henry VIII. was a native of Cumberland. Having entered into holy orders, he became rector of Dysse, in Norfolk. He is said to have fallen into some irregularities, too natural to poets, and by no means suitable to the clerical character. He was eminently learned and ingenious; but licentious, even to scurrility, in his satires upon some of the regular clergy; and dared to lash Cardinal Wolsey; which occasioned his taking sanctuary at Westminster Abbey, under the protection of John Islip the abbot. He died in 1529, and was buried in the church of St. Margaret, Westminster. Erasmus, in an epistle to Henry VIII. styles him, "Britannicarum Literarum Lumen et Decus." It is probable, that if that great and good man had read, and perfectly understood, his "pithy, pleasaunt, and profitable works," as they were lately reprinted, he would have spoken of him in less honourable terms. See more of him in Bale, viii. 66, and in Davies's "Critical History of Pamphlets," p. 28, &c. See also the article of RUMMIN, in the 12th Class.\*

There are three small prints, namely, the Prior of the Hermits of the order of St. Augustin, John Stone, and George Rose, of the same fraternity, who are said to have suffered martyrdom in the reign of Henry VIII.

### THOMAS LINACRE, M. D. *Thane*; *Svo.*

Thomas Lynacre, born at Canterbury, 1460, descended from the Lynacres of Lynacre Hall, in the co. of Derby, and was educated at the King's School at Canterbury. He went from thence to All Souls College, Oxford, and was chosen fellow. He afterward travelled into Italy with the learned prior William Selling, his former schoolmaster. On his return to England he was appointed preceptor to Prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII. and was successively physician to Henry VII. and VIII. and to the Princess Mary. He founded three physical lectures in the two universities; besides which, as an encouragement to men of learning, he projected the foundation of the College of Physicians in London; and by his interest with Cardinal Wolsey procured the letters patent in 1518. He was the first president after its erection, and held that office till his death. In the latter part of his life he applied himself to the study of divinity; and, entering into holy orders, was collated, 1509, to the rectory of Mershham, which he soon resigned, and was

\* Likewise Warton on Spenser, vol. ii. p. 107.

installed prebendary of Wells, York, &c. He was much addicted to swearing ; and having, it is said, never looked into the Scriptures till he was advanced in life, when he happened on the words of our Saviour, where he forbids swearing ; Lynacre, surprised at what he read, cried out with a great oath, “ This book is not the gospel ; or there are no Christians in the world.”—He died of the stone 1524,  $\text{\AA}$ Et. 64, and was buried in St. Paul’s cathedral. He translated some of Galen’s works into Latin, and other works, highly commended by Erasmus.

**ALEXANDER BARCLAY, presenting his book to Sir Giles Alington ; a wood-cut.**

Alexander Barclay, or Berckley, a writer of the sixteenth century, is supposed by some to have been a native of Scotland, though it is far more likely that he was of the family of Berkley, in Gloucestershire. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford ; after which he travelled into Germany, Italy, and France. On his return, he became one of the priests of the monastery of St. Mary Ottery, in Devonshire, and next a monk of Ely. In 1546 he was presented to the living of Baddow Magna, in Essex ; and, in 1552, to that of Allhallows, Lombard-street ; but died a few weeks after his induction, and was buried in the church at Croydon. His works are :—1. A ryght frutefull treatyse, intituled, *The Myrrour of Good Maners* ; conteyning the four Vertues, called Cardynall ; compyed in Latin by Domynike Mancyn, and translate into Englyshe at the desyre of Sir Gyles Alyngton, kt. by Alexander Bercley, priest and monke of Ely. Imprynted by Rychard Pynson, and at the instance and request of the ryght hble. Rychard Yerle, of Kent ; but without date. In the title-page is a wood-cut, representing the translator, Bercley, presenting the book on his knees to his patron, Sir Giles Alington, sitting in a chair. 2. *Sallust*, translated into English by Syr Alexander Barclay, priest, at commandment of the right hye and mighty prince, Thomas duke of Northfolke. Imprinted by Richard Pynson, without date. 3. *The Castell of Labour*, wherein is *Rychesse, Virtue, and Honour* ; translated from the French, and printed by Wynken de Worde, 1506. 4. *The Shyp of Folys*, or *Ship of Fools*, printed by Pynson, 1509 ; and again by Cawood in 1570. 5. *Here begynneth the Egloges of Alexander Barclay, priest*, whereof the first three containeth the Miseries of Courters and Courtes ; printed by John Herforde, quarto.

## CLASS VI.

## MEN OF THE ROBE;—VIZ.

CHANCELLORS, &amp;c.

SIR THOMAS MORE, lord-chancellor. *Holbein p. Vorsterman sc.* *A dog lying on a table.* This is very different from his other portraits.\*

THOMAS MORUS, &c. *Holbein p. R. White sc. h. sh.*

SIR THOMAS MORE. *Holbein pin. F. Bartolozzi sc.* 1793.

SIR THOMAS MORE. *Holbein pin. Dalton sc.* These two are from the Royal Collection.

SIR THOMAS MORE; in an oval, 8vo. mez. *H. Holbein. Sam. Taylor;* scarce.

SIR THOMAS MORE, with a scroll, 12mo. *J. Valdor,* 1621; fine and scarce.

SIR THOMAS MORE; in the “*Oxford Almanack,*” 1746.

SIR THOMAS MORE. *Holbein p. Vertue sc. 8vo.*

SIR THOMAS MORE. *Holbein p. Houbraken sc.* 1740. In the possession of Sir Rowland Wynne, bart. Illust. Head.

THOMAS MORUS; in the “*Heroologia,*” 8vo.

SIR THOMAS MORE. *Elstracke sc. 4to.*

SIR THOMAS MORE; a small oval. *Marshall sc.* In the title to his Latin Epigrams, in 18mo. 1638.

THOMAS MORUS Anglus; 4 Latin verses, 4to.

\* Erasmus mentions the following particularity of him, which is not expressed in his portraits. “ Dexter humerus paulo videtur eminentior lævo, præsertim cum inedit; id quod illi non accidit naturâ, sed assuetudine, qualia permulta nobis solent adhærere.” Epist. ad Ulricum Huttemum.

THOMAS MORUS; “*Hæc Mori effigies,*” &c. 4to.

THOMAS MORUS; *in Boissard;* 4to.

THOMAS MORUS, *quondam Angliæ cancellarius,* &c. 12mo.

THOMAS MORUS; *a small square.* Ant. Wierx f.

THOMAS MORUS. *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. h. sh.*

SIR THOMAS MORE. *Vertue sc. A roll in his right hand.*

THOMAS MORUS; *a fictitious head, neatly engraved by Gaywood, after Rembrandt,* 4to.

THOMAS MORUS; *in wood, with an ornamented border, large 4to. a foreign print.*

THOMAS MORUS, M. B. (*Michael Burghers*) sc. This was copied from an old print pasted before a manuscript of “*Gulielmi Roperi Vita Thomæ Mori,*” which belonged to Mr. Murray, of Sacomb, and which Mr. Hearne esteemed a great curiosity, and supposed it to be the first print of Sir Thomas that was done after his death. Burghers’s copy is prefixed to this book, which was published by Hearne.

THOMAS MORUS. *F. v. W. exec. 4to. neat. There is another neat print of him in Stapleton’s “Tres Thomæ,” Duaci, 1588, 8vo.*

Promoted Oct. 25, 1530. Sir Thomas More, who is the first lay-chancellor upon record,\* presided in the Chancery with great abilities. He was no less qualified for this great office, from his extensive knowledge of law and equity, than from the depth of his penetration, and the exactness of his judgment. See Class IX.

\* It has been said, that he was the first lay-chancellor since the reign of Henry II. But it is certain that Becket, who was chancellor in that reign, was in holy orders when he bore that office, though he had thrown off the clerical habit.

Familia THOMÆ MORI. *Johannes Holbein ad Vivum delin. Londini 1530. Christian Mechel sculp. 1787, sheet.*

Familia THOMÆ MORI. *A Jo. Holbenio delineata.—1. Jo. Morus, Thomæ pater, An. 76.—2. Anna Grisacria, Jo. Mori sponsa, An. 15.—3. Thomas Morus, An. 50.—4. Alicia, Thomæ Mori uxor, An. 57.—5. Margarita Ropera, Th. Mori filia, An. 22.—6. Elisabeta, Damsæa, Th. Mori filia, An. 21.—7. Cæcilia Heronia, Th. Mori filia, An. 20.—8. Jo. Morus, Th. filius, An. 19.—9. Margarita Gige affinis, An. 22.—10. Henricus Patensonius, Th. Mori morio, An. 40.—Cochin sc. The engraving is only an outline; large oblong h. sh.; very scarce. It belongs to a book, called “Tabellæ selectæ Catharineæ Patinæ,” 1691, fol.*

Familia THOMÆ MORI. *Copied by Vertue, from the next above, for Dr. Knight’s “Life of Erasmus,” 1726, 8vo.*

The plate of this is lost.

SIR JOHN MORE. *Holbein pin. F. Bartolozzi sc. From the Royal Collection.*

SIR JOHN MORE. *Dalton sc. From the same.*

SIR JOHN MORE. *H. Holbein. E. Scriven, 1816; in Mr. Lodge’s “Illustrious Portraits.”*

### JOHANNES MORUS, Pater.

He was many years a puisne judge of the King’s Bench. It is observable, that his son, in passing through Westminster Hall to the Chancery, never failed to fall on his knees and ask his blessing, whenever he saw him sitting in the court. *Ob. 1533. Æt. circ. 90.*

### ANNA GRISACRIA.

Sir John More married this lady in his old age.

### ALICIA,

Second wife of Sir Thomas More, by whom he had no issue.

### MARGARITA ROPERA,

Eldest daughter of Sir Thomas More, married to William Roper, son and heir of John Roper, esq. prothonotary of the King's Bench.

This lady, who inherited the genius of her father in a very high degree, was not only mistress of the fashionable accomplishments of her sex, but was also a great proficient in languages, arts, and sciences. The parental and filial affection between the father and the daughter, was increased by every principle of endearment that could compose the most perfect friendship. She died in 1544; and was buried, according to her dying request, with her father's head in her arms.\*

### ELIS. DAMSÆA,

Second daughter of Sir Thomas More, married to John Dancy, son and heir to Sir John Dancy.

### CÆCILIA HERONIA,

Third daughter to Sir Thomas More, married to Giles Heron, of Shacklewell, in Middlesex, esq.

CÆCILIA HERONIA; *small oval.* J. Thane.

### JO. MORUS,

Only son of Sir Thomas More. His father's jest in regard to his capacity is well known: there was undoubtedly more wit than truth in it; as Erasmus speaks of him as a youth of great hopes,† and has inscribed to him his account of the works of Aristotle.‡

\* Her body is in the *Ropers'* vault, at St. Dunstan's church, Canterbury; near which, part of their ancient seat is still remaining. In the wall of this vault is a small niche, where, behind an iron grate, is kept a scull, called Sir Thomas More's; which Mr. Gosling, a learned and worthy clergyman of Canterbury,§ informs me he has seen several times, on the opening of the vault for some of the late Sir Edward Dering's family, whose first lady was a descendant of the Ropers.

† Epist. lib. 29. No. 16.

‡ The epistle dedicatory of Grynæus before the Basil edition of Plato's Works, fol. 1534, is addressed to him.

§ I am much obliged to this gentleman, and Mr. Duncombe, another learned and worthy clergyman of the same place, for several useful and curious notices relative to this work.

HENRY PATENSON, fool to Sir T. More; *small.*

HENRICUS PATENSONUS, Morio, &c.

Fool to Sir Thomas, who would sometimes descend to little buffooneries himself. “ Vale More (says Erasmus to him), et Moriam tuam gnaviter defende.”\* After his resignation of the great seal, he gave this fool to “ my lord mayor, and his successors.” The proverbial saying of “ my lord mayor’s fool,” probably Patenson, is too well known to be repeated here. Sir Thomas More’s children, and their families, lived in the same house with him at Chelsea.

## CLASS VII.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, &c.

THOMAS HOWARD, duke of Norfolk, who was appointed captain-general of all the king’s forces in the north, 34 Hen. VIII., signalized his valour upon many occasions in this reign. See Class II.

JOHN, LORD RUSSEL, afterward earl of Bedford, captain-general of the vanguard of the royal army at Boulogne, gained great reputation as a soldier at this period.† See the next reign, Class II.

## CLASS VIII.

KNIGHTS, GENTLEMEN, &c.

LORD (Sir Ant.) DENNY; *Anno 1541, AEt. 29.*  
*H. Holbein p. Hollar f. ex Collect. Arundel. 1647;*  
*round, small 4to.*

*A copy by W. Richardson.*

\* Dedication of the “ Moriae Encomium.”

† He lost one of his eyes at the siege of Montreil; for which, and other services, he was made comptroller of the king’s household, knight of the garter, &c.

**LORD DENNY** (Sir Ant.) *Holbein. E. Harding,*  
*jun. sculp.; in Harding's Shakspeare.*

Sir Anthony Denny, who was one of the gentlemen of the privy-chamber and groom of the stole to Henry VIII. was the only person about the king, who, in his last illness, had the courage to inform him of the near approach of death. He was one of the executors of the king's will, and was of the privy-council in the next reign.\* The first peer of this family was Edward, lord Denny, created a baron, 3 Jac. I. and earl of Norwich, 3 Car. I.

**SIR NICHOLAS CAREW**; *from an original picture. Wm. Taylor sc. 4to.*

Sir Nicholas Carew was beheaded on Tower-hill, March 3, 1539, on a charge of high-treason; being concerned (with others) in the alleged attempt to dethrone Henry VIII. and set Cardinal Pole on the throne. The Marquis of Exeter, Lord Montacute, and Sir Edward Neville, all parties in the conspiracy, suffered at the same time. Sir Nicholas Carew was buried in St. Botolph's church, Aldgate, where a monument remains sacred to the memory of himself, his wife Elizabeth, and his daughter Mary, married to Arthur, lord Darcy.

**RICHARDUS SUTTON**, eques auratus, *Aulæ Regiæ, et Coll. Ænei Nasi Fundr. Alter, Anno Dom<sup>i</sup>.* 1512. *J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.* See GUL. SMYTH, Class IV.

**THOMAS DOCWRA**, *ordinis S. Johannis Hierosolym. vulgo de Malta, Præs. in Anglia, et eques ult. whole length, h. sh.; in Segar's "Honours," fol.* (W. Rogers.)

This order, which is partly religious, and partly military, was abolished in England by Henry VIII.

**SIR GILES ALLINGTON**, *in the print with Alex. Barclay.*

\* For a farther account of Sir Anthony Denny and his family, see Dr. Thomas Fuller's "History of Waltham Abbey," p. 12, 13.

Sir Giles Allington, of Bower-hall, in Horseheath, in the county of Cambridge, was master of the ordnance to King Henry VIII. was at the siege of Boulogne, and brought from thence a bell; which, within the memory of man, was used as a dinner-bell at Horseheath-hall. Sir Giles, or his son of the same name, entertained Queen Elizabeth at Horseheath in the year 1578, in her progress from Norwich to London. He seems to have been an encourager of learning by Barclay's dedicating this book to him.

**SIR THOMAS KYTSON.** *Holbein pinx. From the original at Hengrave. Sievier del. 4to. in Gage's History and Antiquities of Hengrave, in Suffolk.*

Sir Thomas Kytson, citizen and mercer of London, commonly called Kytson the merchant; had very extensive mercantile transactions, particularly at the cloth fairs or staples holden at Antwerp, Middleburg, and other places in Flanders, by the merchant adventurers, to which company he belonged. He was sheriff of London in 1533, previously to which he had been knighted. In the 4th year of the reign of Henry VIII. Sir Thomas purchased the manor of Hengrave, in Suffolk, and Colston Bassett, from the trustees of Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham; but upon the attainder and subsequent execution of that nobleman, the aforesaid manors were claimed as escheats to the crown, for treason committed by the said nobleman previous to the sale to Sir Thomas Kytson; however, upon petition, the king restored to Sir Thomas the estates, and the same were confirmed to him by an act of parliament, passed in the 15th year of that king's reign.

The importance of Sir Thomas Kytson in the city may be inferred from the minute relating to the seizure of Hengrave by the crown, in which he intimates that the heavy impost on the citizens had been imputed to his influence. In the same document he notices the large contributions by himself. The mansion of Hengrave is a monument of his magnificence. He purchased considerable estates in the counties of Suffolk, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, and Nottingham. He died the 11th of September, 1540, aged fifty-five.

## CLASS IX.

## MEN OF GENIUS AND LEARNING.

HENRY VIII. &c. *Defender of the Faith*; 4to.

I have placed Henry VIII. as an author, at the head of the learned men of this reign;\* a place which that vain prince would probably have taken himself, with as little ceremony as he did that of head of the church. He was author of the "Assertion of the Seven Sacraments," against Martin Luther, for which he had the title of Defender of the Faith.† This book was first printed in 1521. He was also the reputed author of the "Primer" which goes under his name, and of the "Institution of a Christian Man." This book, which is in Latin, is most probably not of the king's composition, but the joint work of several eminent clergymen.‡

## PHYSICIANS.

ANDREW BOARD, standing, whole length. *Holbein pinx. Clamp sculp.*

ANDREW BORDE; in Latin, Andreas Perforatus, physician to Henry VIII. and an admired wit in this reign. *He is represented in a pew, with a canopy over him; he wears a gown with wide sleeves, and on his head is a chaplet of laurel.*

This portrait is fronting the seventh chapter of the following book: "The introduction of knowledge, the which dothe teache a man to speake part of all maner of languages, and to know the usage and fashion of all maner of countries: dedycated to the right honourable and gracious lady, Mary, daughter of King Henry

\* But if a king

More wise, more just, more learn'd, more every thing.—*Pope.*

† It is probable that Bishop Fisher had a great hand in this work.

‡ Henry should not only be remembered as an author, but as one skilled in music, and a composer. "An Anthem of his composition is sometimes sung at Christ Church cathedral: it is what is called a full anthem, without any solo part, and the harmony is good." Barrington's "Observations on the Statutes," &c. p. 448, 3d edit. Erasmus, in his Epistles, informs us, that he could not only justly sing his part, but that he composed a service of four, five, or six parts.

the Eyght." Black letter, imprinted by William Coplande, without date.

Before the first chapter, in which he has characterized an Englishman, is a wooden print of a naked man, with a piece of cloth hanging on his right arm, and a pair of shears in his left hand. Under the print is an inscription in verse; of which these are the four first lines :

" I am an Englishman and naked I stand here,  
Musing in my mynde what rayment I shall were :  
For now I will were thyss, and now I will were that,  
And now I will were, I cannot tell what, &c."

Our author Borde is thus hinted at, in the homily " Against Excesse of Apparel." " A certaine man that would picture every countryman in his accustomed apparell, when he had painted other nations, he pictured the Englishman all naked, &c." He was also author of " The Breviary of Health ;" \* " The Tales of the Mad Men of Gotham," † &c. See an account of him in Hearne's Appendix to his preface to " Benedictus Abbas Petroburgensis."

Borde was born at Pevensey, in Sussex, and brought up at Oxford; but before he took a degree there, he entered himself a brother of the Carthusian order; of which grown tired, and having a rambling head and an inconstant mind, he travelled " through and round about Christendom and out of Christendom."

On his return he settled at Winchester, where he practised with success. In 1542 he was at Montpelier, and probably took his doctor's degree at Oxford.‡ At length, " after many rambles to and fro, he was made a close prisoner in the wards of the Fleet in London," though the reason of his confinement is not discovered. He died in April 1549; his will being dated the 11th and proved the 25th of that month.

Wood Athenæ Oxon. says, that our author, Borde, was esteemed a noted poet, a witty and ingenious person, and an excellent physician of his time. See Gent. Mag. vol. lix. p. 7.

**WILLIAM BUTTS;** *in Harding's Shakspeare, after Holbein. W. N. Gardiner sc.*

\* Before this book, printed 1557, is his portrait, a whole length, with a Bible before him.

† A book not yet forgotten.

‡ He took his doctor's degree at Cambridge; and in 1519 petitioned to be incorporated ad eundem at Oxford.

WILLIAM BUTTS. *Holbein, W. Hollar, 1649.* Adam Alexius Bierling exc.

WILLIAM BUTTS; *in the Royal Collection.*

William Butts, physician to Henry VIII. and one of the founders of the College of Physicians, in whose records he is mentioned with honour, as a man of great learning and experience, and much extolled for his learning, by divers of his cotemporaries: Bishop John Parkhurst has several epigrams on him. He died in 1545, and lies buried in the church of Fulham. See his portrait in the delivery of the charter to the surgeons, described Class I. See Gents. Magazine 1812, p. 431.

### POETS.

SIR THOMAS WYATT; *a wooden print, after a painting of Hans Holbein. Frontispiece to the book of verses on his death, entitled, "Nenia," published by Leland, who wrote the following elegant inscription under the head; 4to.*

“Holbenus nitida pingendi maximus arte,  
Effigiem expressit graphicè, sed nullus Apelles  
Exprimet ingenium felix, animumque Viati.”

*This print hath been copied by Michael Burghers and Mr. Tyson. The drawing of this head by Holbein, at Buckingham House,\* is esteemed a masterpiece.*

SIR THOMAS WYATT. *Holbein piux, F. Bartolozzi sc. In the Royal Collection.*

SIR THOMAS WYATT. *Dalton sc. from ditto.*

SIR THOMAS WYATT. *Holbein. Scriven sc. In the Works of Henry Howard, earl of Surrey, and Sir Thomas Wyatt, by G. F. Nott, D.D. 2 vols. 4to. 1815.*

Sir Thomas Wyatt was one of the most learned and accomplished persons of his time, and much in favour with Henry VIII. by whom

\* Holbein's drawings have been removed from Kensington to Buckingham House in St. James's Park.

he was employed in several embassies. Some of his poetical pieces were printed in 1565, with the works of his intimate friend the Earl of Surrey, who, with Sir Thomas, had a great hand in refining the English language. He was the first of his countrymen that translated the whole book of Psalms into verse. *Ob. 1541, Aet. 38.* Mr. Walpole in No. 2. of his "Miscellaneous Antiquities," has given us a curious and elegant account of his life.

**THOMAS LEGGE,** master of Caius Coll. *J. Jones sc. small mez. from the picture at that college. Twenty proofs only were wrought off, when the plate was destroyed.*

Thomas Legge, born at Norwich, became a member of Trinity and Jesus Colleges in Cambridge, where he acquired a considerable reputation as a dramatic writer. He was afterward made the second master of Gonvil and Caius Colleges, a doctor in the court of arches, one of the masters in chancery, the king's law professor, and twice vice-chancellor of Cambridge. He died 1607, *Aet. 72.*

## MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORS.

**THOMAS MORUS, &c.** *very neatly engraved, dedicated to the chancellor of Liege, by Jo. Valder, 1621, 12mo.*

Sir Thomas More was a great master of the elegant learning of the ancients.\* His "Utopia," a kind of political romance, which gained him the highest reputation as an author, is an idea of a perfect republic, in an island supposed to be newly discovered in America. As this was the age of discoveries, it was taken for true history by the learned Budæus, and others; who thought it highly expedient, that missionaries should be sent to convert so wise a people to Christianity.† He was beheaded for denying the king's supremacy, 6 July, 1535, *Aet. 53.* See Class VI.

The following lines are attributed to Sir Thomas More: if they do not establish his reputation as a poet, they at least confirm the

\* See his Epistles to Erasmus.

† There is a long letter of the famous Ger. Joan Vossius upon the "Utopia." See his (Vossi) Epistolæ, Lond. 1693, fol.

account of the more than philosophic indifference with which he went to his execution :

“ If evils come not, then our fears are vain ;  
And if they do, fear but augments the pain.”

**JOHANNES LUDOVICUS VIVES**; *in Boissard's “Bibliotheca Chalcographica,” 4to.*

**JOHANNES LUDOVICUS VIVES**, *in Freherus.*

John Lewis Vives was a native of Valencia in Spain. He studied at Louvaine, where he became acquainted with Erasmus, and assisted him in several of his estimable works. He was in 1523 appointed one of the first fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, by Bishop Fox the founder.

Soon after his arrival in England, he read Cardinal Wolsey's Lecture of Humanity in the refectory of that college, and had the king, queen, and principal persons of the court for his auditors. He instructed the princess Mary in the Latin tongue. *Ob. 1541.* His works, the chief of which was his comment on St. Augustin “ *De Civitate Dei*,” were printed at Basil, in two vols. fol. 1555.\*

**JOHN STANBRIDGE**, *done in wood; sitting in a chair, gown, hood on his shoulders. Before his “ Embryon relimatum, sive Vocabularium meticum,” printed in black letter, in, or about the year 1522; 4to. This has been copied on copper.*

This author, who was one of the most considerable grammarians, and best schoolmasters of his time, was many years master of the school adjoining to Magdalen College, in Oxford.

**WILLIAM LILLY**, *master of St. Paul's School, Æt. 52, 1520; hand on a book, arms of Lilly.*

William Lilly, or Lilye, was born at Odyham in Hampshire, elected one of the dernes or semi-commoners of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1486. He took one degree in arts and went on his travel to Jerusalem. In his return he made some stay at the Isle of Rhodes, where he perfected himself in Greek and Latin, and at

\* There is an edition, Frankfort or Hamburg, 2 vols. 4to. 1661, in which all the passages supposed to be heretical, or which reflect on the clergy, are marked with an asterisk (\*).

Rome heard *Sulpitius* and *Sabinus* read and teach Latin. At his return to London, he taught grammar, poetry, and rhetoric, with great success, and was by *Dean Colet* made first master of St. Paul's School; after which he published his well-known grammar and other school-books. He died of the plague 1522. His son George, who was canon of St. Paul's, is said to have published the first exact map of Britain; and erected a monument to the memory of his learned father in St. Paul's church.

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## CLASS X.

### PAINTERS, ARTIFICERS, &c.

**HANS HOLBEIN**, junior, Basiliensis. *Sandrart del. 8vo.*

**JOANNES HOLBENUS**; in the set of painters by *H. Hondius*; *h. sh.*

**HANS HOLBEIN**. *Vorsterman sc. holding the pencil in his left hand. Probably reversed, by being copied from another print. This occasioned the mistake of his being left-handed.*

**HANS HOLBEIN**; in a round, *AEt. 45, Anno 1543. Hollar f. 12mo.*

**GIOVANNI HOLBEIN, &c. sui ipsius effigiator, AEt. 45. Menabuoni del. Billiy sc. h. sh.** One of a set of heads of painters done by themselves, in the Grand Duke's gallery at Florence.

**JOHANNES HOLBEIN**; *ipse p. And. Stokius f. h. sh.*

**HANS HOLBEIN**. *Gaywood f. 4to.*

**HANS HOLBEIN**. *Chambars sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting," &c.*

**HANS HOLBEIN**. See his portrait in a groupe, in the print of Edward VI. delivering the charter of Bridewell.

Holbein, who may be deemed a self-taught genius, was a celebrated painter of history and portrait, in this, and the following reign. His carnations,\* and indeed all his colours, are exquisite, and have the strongest characters of truth and nature. He was recommended to Sir Thomas More by Erasmus, and sufficiently recommended himself to Henry VIII. who was struck with just admiration at the sight of an assemblage of his portraits in Sir Thomas's hall. He was the first reformer of the Gothic style of architecture in England. *Ob.* 1554, *Aet.* 56.

**THEOD. BARNARDUS** (*vel BERNARDUS*), &c.  
*four Latin verses.* *H. H. exc.* 4to.

**THEOD. BARNARD.** *Goltzius.*

Theodore Bernard, or Bernardi, a native of Amsterdam, studied under various masters; particularly Titian. He, as Vertue thought, painted the pictures of the kings and bishops in the cathedral of Chichester. There is a family, supposed to be descended from him, still remaining in the neighbourhood of that city. See "Anecd. of Painting," i. 109, 2d. edit.

**MR. MORETT.** *Holbein p.* *Hollar f. ex Collect.* *Arundel.* 1647; *small 4to.*

Morett was goldsmith to King Henry VIII. and an excellent artist. He did many curious works after Holbein's designs.

**HANS van ZURCH,** Goldsmidt. *Holbein p.* 1532. *Hollar f.* 1647, *ex Coll. Arund.*

In Mr. West's collection was a curious carving in box by this artist, inscribed, "Zurch Londini."

### PRINTERS.

**WYNKEN DE WORDE**, printer; *a small oval, cut in wood; in Ames's "Typographical Antiquities, or Historical Account of Printing in England."* Under the head are the initials of Caxton's name, which he at first used. He was long a servant to Caxton, and flourished in the reign of Henry VII. and VIII.

\* Flesh colours.

Mr. Ames informs us, that he and his numerous servants performed all parts of the printing business ; and that the most ancient printers were also bookbinders and booksellers. The two latter branches were carried on, at least, under their inspection. The same author adds, that he “cut a new set of punches, which he sunk into matrices, and cast several sorts of printing-letters, which he afterward used ; and Mr. Palmer, the printer, says, the same are used by all the printers in London to this day, and believes they were struck from his punches.”\*

Mr. Palmer here goes rather too far. The fact, however, is, that the *best printing types were imported from Holland*. At length an *English artist arose*, who reversed the tables, and exported types to the continent. It is almost needless to mention the name of *Caslon*; as the types of his son continue still in universal esteem, notwithstanding the acknowledged excellence of those cast by Jackson, a pupil of the elder *Caslon*, and the striking neatness of those by Wilson of Glasgow.

### RICHARD PINSON, esq. printer to King Henry VII. and VIII. *a small oval; in Ames's book.*

Pinson was also a servant to Caxton. He was born in Normandy, and died about the year 1528.

ROBERT COPLAND, printer, *betwixt a porter and a beggar, a wooden cut.* It belongs to a quarto pamphlet, entitled, “*The Bye Way to the Spyttell House*,” which is a quaint dialogue in verse, and begins with “*The Prologue of Robert Copland, Compylar and Prynter of this Boke.*”

### ROBERT COPLAND. *Thane.*

### RICHARD GRAFTON, esq. printer; *a small oval, cut in wood, with the initials of his name, and a rebus.*

Richard Grafton was born in London, and flourished in the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth. In his own name were published, “*An Abridgement of the Chronicles of England*,” and “*A Chronicle, and large meere History of the*

\* “*Ames's Typog. Antiq.*” p. 80.

Affayers of England, and Kinges of the same ; deduced from the Creation of the World," &c. 1569. His rebus is a tun, and a grafted tree growing through it. The head of Grafton, and that of the next person, are in Ames's History ; where the author has, with great industry, compiled catalogues of books printed by the artisans whom he has commemorated.

**REYNOLD WOLF, esq. king's printer ; *an oval within a square, cut in wood.***

Wolf, who was a German or a Swiss, was a great collector of antiquities, and furnished Ralph Holinshed, who was one of his executors, with the bulk of the materials for his " Chronicle." He made his will the 9th of January, 1573-4, and probably died soon after. His device was the Brazen Serpent, which was also his sign.

The books printed by these, and other old printers, have, of late years, been eagerly bought up, at immoderate prices ; and for the most part by capricious collectors, who regarded Caxton and Wynkyn as highly as Tom Folio is said to have esteemed Aldus and Elzevir.\* Some have preposterously considered these books as golden mines of English literature, whose contents our modern writers have been continually draining, refining, and beating thin, to display with pomp and ostentation. But there are several learned and ingenious gentlemen, whom I could name, who have turned over our books in the black letter to some purpose, and have, by their help, illustrated Shakspeare, and other celebrated writers.

**C L A S S XI.**

**LADIES.**

**CATHARINA BOLENA, &c. *oval; arms; 12mo.***

This lady was aunt and governess of the Princess Elizabeth.

The LADY GULDEFORDE (or GUILFORD), *Æt. 28, 1527. Ex Collect. Arundel. H. Holbein p. W. Hollar f. small 4to.*

\* Tatler, No. 158.

This lady was wife of Sir Henry Guldeforde, comptroller of the household to Henry VIII. I take her to be Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Wooton, second wife to Sir Henry. His first was Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Bryan.

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## CLASS XII.

### PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES,

REMARKABLE ONLY FROM A SINGLE CIRCUMSTANCE  
IN THEIR LIVES.

WILLIAM SOMMERS, King Henry the Eighth's jester.\* *Fran. Del. (Delaram) sc. In a long tunic; H. R. on his breast; a chain and a horn in his hand. Eight English verses. Engraved from a painting of Hans Holbein, whole length, h. sh. very scarce. There is a portrait of him at Kensington, looking through a leaded casement.*

WILL. SOMMERS; copied from the last by W. Richardson.

WILLIAM SOMMERS, looking through a leaded casement; from an ancient picture in the collection of Richard Aldworth Nevill, esq. R. Clamp sc. Engraved for Caulfield's "Memoirs of Remarkable Persons."

Will. Sommers was some time a servant in the family of Richard Farmor, esq. of Eston Neston, in Northamptonshire, ancestor to the Earl of Pomfret. This gentleman was found guilty of a *præmu-nire* in the reign of Henry VIII. for sending eight-pence and a couple of shirts to a priest, convicted of denying the king's supremacy, who was then a prisoner in the gaol at Buckingham. The rapacious monarch seized whatever he was possessed of, and reduced him to a state of miserable dependance. Will. Sommers, touched with

\* That species of wit, which was the province of William Sommers, and other buffoons, in this, and several of the succeeding reigns, became the highest recommendation of a courtier in the reign of Charles II.

compassion for his unhappy master, is said to have dropped some expressions in the king's last illness, which reached the conscience of that merciless prince; and to have caused the remains of his estate, which had been much dismembered, to be restored to him.\*

**ELYNOR RUMMIN** (or **ELEYNOUR of RUMMYNG**), *an old, ill-favoured woman, holding a black pot in her hand; a wooden print: frontispiece to one of Skelton's pieces, called by her name: under the print are these lines: (very rare.)*

“When Skelton wore the lawrel crowne,  
My ale put all the ale-wives downe.” 4to.

*There are good copies of this by Richardson and Baynes.*

Elynor Rummin lived, and sold ale, near Leatherhead in Surrey.† Skelton was probably one of her best customers. The contemptible works of this poet, which contain little beside coarse obscenity and low ribaldry, were reprinted in octavo, 1736.

I shall here, and at the end of most of the subsequent reigns, take occasion to introduce a few remarks on the dress and fashions of the times, as they occur to me, without any design of being particular.

In the reign of Richard II. the peaks, or tops, of shoes and boots were worn of so enormous a length, that they were tied to the knees.‡ A law was made in the same reign, to limit them to two inches.

Bulwer, who published his “Artificial Changling” about 1650, mentions the revival of this fashion. “To wear our forked shoes almost as long again as our foot; but our boots and shoes are so long snouted, that we can hardly kneel in God's house.”

Hats were invented at Paris, 1404, by a Swiss: they were manufactured by Spaniards, in London, in the reign of Henry VIII.: before this, both men and women in England wore close-knit woollen caps.

We are informed by several antiquaries, that in the time of Anne, Richard's queen, the women of quality first wore trains, which oc-

\* In the wardrobe account of Henry VIII. in the fourth vol. of the *Archæologia*, page 249, is an account of the dresses made for Will. Sommers.

† Aubrey's “Antiquities of Surrey.”

‡ Baker's Chron. p. 310.

casioned a well-meaning author to write “contra Caudas Domina-  
rum.”\* The same queen introduced sidesaddles.† Before, the  
English ladies rode as the French do at present; and as it is pre-  
sumed the English will again, if some woman of beauty, rank, and  
spirit, one of the charioteers, for instance, should set the example.‡  
Ladies who throw a whip, and manage a pair of horses, to admira-  
tion, would doubtless ride a single one with equal grace and dex-  
terity. It is strange that, in a polished age, the French have not  
been followed in so safe, so natural, and so convenient a practice.

The variety of dresses worn in the reign of Henry the Eighth,  
may be concluded from the print of the naked Englishman, holding  
a piece of cloth, and a pair of shears, in Borde’s “Introduction to  
Knowledge.”§ The dress of the king and the nobles, in the be-  
ginning of this reign, was not unlike that worn by the yeomen of  
the guard at present. This was, probably, aped by inferior persons.  
It is recorded, “that Anne Bolen wore yellow mourning for Catha-  
rine of Arragon.”||

As far as I have been able to trace the growth of the beard from  
portraits, and other remains of antiquity, I find that it never flou-  
rished more in England, than in the century preceding the Norman  
conquest. That of Edward the Confessor was remarkably large, as  
appears from his seal in Speed’s “Theatre of Great Britain.”  
After the Conqueror took possession of the kingdom beards became  
unfashionable, and were probably looked upon as badges of dis-  
loyalty, as the Normans wore only whiskers. It is said, that the  
English spies took those invaders for an army of priests, as they ap-  
peared to be without beards.

\* Vide “Collectanea Historica ex Dictionario Theologico Thomae Gascoignii,”  
subjoined to Walter Hemingford, published by Hearne, p. 512.

† Rossi “Warwicensis Historica,” p. 205.

‡ Sesostris like, such charioteers as these

May drive six harness’d monarchs, if they please.—YOUNG.

§ See Class IX.

|| “Anecdotes of Painting.” The same circumstance is in Hall’s “Chronicle,”  
with the addition of Henry’s wearing white mourning for the unfortunate Anne  
Bolen. Crimson would have been a much more suitable colour. See Hall,  
p. 227, 228.

## APPENDIX

TO

## THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII.

## FOREIGN PRINCES,

WHO WERE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER, &amp;c.

CAROLUS V. Imperator, &c. *Æneas Vicus Parmensis sc.* adorned with trophies and emblematical figures; wood-cut, MDL.

This famous print raised the reputation of the engraver, and procured him a considerable reward from Charles himself.

CAROLOUS V. Imperator, &c. *Æneas Vicus Parmensis*; same design as the last, 1550.

CAROLOUS V. Imperator, &c. *Nich. de la Casa Lotharingus fecit.* the reverse way of the last.

CAROLUS V. Lombart sc. Frontispiece to his Life, 4to.

The original, from which this last is engraved, is marked with *B. B.* near the top on the left hand, and is very rare.

Both these prints represent him older than when he was in England.

CAROLUS V. Frisius sc.

CHARLES V. in an oval. P. Soutman. Francois.

CAROLUS V. in armour, very fine folio. Titian and Rubens.

CAROLUS V. with his dog. Titian; Ferselma; 1778.

CAROLUS V. profile, large oval, wood-cut, rare.

CHARLES V. on horseback. Vandyke; Richard Earlom, mezz. half sheet.

Charles V. emperor of Germany and king of Spain, is said to have been a great politician at sixteen years of age. But it is certain that his genius, which was solid and very extraordinary, was not of the quickest growth. His wars, and his vast designs, which were known to every one conversant with history, are now better known than ever, by the work of an historian that does the greatest honour to the Scots nation. He came to England twice in this reign, to visit the king, to whom he paid his court as the arbiter of Europe; as Henry then held the balance between him, and Francis I. of France. Tired of those active and busy scenes in which he had been long engaged, he, in the latter part of his life, resigned his kingdoms to his brother and his son, and retired into a monastery. He was thought to have been very strongly inclined to the religion which he persecuted.\* Some days before his death, he commanded his funeral procession to pass before him in the same order as it did after his decease. Ob. 21 Sept. 1558. He was elected knight of the garter in the reign of Henry VII. and personally installed at Windsor, 1522.

In 1550,  
and 1522.

FERDINANDUS, D. G. Rom. Imp. a large medallion; in the "Continuation of Golzius's Series of the Emperors."

FERDINAND I. Æt. 29, 1531. B. B. probably a companion to Charles V.

FERDINANDUS Dei Gratia Romanorum, &c. One of the set by F. Hogenberg, quarto.

FRANCOIS I. Du Rom. &c. Thomas de Leu; octavo.

Ferdinand was brother to Charles V. and his successor in the empire. He was elected knight of the garter the 23d of April, 1522, when he was archduke of Austria, and king of the Romans.

\* About 200,000 men are said to have been killed, upon the account of religion, in the reign of this prince.

Though, from the spirit of the times, his engagements with Charles, and the necessity of his affairs, he was frequently impelled to war, but was more inclined to cultivate the arts of peace, which were better suited to the gentleness of his disposition. It must, however, be acknowledged, that his rigorous treatment of Prague was an instance of severity more suitable to the sternness of his brother's character than his own natural temper, and that it did him no honour. He died in 1564, and on the 2d of October there was a solemn obsequy for him in St. Paul's church, London.

**FRANCISCUS I. &c.** Franc. Rex. *Tire d'un tableau de Raphael, conservé à Fontainebleau. One of the series of the kings of France, from Clovis I. to Louis XIII. inclusive, taken from medals,\* tombs, and paintings, published by Jaques de Bie, 1633; fol. There is a portrait of him in the Crozat collection, after Titian.*

**FRANCISCUS I.** Boizet; Possart; 8vo.

**FRANCIS I.** Titian; J. Heath; 1792.

**FRANCISCUS I.** Id. Boutrois sc. in Mus. Napoleon, 4to. 1809.

Francis I. who was elected knight of the garter, 2 Oct. 19 Hen. VIII. was a prince of uncommon genius and spirit, and of many amiable qualities. He was a great check to the dangerous ambition of Charles V. by whom he was taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia. His brave, though unequal, struggle with that powerful monarch, helped greatly to preserve the liberties of Europe. He was embroiled in several wars with Henry VIII. which were at length amicably concluded. The magnificent, or, to speak more properly, the romantic interview of Henry and Francis, in the Valley of Cloth of Gold, near Ardres in Picardy, has been described by several of our historians. Ob. 31 Mar. 1547. His reign was the principal era of the arts in France.

**PIERRE DU TERRAIL, Chév<sup>r</sup>. de Bayard.**  
J. Ficquet.

\* The series of medals of the kings of France are the most numerous and considerable of all the modern.

PIERRE DU TERRAIL, &c. *Four French verses.*  
*I. Isac.*

The generous and valiant Bayard was taken prisoner at the battle of Spurs, 1513; but the manner in which he was taken, deserves to be noticed. Being abandoned by his men, he perceived an English soldier, who, tired with pursuing the enemy, was resting at the foot of a tree; Bayard rode up to him, and, putting his sword to the breast of this private, told him to surrender, or he was a dead man. The soldier, who was unarmed, complied with the demand; when Bayard, resigning his own sword to him, said, "And I, too, am your prisoner, on condition that you will restore me my sword, in case we are attacked on the road. Bayard was then conducted to the enemy's camp. A few days after the battle, Bayard expressed a wish to return to the French camp; to which the emperor agreed, on a promise that Bayard should not bear arms against him for six weeks. He had the singular honour of creating Francis the First a knight. He unfortunately received a wound from a musket-ball 1524, on the banks of the Sessra; and, being unable to continue longer on horseback, he ordered one of his attendants to place him under a tree, with his face towards the enemy: then, fixing his eyes on the guard of his sword, which he held up instead of a cross, he addressed his prayers to God; and in this posture, which became his character, both as a soldier and as a Christian, he calmly waited the approach of death. There is a fine print on this subject, by V. Green, after Mr. West.

GUILLAUME DE CROY; in the "*Academie des Sciences,*" &c. *The print is of the quarto size. Another, inscribed "Prince de Croy," 4to.*

William de Croy, lord of Chievres, who descended from the blood royal of Hungary, was a man of letters, a good soldier, and an able politician. He was perfectly qualified to superintend the education of a prince, and was, by the Emperor Maximilian, appointed governor of his grandson Charles. But his great and shining qualities were debased and sullied by a sordid avarice; to gratify which passion he too long kept the young prince in a state of pupilage. In 1515, he was sent by him into England, in the quality of ambassador, to renew the treaties which his predecessors had made with that crown. Charles, whose gratitude was one of

his excellences, raised him to great honours. He died the 28th of May, 1521.

**JOHANNES SLEIDANUS, &c.** natus Sleidæ, A.D. 1506. Legatus in Anglia pro-Protestantibus, 1545, &c. *W. F. (Faithorne) f. In the English translation of his History, fol.*

**JOANNES SLEYDANUS;** four Latin verses. *H. H. f. in Verheiden, 1604.*

**JOHANNIS SLEIDANI;** four Latin lines at top, and eleven at bottom; quarto.

John Sleidan, who was born at Sleida, near Cologne, was, in the early part of his life, a domestic of Cardinal de Bellay. He, on several occasions, acquitted himself with honour as an ambassador; particularly in his embassy to Henry VIII. from the whole body of Protestants in France. His "Commentaries," written with candour, spirit, and politeness, is the most considerable of his works. We are told, in the "Life of Dr. Swift,"\* that this was one of the books which he read at Moor Park, and that he took from it large extracts. It was probably recommended to him by Sir William Temple, who was eminently read in history. The author died in 1556.†

**SYMON GRYNÆUS, philos. et theol. nasc.** *Ferringæ in Suevia, Aº. 1493; Ob. Basileæ, Aº. 1541; Kal. Aug. From Boissard; 4to.*

**SIMON GRYNÆUS;** four Latin verses; in Verheiden.

**SIMON GRYNÆUS;** a wood-cut.

**SIMON GRYNÆUS;** in Freherus, p. 1442, No. 68.

Grynaeus, who studied at Oxford about the year 1532, was eminent for his skill in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, languages; and for his knowledge in philosophy and the mathematics. Mr. Wood informs us, that when he left the kingdom, he made no scruple of carrying away several Greek books with him, which he had taken

\* See Dean Swift's "Life of Swift," p. 276.

† See a great and just character of him in Schelhorne's "Amicinitates Hist. Eccles. et Lit." tom. i. p. 4.

from the libraries in Oxford, because he saw the owners were careless of them.\* He was intimate with Erasmus, and was present with that excellent man when he died. He published Epistles; the *Μεγαλη Συνταξις* of Ptolemy, dedicated to Henry VIII. &c.

**ANDREAS GERARDUS HYPERIUS;** *in Boissard, 4to.*

**ANDREAS GERARDUS HYPERIUS;** *four Latin verses.*  
*H. H. in Verheiden.*

**ANDREAS GERARDUS HYPERIUS;** *in Freherus, p. 190, No. 9.*

Hyperius, a man of great learning, and one of the best divines and most elegant writers of his age, which was also the age of Erasmus, was a native of Ipres in Flanders. Having been strongly suspected of what was called heresy, he came over to England in the year 1536, or 7, where he lived above four years in happy retirement with Charles, lord Montjoy, a man of letters, of whom Erasmus hath made honourable mention in his works. He was afterward professor of divinity at Marpurg, in Germany, where he died the 1st of Feb. 1564. Verheiden says, that his printed works in divinity and the sciences would make seven volumes in folio. Dr. Atterbury has mentioned him as a divine of authority, at p. 52, of the preface to his sermon, preached at the funeral of Thomas Bennet; some passages of which had been objected to, in an anonymous pamphlet, by Hoadly.

**HENRICUS CORNELIUS AGRIPPA,** *Medicus et Jurisconsultus;* *in Boissard, 4to.*

**HENRICUS CORNELIUS AGRIPPA;** *in an astrological scheme.*

\* Grynæus, and some of the members of the university of Oxford, are precipitately reflected upon in "Athen. Oxon." i. 58. "Brian Twyne's Apologia," lib. iii. sect. 312, is referred to on that occasion; but nothing there occurs that will warrant such reflections. It is sufficient to refer the reader to Grynæus's Epistle Dedicatory to John More, where the author has apologized for himself. The epistle is prefixed to "Platonis Opera, cum Commentariis Procli in Timæum et Politica, Basil, 1534," fol. Or see the passage in question, in Maittaire's "Annales Typographici," tom. ult. p. 151.

### HENRICUS CORNELIUS AGRIPPA; *a small wood-cut.*

Henry Cornelius Agrippa, who was born at Cologne in 1486, was a man of a prodigious compass of knowledge. He was careful to inform himself of every science ; and saw, or pretended to see, the vanity of them all. Happy had it been for him, if he could have seen the vanity of alchymy, before he was the dupe of that fallacious philosophy, and before he had seduced others, who were as great dupes as himself. He was celebrated throughout Europe, and was long a wanderer through many parts of it ; eager in pursuit of fortune which he never overtook, and promising himself mountains of gold which evaporated in smoke. The history of his life, as recorded by Bayle and Schelhorne,\* is interesting and curious : sometimes we find him, in all the pride of literature, in schools and universities ; at other times, in courts and camps ; in the shops of projecting mechanics, and in the laboratories of hermetic philosophers. Now he is courted as a prodigy of knowledge ; and then shunned and detested as a sorcerer, and his very dog is dreaded as an evil demon.† He was in England in 1510 ; and in 1529 received an invitation from Henry VIII. to settle here, which he thought proper to decline. He died in 1535. The most celebrated of his works, which are in Latin, are his treatises “Of Occult Philosophy,”‡ and “Of the Vanity of Sciences :” the latter, which is a frivolous book, has been greatly improved upon by Mr. Thomas Baker, in his admirable “Reflections upon Learning.”

\* See his “Amœnitates Literariae,” tom. ii. p. 553, &c. and the authors referred to in Jortin’s “Life of Erasmus,” vol. i. p. 533.

† That which contributes most to the opinion that Cornelius Agrippa was a magician, is an impudent piece published under his name, entitled the fourth book “De Occulta Philosophia,” which that learned man was never the author of. For it is not to be found in the folio edition of his works, in which only those that are genuine and truly his are contained. Prideaux’s “Connexion,” &c. part i. book iy. p. 313, notes, edit. 1729.

‡ Many weak heads have been bewildered by this book. I knew an old gentleman, who, upon the perusal of it in the English translation, fancied himself a magician, and an adept, and that riches and power were within his grasp. He declared to me, that he would not leave this treasure to any man who did not know how to value it ; but bequeathed it to a relation, who was so far gone in the celestial sciences as to be above all worldly considerations, and who presently sold it for waste paper, as many others have done since : such is the fate of a work, which hath been thought to contain a mine of gold, and which once engaged the attention of the learned world. It is now scarce, and is valued as a curiosity.

JOHAN RANTZAU; *whole length, in “Arx Ambrosium.”*

JOHAN RANTZAU, grand mareschal de Danemarck. Folkema sc. a small head, with twelve others of his family, in Tycho Hofman's elegant book, entitled, “*Portraits Historiques des Hommes illustres de Dannemarck,*” 1746, 4to.\*

John Rantzau, lord of Bredenburgh, and commander-in-chief of the Danish army, in the reigns of Frederic I. and Christian III. was one of the ablest generals that his country ever produced. He was also an excellent statesman; and by his valour and prudence secured the throne of Denmark, and consequently its liberties, against the repeated efforts of the deposed tyrant Christian II. He was the chief instrument of establishing the Protestant religion in that kingdom. Ob. 1565.

He is mentioned here, as having been in England, in the course of his travels, in the reign of Henry VIII.

CHRISTOF. DE LONGUEIL. N. Larmessin sc. In the “*Academie des Sciences,*” &c. tom. ii. p. 156.

Christopher de Longueil,† who was esteemed one of the most universal and polite scholars of this learned age, was born at Ma-lines, in the Low Countries, in 1490. He travelled into England, Germany, Spain, and Italy; was highly in favour with Lewis XII. of France, and Leo X.; at whose request he undertook to write against Luther. He lived in the strictest intimacy with the cardinals Bembo and Pole, especially with the latter, who closed his eyes at Padua, where he died in 1522. His Latin commentaries on Pliny's Book of Plants, and on the Civil Law, are sufficient testimony of his learning; and his oration in praise of Lewis XII. and the French nation, a signal proof of his eloquence. He was one of the bigoted Ciceronians, and as such has been deservedly censured by Erasmus.‡

\* In this book is a considerable number of neat heads of persons who have been here in public characters.

† In Latin, Longolius; under which name his life, written by Cardinal Pole, is in Bates's “*Vitæ Selectæ.*”

‡ Vide Erasm. Epist. 1083, or Jortin's “*Life*” of him, vol. i. p. 483, 4. Erasmus,

S. IGNATIUS de LOYALA. *Rubens p. Bols-wert sc. whole length, large h. sh. Marinus has engraved a print of him after Rubens, which represents him in a church, casting out devils.\**

S. IGNATIUS de LOYALA; *small, whole length, by Sadeler.*

S. IGNATIUS LOIOLAE, &c. *Marcus Pitteri fecit, sheet.*

S. IGNATIUS LOYALA. *Several by Wierix, &c. Vita Beati P. Ignatii Loiolæ; Romæ, 1609; on 79 plates, with his portrait and engraved title.*

IGNATIUS LOYOLA, *with the Constitution of the Society open before him, &c. and the following lines:*

“ He that hath oft y<sup>e</sup> Swethland Pole seduced,  
Murdred y<sup>e</sup> French, and England’s king abuced,  
A spie for Austria, a cunning knave for Spaine,  
And soothes th’ Italian states for popish gaine,  
Is all one man, and Jesuite is his name.”

Ignatio Loyola, a Spanish gentleman, who was dangerously wounded at the siege of Pampeluna, having heated his imagination by reading “The Lives of the Saints,” which were brought him in his illness instead of a romance, conceived a strong ambition to be the founder of a religious order: this is well known by the appellation of the Society of Jesus.† Many of the members of this body, which hath been ever above the sour and sordid austerities of the lower monastic orders, have acted as if they thought that Christ’s kingdom was of this world, and have aimed at being his prime ministers. Great numbers, however, of the brightest ornaments of the church of Rome, both for their piety and learning, have been of this society. It should also be remembered, that prevaricating and pernicious casuists, intriguing politicians, embroilers of kingdoms, and assas-

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in his “Ciceronianus” exposes, with his usual strength of reason and poignancy of ridicule, the affectation of writing every thing in the language of Cicero.

\* Ribadeneira fairly owns that he had not the gift of working miracles.

† The Jesuits and Benedictines have, in literature, outshone all the other orders of the church of Rome.

sins of kings, have been of the same fraternity. The innocent founder hath been unjustly branded for the crimes of his degenerate sons. "He came hither a begging about the year 1531, as appears from his life by Ribadeneira,"\* and found his account in it."† His life had been written by about twenty authors besides; and a thousand have written against him and the Jesuits. Beza styles the order, "Anhelantis Satanæ ultimus crepitus."‡

Loyola died the 31st of July, 1556.

**PETRUS RONSARDUS, crowned with laurel;**  
*four French verses; wood-cut.*

**PETRUS RONSARDUS; in Freherus.**

**PETRUS RONSARDUS, &c. in Boissard, small 4to.**

Peter Ronsard applied himself late to study; but by the acuteness of his genius, and continual application, he made ample amends for the time he had lost. Though he formed himself upon the Greek and Latin classics, scarcely any author, at least of his day, has a more original and natural air. He possessed judgment and fire in an extraordinary degree: hence it is that Thuanus, who was partially fond of him, prefers him to any poet since the Augustan age. He, like other old poets, hath been censured for his peculiarities: he might, perhaps, as well have been blamed for wearing an antiquated dress; which was owing more to the prevailing fashion of the times, than the caprice or affectation of the wearer. He died the 27th of December, 1585. He is placed here as having attended James V. from Paris into Scotland, in 1537, where he continued two years; after which he resided about half a year in England. See his elogium in *Thuanus*, and his article in Bayle's Dictionary.

\* Lib. ii. cap. 1.

† I am obliged to the reverend and learned Mr. Bowle, of Idmiston, near Salisbury, for my knowledge of this circumstance, and other notices relative to foreigners.

‡ The pope some time since published a bull for the abolition of this order.

**EDWARD VI.**

BEGAN HIS REIGN THE 28th OF JAN. 1546-7.

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**CLASS I.****THE KING.**

**EDWARDUS VI.** *Holbein p. W. H. (Wenceslaus Hollar) f. ex Collect. Arundel.* 1650; *h. sh.*

There was an original of him (whole length) by Holbein, at Houghton.

**EDWARDUS VI.** *Holbein p. Gribelin sc.*

**EDVARDUS Sextus;** 8vo. *From the "Heroologia."*

**EDWARD VI.** *Vaughan sc. a small oval, with ornaments, before his Life, by Sir John Hayward;* 4to. 1630, and 1636.

**EDOUARD VI.** *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. h. sh.*

**EDWARD de VI.** *Coninck van Engheland, &c. in armour;* 4to.

**EDVARDUS Sextus, &c.** *Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

**EDVARDUS VI. &c.** *J. Faber exc. 8vo. mezz.*

**EDWARD VI.** *Vertue sc. h. sh.*

**EDWARDUS Sextus,** *AEt. 15; oval, ornaments, neatly cut in wood by Virgilio Sole,\* of Brussels,* 8vo. *It belongs to the New Testament, printed by Richard Jugge, 1552, by command of the king.*

**EDWARDUS VI.** *H. Holbein pin. Wenceslaus. Hollar*

\* This engraver had his eyes put out for copying some obscene prints, engraved by Marc Antonio, after the designs of Julio Romano, to which Aretin wrote the verses.

fecit, 1650; eight Latin verses by Richard Morisin; half sheet; rare.

EDWARD VI. mezz. Houston.

EDWARD VI. Holbein. Bartolozzi sc. 1793, three different; from the Royal Collection.

EDWARD VI. Holbein. Dalton sc. three different; from ditto.

EDWARD VI.; in *Noble Authors* by Park, 1806.

EDWARDUS, *Dei Gratia Angl. Franciae, et Hibern.*  
Rex. in cap and feathers; at bottom two Latin lines,  
Rex fuit extremi his EDWARDUS, &c. scarce.

EDWARDUS VI. &c.; in the “Atrium Heroicum Cæsarum, Regum, aliarumque Summatum et procerum, qui intra proximum seculum vixerent et hodie supersunt. Chalcographo et Editore Dominic. Custode Cive Aug. Vindel.” Pars prima, &c. 1600, pars quarta 1602; small folio. A scarce and curious book: it is in the Bodleian library.

EDWARD VI. sitting on his throne, giving the Bible to Archbishop Cranmer, nobles kneeling; Holbein del. a wooden print, 4to. From Cranmer’s “Catechism,” printed by Walter Lynn, 1548.

EDWARD VI. giving the charter of Bridewell to the lord mayor of London, Sir George Barnes, knt. &c. On the right of the throne is the lord-chancellor, Thos. Goodrick, bishop of Ely, standing; on the left is Sir Robert Bowes, master of the Rolls. The portrait with the collar of the garter is William, earl of Pembroke; behind whom is Hans Holbein the painter.—The two persons kneeling behind the lord mayor, are William Gerard and John Maynard, aldermen, and then sheriffs of London: their names are omitted in the inscription of

*the print.* Bridewell was formerly the palace of King John. It was rebuilt by Henry VIII. in 1532. This historical piece, which is in a large sheet, was engraved by Vertue, after the original by Holbein, in the hall at Bridewell.—The donation to the city was in 1553.

EDWARD VI. with the prayer that he made a little before his death. *S. Passæus sc. 4to.*

There is a small whole length of Edward VI. by Holbein, at Houghton.

The great virtue and capacity of this young prince, like those of several other princes who have died young, prognosticated a very happy reign. The English historians are thought to speak in a high strain of panegyric of his learning, and other accomplishments; but Cardan, the celebrated Italian philosopher, who conversed with him, has given him such a character, as renders almost every thing that is said of him highly credible. See the "Life of Cardan" written by himself; or see the same account in Fox's "Martyrology."\*

## CLASS II.

### GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE AND OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

EDWARD SEYMOUR, duke of Somerset. *Holbein p. Houbraken sc. In the collection of the Earl of Hertford. Illust. Head.*

EDWARDUS SEIMERUS; in the "Heroologia;" 8vo.

EDWARDUS SEIMERUS, Somerseti dux. *Edwardi regis avunculus, &c. R. White sc. h. sh.*

\* Henry VIII. laid strong injunctions on his executors to effect a marriage between Edward VI. and Queen Mary of Scotland. The Scots, however, under the influence of French councils, having rejected all overtures for that purpose, the Protector formed a resolution of bringing about an *alliance and union by arms*. Upon which a Scots nobleman said, I always liked the marriage; but upon my faith I fancy not the woving.

**EDWARD SEYMOUR**, duke of Somerset; *in Larey's "History."* V. Gunst sc.

**EDWARD SEYMOUR**, duke of Somerset, 8vo. W. N. Gardiner sc. 1793.

**EDWARD SEYMOUR**, duke of Somerset; *in Park's "Noble Authors,"* 1806.

The Duke of Somerset, ancestor of the present Duke of Somerset and Earl of Hertford, was lord-protector of the kingdom, lord high-treasurer, and earl-marshal, in this reign. Though his administration was not without blemishes, his conduct was generally regulated by justice and humanity. He repealed the sanguinary and tyrannical laws of Henry VIII. and by gentle and prudent methods promoted the great work of the reformation. Such was his love of equity, that he erected a court of requests in his own house, to hear and redress the grievances of the poor. His attachment to the reformed religion, but much more his envied greatness, drew upon him the resentment of the factious nobility, at the head of whom was his own brother the lord-admiral, and John Dudley, earl of Warwick.\* He caused the former to be beheaded, and was soon after brought to the block himself, by the intrigues of the latter, to whose crooked politics, and ambitious views, he was the greatest obstacle. Executed the 22d of Jan. 1551-2. See Class VII.

Created 16  
Feb. 1547.

**JOHN RUSSEL**, the first earl of Bedford, 1549, Houben sc. Illust. Head. In the collection of the Duke of Bedford.

**JOHN RUSSEL**, earl of Bedford. Holbein. Bartolozzi, 1796. In the Royal Collection.

**JOHN RUSSEL**, earl of Bedford; from the same by Dalton, inscribed lord privy-seal, with one eye.

**JOHN RUSSEL**, first earl of Bedford. W. Bond sc. 1815. From the original in the collection of his Grace the Duke of Bedford; in Mr. Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."

\* Afterward Duke of Northumberland.

John, lord Russel was, in 1542, appointed lord-admiral of England and Ireland, and the next year lord privy-seal; which great office he held in this and the next reign. He attended Henry VIII. at the sieges of Terouenne and Boulogne; at the former of which, he, at the head of two hundred and fifty reformadoes, recovered a piece of ordnance from ten thousand French, under the Count de St. Paul. At the coronation of Edward VII. he was appointed lord high-steward of England for that day; and in the same year, he had a grant of the monastery of Woburn in Bedfordshire, which is now the seat of the present Duke of Bedford, who is lineally descended from him. *Ob. 1554.* See the former reign, Class VII.

Cr. earl  
19 Jan.  
1549.

**GIOVANNI DUDLEY**, duca di Northumberland, holding a sword in his right hand, 12mo. in *Leti's "Reign of Elizabeth."*

**JOHN DUDLEY**, duke of Northumberland; in the "Antiquarian Repertory." *Godfrey sc. 1786.*

The original is at the Duke of Dorset's, at Knowle.

John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, was earl-marshal, and lord high-admiral. He was a man of parts, courage, and enterprise; but fraudulent, unjust, and of unrelenting ambition. He had the address to prevail with Edward VI. to violate the order of succession, and settle the crown upon his daughter-in-law, the Lady Jane Grey. Several historians speak of him as the greatest subject that ever was in England. He was executed for rebellion, in the first year of Queen Mary. It has been observed, that he had eight sons, of whom none had any lawful issue.\* See class VII.

**TOMASO SEIMOR**, Ammiraglio d'Inghilterra, 12mo. in *Leti's "Elizabetta."* It should be remembered here, that the authenticity of most of the portraits in this book is as questionable as the author's facts.

**THOMAS SEYMOUR**, lord Seymour of Sudley, in a cap and feather; 4to. *Platt sc.*

\* Sir Robert Dudley, who was styled abroad Earl of Warwick, and Duke of Northumberland, appears to have been the legitimate son of Robert, earl of Leicester, by the Lady Douglas Sheffield, though he was declared illegitimate by his father. See the "Biographia," p. 1807.

THOMAS SEYMOUR, with his autograph. *Thane excu.*

Thomas Seymour, baron of Sudley and lord-admiral of England, was a younger brother of the protector Somerset. He was a man of a good person and address; and no stranger to the arts of the courtier, or the gallantry of the lover. The impression which he made on the heart of Catharine Parre, whom he married, and on that of the Princess Elizabeth, whom he would have married, was, by credulous people, in a credulous age, imputed to incantation. His love seems to have been only a secondary passion, that was subservient to his ambition.\* His views were certainly aspiring; and he was justly regarded by his brother as an active and dangerous rival. He was executed, in consequence of an act of attainder, without even the formality of a trial, the 9th of March, 1548-9. Mr. Warton, in his "Life of Sir Thomas Pope," has given us a curious account of some coquettishnesses which passed between the Princess Elizabeth and the lord-admiral.†

## GULIELMUS HERBERTUS, comes Pembrochiae; in the "Heroologia," 8vo.

There is a portrait of him in the delivery of the charter of Bridewell, in the preceding Class.

This nobleman was esquire of the body to Henry VIII. a privy-counsellor, and one of the executors of that king's will. He was nearly allied to Henry, by his marriage with Anne, sister to Catharine Parre. He was, in this reign, constituted master of the horse, elected a knight of the garter, and created earl of Pembroke. In the reign of Mary, he was appointed general of the forces raised to suppress Wyatt's rebellion, and had the command of the army sent to defend Calais. He was lord-steward of the household in the reign of Elizabeth. *Ob.* 1569, *Aet.* 63. His head may be placed in the last-mentioned reign.

Cr. 1551.

\* In the preamble to an act of parliament, in the second and third year of Edward VI. entitled, "An Act for the Attaynder of Sir Thomas Seymour, knight, Lorde Seymour of Sudley, high-admiral of England," printed by Grafton, 1549, folio, it is said, "that he would have done what he could secretly to have married the Princess Elizabeth, as he did the late queen, whom, it may appear, he married first, and after sued to his majesty and the lord-protector, and their council, for his preferment to it; whom, nevertheless, it hath been credibly declared, he holpedit to her end, to haste forward his other purpose."

† Vide Hayne's "State Papers."

THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY, first earl of Southampton. *From an original picture in the collection of his Grace the Duke of Queensberry. E. Harding, jun. sc. 4to.*

Thomas Wriothesley, son of William Wriothesley, York herald, was born in Barbican about the year 1500, and in process of time arrived to great advancement in the state. In the year 1535, being at that time one of the clerks of the signet, he was made coroner and attorney in the court of Common Pleas. In 1540 he was knighted, and made constable of the castle of Southampton, and that of Portchester, Jan. 1, 1543-4; he was made a baron, by the title of Lord Wriothesley of Tichfield, in the county of Southampton; and May 3, 1545, lord-chancellor of England, in the room of Lord Audley, deceased. About the end of the same year he was installed knight of the garter; and in 1546, the last year of Henry VIII. the king lying on his death-bed, Lord Southampton was constituted one of his executors, and appointed to be of council to Prince Edward, his only son and successor.

Three days before the coronation of King Edward VI. he had the title of Earl of Southampton conferred on him, Feb. 16, 1546-7. But not long after, in consequence of his opposing the rest of the lords, and others of the council, he was divested of his office of chancellor, and dismissed from his place at the council-table.

After this, when Dudley, earl of Warwick, in the year 1549, was contriving the ruin of Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset, that earl taking advantage of Southampton's discontent for the loss of his office, and his otherwise being discountenanced, endeavoured to draw him into his party, but failing in the attempt, out of revenge for his disappointment, he procured his confinement; from which being delivered, he retired to his house in Holborn, called Lincoln-place (but afterward Southampton-house), where he died July 30, 1550, and was buried in a vault under the choir near the high-altar of St. Andrew's church in Holborn, where he had a fair monument erected to his memory.—By Jane his wife, who was daughter and heiress of William Cheney of Chessamboyes, in the county of Buckingham, esq.; he left several daughters, and one son, named Henry, who succeeded him in the title.

## CLASS III.

## PEERS, &amp;c.

EDWARD COURTNEY, earl of Devonshire, was confined in the Tower during this reign, where he spent his time in the improvement of his mind, and in elegant amusements. See a description of his portrait in the reign of Mary.

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## CLASS IV.

## THE CLERGY.

## ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

THOMAS CRANMERUS, archiepisc. Cant. *Julii* 20, *Æt. 57.* *Holbein p. Vertue sc. h. sh.*

THOMAS CRANMER, archbishop of Canterbury, without inscription; engraved after Holbein. *Cælari f. Guil. Cartwright, h. sh.*

THOMAS CRANMER; small folio. *A. Blooteling sc.*

THOMAS CRANMER, &c. *Clamp sc. in Harding's "Shakspeare."*

There is a good head of him, after Holbein, in Thoroton's "Nottinghamshire;" fol.

Archbishop Cranmer proceeded by gentle steps to promote the reformation, under Edward VI. Though he was in his nature averse from violent and sanguinary measures in the establishment of religion; he was transported beyond his usual moderation in one instance, and went so far as to persuade the king, much against his inclination, to sign the warrant for the burning of Joan Bocher for heresy. This woman held, "that Christ was not truly incarnate of the Virgin; whose flesh, being the outward man, was sinfully begotten, and born in sin, and consequently he could take none of it: but that the Word, by

the consent of the inward man of the Virgin, was made flesh."\* See the reign of Mary.

**EDMUND BONNER**, bishop of London, was deprived 17 Sept. 1549, and was restored in the next reign. See the reign of Mary.

**NICOLAUS RIDLÆUS**, (Episc. Lond.) 8vo. in the "Heroologia."<sup>8vo. 1550</sup>

This pious and learned prelate, who was indefatigable in his labour to promote the reformation, had a considerable hand in the Liturgy of the Church of England, which was first compiled, and read in churches, by command of Edward VI. There was a second edition published, with many alterations, in this reign. Both these are to be seen in Hamon L'Estrange's "Alliance of Divine Offices, or Collection of all the Liturgies since the Reformation;" fol. † The first copies are very scarce. See the next reign.

**STEPHEN GARDINER**, bishop of Winchester, was imprisoned in the Fleet, and afterward in the Tower, in this reign. Though he subscribed to all the alterations in religion by Edward VI. he was still regarded as a secret enemy to the reformation, and was therefore deprived of his bishopric. See the following reign.

**THOMAS GOODRICK** (Goodrich‡), bishop of Ely, lord-chancellor. His portrait is in the delivery of the charter of Bridewell. See Class I.

Consec.  
19 Ap.  
1534.

Thomas Goodrich, who was some time a pensioner of Benet College, in Cambridge, and afterward a fellow of Jesus College, in that university, was an eminent divine and civilian. He was one of the revisers of the translation of the New Testament; and a commissioner for reforming the ecclesiastical laws, in the reigns of

\* Burnet, vol. ii. col. 35.

† The second edition was printed in 1690.

‡ His name was Goodrich, as appears by this epigram made upon it:

"Et bonus, et dives, bene junctus et optimus ordo;  
Præcedit bonitas, pone sequuntur opes."

Henry VIII. and Edward VI. who employed him in several embassies. He had a hand in compiling the Liturgy, and "The Institution of a Christian Man." In 1551, he was promoted to the high office of chancellor. Upon the accession of Mary, he resigned the seals to Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester; but found means, though he had been zealous for the reformation, to retain his bishopric. This drew upon him a suspicion of temporizing in favour of popery. He died the 10th of May, 1554.

**JOHN BELL**, bishop of Worcester, 1539; *in the Oxford Almanack*, 1742, near the centre.

**JOHN BELL**, bishop; *whole length, in Malcolm's Londinium Redivivum*, vol. iii. p. 212.

John Bell, a native of Worcestershire, received his education in Balliol College, Oxford, and spent some time in Cambridge; and to both places he was a benefactor, particularly to the former. He was a prebend of St. Paul's, archdeacon of Gloucester, and by Henry VIII. made his envoy to foreign princes; and, as a reward for his singular service in defence of his divorce from Queen Catharine, gave him the bishopric of Worcester 1539; which he resigned in 1543, and retired to a private life at Clerkenwell, where he died 1556. See Malcolm's *Londinensis*.

**HUGH LATIMER**, bishop of Worcester,\* *preaching. G. Gif. (Gifford) sc. Frontispiece to the 4to. edition of his Sermons.*

**HUGO LATIMERUS.** *Houston f. large 4to. mezz.*

This worthy prelate was a celebrated preacher at court in the reign of Edward VI. when there were no sermons but in the principal churches, and upon some particular fasts and festivals. It is probable, that they drew the attention of the people, as much for their rarity, as the reputation of the preacher. We are informed by Dr. Heylin, that such crowds went to hear Latimer, that the pulpit was removed out of the Royal Chapel into the Privy Garden.† Artless and uncouth as his sermons appear to us, yet such was the effect of his preaching, that restitution was made to the king of very

\* He resigned his bishopric in the preceding reign, but was still regarded as having the episcopal character.

† "Hist. of the Reformation," p. 57.

considerable sums, of which he had been defrauded.\* I have transcribed the following passage from one of his discourses preached before Edward VI. as it relates to his personal history, and is also a just picture of the ancient yeomanry.

" My father was a yoman, and had no landes of his owne ; onlye he had a farm of 3 or 4 pound by yere at the uttermost ; and here-upon he tilled so much as kepte halfe a dozen men. He had walke for a hundred shepe, and my mother mylked 30 kyne. He was able, and did find the king a harness, with hym self, and hys horsse, whyle he came to the place that he should receyve the kynges wages. I can remembre that I buckled hys harnes, when he went into Black Heeath felde. He kept me to schole, or elles I had not been able to have preached before the kinges majestie nowe. He marryed my systers with 5 pounde, or 20 nobles a pece ; so that he broughte them up in godliness and feare of God. He kept hospitalitie for his pore neighbours, and sum almess he gave to the poore, and all thys did he of the sayd farme." See the next reign.

JOANNES BALÆUS, Osoriensis episcopus; in Boissard's "*Bibliotheca*," 4to.

JOANNES BALÆUS; in the "*Heroologia*," 8vo.

JOANNES BALÆUS, presenting his book to Edward VI. a wooden print, 24to.

A good copy of this is in Dibdin's "*Decameron*," vol. ii. p. 209.

JOANNES BALÆUS; four Latin lines. Hh. Hondius, in Verheiden.

There is a head of him in his " Examination and Death of Sir John Oldcastle."†

There is another head of him, well cut in wood, on the back of the title of the book first mentioned in his article.‡

\* See Bradford, in the next reign, Class IV.

† Mr. Oldys, author of the Dissertation on Pamphlets, in the "*Phœnix Britannicus*," 4to. p. 558, says, that he has known Bale's " Examination," &c. of Sir John Oldcastle, sell for three guineas, on account of its rarity. This is to be understood of the first edition.

‡ There is a small neat head of Bale, and other English clergymen, in Lupton's

John Bale was bishop of Ossory\* in Ireland, and author of "Catalogus Scriptorum illustrium Brytanniæ, Basil. 1557," fol. He was also author of "A Comedy, or Interlude, of Johan Baptyst's Preachynge in the Wildernes; opening the Crafts of Hypocrytes," &c. 4to. 1558: it is printed in the "Harleian Miscellany."

He hath given us a detail of all his dramatic pieces, which were written when he was a papist. There was a time when the lamentable comedies of Bale were acted with applause. He tells us, in the account of his vocation to the bishopric of Ossory, that his comedy of John Baptist's Preaching, and his tragedy of God's Promises, were acted by young men at the Market-cross of Kilkenny, upon a Sunday in 1552. Surely this tragedy must be as extraordinary a composition, in its kind, as his comedies. This piece will be found in Dodsley's "Collection of Old Plays."

The intemperate zeal of this author often carries him beyond the bounds of decency and candour in his accounts of the papists. Anthony Wood styles him "the foul-mouthed Bale;" but some of his foul language translated into English, would appear to be of the same import with many expressions used by that writer himself. *Ob. 1563, Et. 68.*

**DR. CHAMBERS (CHAMBER), Et. 88. Holbein p. Hollar f. 1640; h. sh.**

**DR. CHAMBER;** *in the print of Henry VIII. giving the charter to the surgeons.*

**DR. CHAMBER;** *in the "Oxford Almanack," 1737.*

**DR. CHAMBER.** *Holbein p. W. Richardson, 8vo.*

Dr. John Chamber, who was some time physician to Henry VIII. was, with Lynacre and Victoria, founder of the College of Physicians in London. In 1510, he was preferred to a canonry of Windsor; and in 1524, to the archdeaconry of Bedford. In 1526,

"History of the modern Protestant Divines," Lond. 1637. The prints are copied from the "Heroologia," &c.

\* Ossory is a district in Ireland, the cathedral of which see is at Kilkenny. "Similar to the case in Scotland, while that was an archiepiscopal church; of the diocesses of Moray, Ross, Caithness, Orkney, Galloway, and Argile; the respective cathedrals of which sees were at Elgin, Channery, Dornock, Kirkwall, Whilcrux, and Lismore."

he was elected warden of Merton College in Oxford; and about the same time made dean of the King's Chapel at Westminster, dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary and St. Stephen.\* He enjoyed several other less considerable preferments. *Ob.* 1549. See more of him in Wood's "Fasti Oxon." i. col. 50.

**DAVID BEATON**, cardinal, archbishop of St. Andrew's, and lord-chancellor of Scotland ; *from an original picture in the Duke of Hamilton's apartments in Holyrood House, 8vo. Wilkinson exc.*

David Beaton was born in 1494; and, after receiving a liberal education, in 1519 was appointed resident at the court of France : in 1523 he obtained the rich abbey of Arbroath ; and in 1528 he was made lord privy-seal. He negotiated the marriage of James V. with Princess Magdalen of France, and afterward with Princess Mary. Paul III. raised him to the cardinalate in 1538, about which time he was made primate of Scotland. On the death of the king, the lords of the council sent the cardinal to prison, from whence he was released, not long after, by the regent, and made chancellor. He persecuted the Protestants with great fury, and among others caused the celebrated George Wishart to be burnt before his own palace. Shortly afterward he was assassinated in his house by Lesley and other Protestants, in 1546.

### FOREIGN DIVINES,

WHO HAD PREFERMENT IN ENGLAND.

**PETRUS MARTYR VERMILIUS**, S. S. theologiae apud Oxonienses, professor Regius, *natus Florentiae, Sept. 8. Anno MD. Ob. Nov. 12, MDLXII. Sturt sc. h. sh. in Strype's "Memorials of Cranmer," fol. 1694.*

This seems to have been done from the portrait of him now in the hall at Christ Church, Oxon. given to that college by Dr. Rawlinson.

\* He was at the expense of building a fine cloister adjoining to this chapel ; to which, and the canons belonging to it, he gave the perpetuity of certain lands, which were afterward seized by the rapacious Henry VIII.

PETRUS MARTYR VERMILIUS. *H. H(ondius) in Verheiden; four Latin lines; wood-cut.*

PETRUS MARTYR VERMILIUS. *R. Houston f. large 4to. mezz. in Rolt's "Lives of the Reformers."*

Peter Martyr, some time prior of St. Fridian in the city of Lucca, fled from his native country on account of the Protestant religion, and took shelter in Switzerland; whence he was, in 1547, invited to England by the Protector Somerset, and Archbishop Cranmer. He was, the next year, made Regius Professor of Divinity; and in 1550, installed canon of Christ Church. His numerous works, which are in Latin, consist chiefly of commentaries on the Scriptures, and pieces of controversy. He desired leave to withdraw soon after the accession of Mary, and died at Zurich 12 Nov. 1562. His study, which he erected for privacy in his garden, was pulled down by Dr. Aldrich, when he was canon of Christ Church.

MARTINUS BUCERUS, S. S. theologiæ apud Cantabrigienses, professor regius. *Natus Selestadii, 1491; denatus, 1551; h. sh.*

Appointed  
professor  
1550.

BUCER. *Vander Werff p. G. Valck. sc. h. sh.*

MARTINUS BUCERUS, &c. *R. Houston f. large 4to. mezz. in Rolt's "Lives of the Reformers."*

MARTINUS BUCERUS; book in left hand; six Latin verses, *Lædibrium Sortis, &c.* 4to. scarce.

MARTINUS BUCERUS. *H.H.(ondius) f. in Verheidan.*

MARTINUS BUCER; a wood-cut.

Martin Bucer, born at Alsace, took the habit of St. Dominic at seven years of age, and afterward became a considerable person among the reformers. He was in part a Lutheran, though superior to him in controversy. He was invited to England by Archbishop Cranmer; and apartments, with a salary, were assigned him in the university of Cambridge to teach theology. He was much admired by King Edward 6th, and composed several works: the principal are, his Commentaries on the Evangelists and Gospels. He died 1551, aged 61. His bones were dug up and burnt in Queen Mary's reign.

**PAUL FAGIUS**, Aleman. de Zabern, *pasteur l'église de Strasbourg, &c. a wooden print*, 4to.

**PAULUS FAGIUS, &c.** in Boissard's "Bibliotheca," small 4to.

Bucer and Fagius, who fled from the persecution in Germany, were appointed to instruct young students in the Scriptures at Cambridge. Bucer undertook to explain the New Testament, and Fagius the Old: but the latter died, before he had been able to read any lectures, on the 13th of November, 1550. In the next reign, the queen ordered their bones to be taken up and burnt.\*

Z. Pearce, late bishop of Rochester, in his "Review of the Text of Milton's Paradise Lost," published without a name, says, in the last page, that Fagius was a favourite annotator of Milton's.

**JOHN ALASCO**, a Polander, first pastor of the Dutch church in England, regn. Edw. VI. *J. Savage sc. in Strype's Memorials of Cranmer*, fol.

**JOHN A LASCO**; four Latin lines; *H. (ondius) in Verheiden*; wood-cut, 4to.

John Alasco, uncle to the king of Poland,† and some time a bishop of the church of Rome, having been driven from his country for his religion, settled at Embden, in East Friesland. He was there chosen preacher to a congregation of Protestants, who, under the terror of persecution, fled with their pastor into England, where they were incorporated by charter, and had also a grant of the church of Austin Friars. These Protestants differed in some modes of worship from the established church. John Alasco was ordered to depart the kingdom, upon the accession of Mary. He purchased Erasmus's valuable library of him, when he lay upon his death-bed. He died in Poland, in 1560.

\* "Id cinerem, aut mane credis curare sepultos?"—*Virg.*

† Fox, vol. iii. p. 40.

## CLASS V.

## COMMONERS IN GREAT EMPLOYMENTS.

SIR THOMAS SMYTH. *Holbein p. Houbraken sc. 1743.* In the possession of Sir Edmund Smyth, of Hill Hall, in Essex, bart. Illust. Head.

Sir Thomas Smith, secretary of state to Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth, was sent ambassador to several foreign princes in these reigns, and had a principal hand in settling the public affairs in church and state. See Class IX. in this reign, and V. under Elizabeth.\*

JOHANNES CHECUS, Eques Auratus, &c. in Holland's "Herologia," 8vo.

His portrait is at Lord Sandys's, at Ombersley, in Worcestershire.

Sir John Cheke, some time tutor to the king, was also secretary of state in this reign, and one of the privy-council.† See class IX.

## CLASS VI.

## MEN OF THE ROBE.

SIR ROBERT BOWES, master of the Rolls.

SIR ROBERT BOWES; in the print of King Edward VI. delivering the charter of Bridewell. See class I.

\* He had the rectory of Leverington in Cambridgeshire, in the reign of Henry VIII. But a rectory might have been held by any one who was a clerk at large. For though the law of the church was, that in such a case he should take the order of priesthood within one year after his institution, yet that was frequently dispensed with. Indeed, there is no appearance of evidence for this person's having been in holy orders; and it is presumed that Strype, in the Life of him, page 41, was the first that suggested his "being at least in deacon's orders;" a suggestion that probably arose from his not being able otherwise to account for the spiritual preferment which he enjoyed.

† He is supposed to have been in holy orders, as he held a canonry of the King's College, afterward called Christ Church, in 1543. See "Fasti Oxon." vol. i. col. 68. But Dr. Birch speaks of lay-deans in his "Life of Prince Henry," p. 14. If a deanery might be held by a lay-man, so might a prebend, or canonry.

SIR ROBERT BOWES; *a small oval, from the above.*  
C. Hall sc.

## CLASS VII.

### MEN OF THE SWORD.

EDWARDUS SEIMERUS, Somerseti dux, &c.  
12mo.

The Duke of Somerset made too great a figure as a soldier, to be omitted here; as he never shone more in any station than at the head of an army. He defeated the Scots at the memorable battle of Musselburgh, in which 14,000 of the enemy were killed. This was so total an overthrow, that they could never recover it.

Sept. 10,  
1548.

There is a very scarce pamphlet of his expedition into Scotland, which hath been sold for four guineas, though the whole of it is printed in Hollinshed.\* See "Phœnix Britannicus," p. 558. I mention this as an instance of literary insanity.

JOHN DUDLEY, earl of Warwick, an excellent soldier, was lieutenant-general under the Duke of Somerset in the expedition to Scotland, and had a principal share in the victory at Musselburgh. Sir John Hayward tells us, "that for enterprises by arms, he was the minion of this time." Hist. Edw. VI. p. 15. See Class II.

SIR THOMAS CHALONER. See a description of his portrait, class IX.

This gallant soldier attended Charles V. in his wars, particularly in his unfortunate expedition to Algiers. Soon after the fleet left that place, he was shipwrecked on the coast of Barbary, in a very dark night; and having exhausted his strength by swimming, he chanced to strike his head against a cable, which he had the presence of

\* The original edition has rude draughts of encampments, &c. Such as they are, they serve to illustrate the history of that celebrated campaign.—*Lord Hailes.*

mind to catch hold of with his teeth ; and with the loss of several of them, was drawn up by it into the ship to which he belonged. The Duke of Somerset, who was an eyewitness of his distinguished bravery at Musselburgh, rewarded him with the honour of knighthood.

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## CLASS VIII.

### KNIGHTS, GENTLEMEN, &c.

SIR JOHN GODSALVE; *in Harding's "Biographical Mirrour," 4to. Clamp sc.*

Sir John Godsalve was a person of considerable note in the reign of Edward VI. at whose coronation Strype, informs us, he was created knight of the carpet ; according to Heylin, he was appointed commissioner of visitation the same year ; and two years after comptroller of the Mint. A portrait of him is in the closet at Kensington ; another, a miniature, in the Bodleian library at Oxford, from which the print is taken. On this picture, which belonged to Christopher Godsalve, clerk of the victualling-office in the reign of Charles I. is written,

Captum in Castris ad Boloniam, 1540.

By the spear and shield, with which he is armed, Sir John appears to have served his sovereign in a warlike capacity ; and though knight of the carpet, seems to have been no carpet-knight.

RICHARD WATTS; *a bust in Rochester cathedral. J. Berry sc. 8vo.*

RICHARD WATTS; *a bust; mezz. E. Adams; 8vo.*

Richard Watts was a member of parliament for the city of Rochester, and had the honour of entertaining Queen Elizabeth at his house in 1573. At her departure, Mr. Watts apologized for the smallness of his house ; the queen, in return, made use of the Latin word *satis* only, signifying that she was well contented with it. The house, on that occasion, situate on Bully Hill, acquired the name of *Satis*. He founded the well-known alms-house near the market-cross, Rochester, for poor travellers ; the following in-

scription is over the door: “ Six poor travelling men, not contagiously diseased, rogues, nor *proctors*,\* may have lodging here one night freely, and every one four-pence in the morning.” He died 1579. The estate of this charity is now improved to about 6,000*l.* per annum.

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## CLASS IX.

### POETS.

**SIR DAVID LINDESAY**, of the Mount, Lyon King of Arms; *whole length, wood-cut, in his dress as Lyon King at Arms; 1558.*

**SIR DAVID LINDESAY**, *from the above. J. Thane ex.*

Sir David Lindsay was born in Fifeshire 1496, and was educated at the university of St. Andrew's. After he had finished his studies his parents sent him abroad; and having travelled through England, France, Italy, and Germany, he returned to his native country about 1514, when he was made one of the gentlemen of the king's bed-chamber; and the care of the young prince, James V., was committed to him, as a person qualified to superintend his education, from his knowledge of languages and of mankind. He was, in 1536, ambassador to the emperor; and also to France, concerning the king's marriage, and contrived triumphal arches, &c. for the queen's entry. After the death of James V. at which he was present, he retired to his country-seat, and died in 1557.

Dr. Mackenzie observes, that Lindsay had the honour of being the first who introduced dramatic poetry into Scotland. He not only composed several tragedies and comedies, but was himself a principal actor in them. See a list of his works, &c. in Pinkerton's “*Ancient Scottish Poems.*”

\* The exclusion of *proctors* from this benefit was occasioned by the villainy of one of that profession, who was sent for by Mr. Watts, in a former sickness, to make his will; which the proctor did, making himself heir and sole executor.

## MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORS.

SIR THOMAS SMITH, knt. born *March 28, 1512*; deceased *August 12, 1577*, in the 65th year of his age: round cap, furred garment. *Frontispiece to his Life, by Strype; 8vo.*

Sir Thomas Smith, when he was Greek lecturer at Cambridge, assisted by his learned friend Mr. Cheke, first introduced the true pronunciation of that language; upon which he wrote a treatise in Latin. Flushed with his success, he set about reforming the English alphabet and orthography. He composed an alphabet of twenty-nine letters, of which nineteen were Roman, four Greek, and six English or Saxon. His general rule in orthography was, to write all words as they are pronounced, without the least regard to their derivation.\* This project had been generally looked upon as chimerical. His book on the Commonwealth of England is esteemed a just account of the English constitution, as it was in the reign of Elizabeth. He was appointed dean of Carlisle 1546, and provost of Eton.

SIR JOHN CHEKE, knt. *Ob. 1557. Jos. Nutting sc. Frontispiece to his Life, by Strype, 1705; 8vo.*

*The first impression is inscribed to the Honourable the Lady Topping, from the original at Purgo: the above was erased, and Ob. 1557 inscribed.*

Sir John Cheke, who was elected first professor of the Greek language in the university of Cambridge when he was only twenty-six years of age, was an intimate friend and fellow-labourer in the same studies with Sir Thomas Smith, and helped greatly to bring the Greek learning into repute. These two celebrated persons, and Roger Ascham, tutor to the Princess Elizabeth, were the politest scholars of their time in the university.† Sir John Cheke was cruelly used on account of his religion, in the reign of Mary, and was supposed to have died of grief for signing a recantation against

\* The practice of Dr. Middleton, who has regard only to derivation in his orthography, would be much better.

† An elegant edition of Roger Ascham's works was published in 4to. in 1761.

his conscience. His writings, which are mostly in Latin, are on theological, critical, and grammatical subjects.

**THOMAS CHALONERUS,** *Aet. 28, 1548. Holbein p. Hollar f. 1655; h. sh.*

On the back of the title of his book, “*De Republica, &c.*” is a good wooden print of him.

So various were the talents of Sir Thomas Chaloner, that he excelled in every thing to which he applied himself. He made a considerable figure as a poet. His poetical works were published by William Malim, master of St. Paul’s School, in 1579; but his capital work was that *Of right ordering the English Republic, in ten Books*,\* which he wrote when he was ambassador in Spain, in the reign of Elizabeth. It is remarkable that this great man, who knew how to transact, as well as to write upon the most important affairs of states and kingdoms, could descend to compose “*A Dictionary for Children*,” and to translate from the Latin a book of the “*Office of Servants*,” merely for the utility of the subjects. *Ob. 7 Oct. 1565*, and was buried in St. Paul’s church: Lord Burleigh walked as chief mourner. He was father of Sir Thomas Chaloner, tutor to Prince Henry.

## CLASS XI.

### LADIES.

**JANA GRAYA;** *Svo. in the “Heroologia.”*

**JEANNE GRAY.** *A Vander Werff p. Vermeulen sc. in Larrey’s “History.”*

The Lady Jane Grey was daughter to Henry Grey, marquis of Dorset,† by the Lady Frances Brandon, elder of the two surviving daughters of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, by Mary, queen of France. This lady, who was highly in the king’s favour, was possessed of almost every accomplishment that is estimable or amiable.‡ If her tutors, Ascham and Aylmer, may be credited,

\* “*De Rep. Anglorum instauranda*,” lib. x. Lond. 1579, 4to.

† Afterward Duke of Suffolk; beheaded 1553.

‡ “*Quicquid dulce animum compleverat, utile quicquid;*

“*Ars cerebrum, pietas pectus, et ora sales.*”—*ANON.*

she perfectly understood the Greek, Latin, French, and Italian languages, and was also acquainted with the Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic. She played on several musical instruments, which she sometimes accompanied with her voice. She wrote a fine hand, and excelled in various kinds of needle-work. All these accomplishments were “ bounded within the narrow circle of sixteen years.” The happiness of this excellent person’s life concluded with this reign. See the next.

ANNE, DUCHESS OF SOMERSET. *A. More pinx. T. Nugent sc. in Harding’s “Biographical Mirroir,” 1792.*

Anne, duchess of Somerset, second wife to the great Protector, was daughter to Sir Edward Stanhope, of Sudbury, in Suffolk, and of Rampton, in the county of Nottingham, knight. Lord Seymour, of Sudley, brother to the Protector, a man of insatiable ambition, arrogant and assuming, by his flattery and address prevailed on the queen-dowager to marry him immediately upon the demise of the king. This circumstance gave great umbrage to the Duchess of Somerset, a woman of a haughty spirit, not brooking that, while her husband was virtually king, she should be obliged to yield precedence to his brother’s wife : she used, therefore, all her influence, which was excessive, with her husband to widen the breach already subsisting between him and Lord Seymour. The Protector himself, being at length, through various dissatisfactions, obliged to resign his office, was committed to the Tower : the duchess was also committed to the same place ; where she remained till she was released by Queen Mary, Aug. 3, 1553. After her deliverance she married Francis Newdigate, esq. *Ob. 1587*, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

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### CLASS XII.

#### PERSONS REMARKABLE ONLY FOR ONE CIRCUMSTANCE, &c.



## APPENDIX

TO

## THE REIGN OF EDWARD VI.

## FOREIGNERS, &amp;c.

HENRY II. Roy de France. *I. de Bie sc. h. sh.*

HENRY II. *W. L. in a curious dress. B. Boutrius sc. in Musé Francois.*

HENRY II. *Morris sc. half sheet.*

HENRY II. *Sergent sc.*

HENRY II. *Æt. 28, 1547, in curious armour; fol. without name of engraver; scarce.*

HENRY II. *Four French verses; profile crowned with laurel; 8vo.*

Henry II. son of Francis I. king of France, was a prince of much greater courage than capacity. He, on several occasions, shone in the field; but made no figure in the cabinet. He lost much more by the treaty of peace which followed the disastrous battle of St. Quintin, than his enemies had gained by that victory. Henry was as limited in his views, and as fluctuating in his resolutions, as Catherine de Medicis, his queen, was comprehensive and determined. In the reign of this king, the English lost Boulogne and Calais. He was invested with the order of the garter, in France; and died the 10th of July, 1559, *Æt. 40*, of an accidental wound received at a tournament.

HIERONYMUS CARDANUS, *Mediolanensis, medicinæ doctor; 4to. in the continuation of Boissard.*

HIERONYMUS CARDANUS, *Aet. 43*; *a medallion.*  
*Thomassin.*

HIERONYMUS CARDANUS, *Aet. 49, 1553*; *ditto,*  
12mo.

HIERONYMUS CARDANUS; *in Freherus, 1265, No.*  
57.

Jerome Cardan, a very celebrated Italian physician, naturalist,\* and astrologer, came into England in this reign, and was introduced to Edward, on whom he has passed a very high encomium. He regarded astrology as the first of all sciences; and was, in his own estimation, as well as in the opinion of his contemporaries, the first of all astrologers. He, like Socrates, was supposed to have been attended by a demon, or familiar spirit.† There are many ingenious as well as whimsical and fabulous things in his works, which were printed at Lyons, in ten volumes, fol. 1663. It is remarkable, that he drew the horoscope of Jesus Christ; and that his description of the unicorn is exactly correspondent to that fictitious animal, which is one of the supporters of the royal arms. *Ob. circ. 1575, Aet. 75.*‡ See more of him in Dr. Robertson's "History of Scotland," 4to. I. p. 116.

\* He was called a magician, which, at this time, was another term for a naturalist. Vide J. Baptista Porta "De Magia Naturali."

† See Beaumont's "Account of Spirits," &c. p. 50, et seq.

‡ His book "De propria Vita" is very curious. He appears not to have studied Caesar's Commentaries before he wrote these memoirs; as he has collected all the testimonies of his contemporaries relating to his own character, and has placed at the head of them, "Testimonia de me." See "Cardanus de propria Vita, 1654, 12mo.

**MARY**

BEGAN HER REIGN THE 6th OF JULY, 1553.

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**CLASS I.****THE ROYAL FAMILY.**

**QUEEN MARY I.** *Antonio More p. G. Vertue sc. h. sh. From a picture in the possession of the Earl of Oxford.*

**MARIA HEN. VIII. F. &c.** *Regina, 1555; oval. F. H. (Francis Hogenberg) at the top; well executed.*

This was perhaps engraved after the year 1554, which might have been inserted as the era of her reign.

**MARIA I. &c.** *a jewel hanging at her breast. W. F. 1568.*

**MARIE, &c.** *Fra. Delaram. sc. 4to. holding in her hand the supplication of Thomas Hongar.*

*The first impression is before the oval, both hands are seen; very rare.*

**MARY.** *E. Bocquet sc. in Noble Authors, by Park, 1806.*

**MARY PRINCESS;** *inscribed the Lady Mary, after Queen. H. Holbein. F. Bartolozzi sc. In the Royal Collection.*

**MARY PRINCESS;** *in an oval, Æt. 39. "Illa, Ego, Cui," &c. F. H (ogenberg).*

**LADI MARI,** *daughter to the most virtuous Prince K. Henri the Eight; la quarto.*

MARY, in the family print of Henry VIII.

MARIA, Angliae, Hispaniae, &c. Regina; small h. sh.

MARIA, &c. in a large ruff; sold by Thomas Geele; large 8vo.

Queen MARY, 8vo. with this motto: “*Fortissimi qui-que interfecti sunt ab ea:*” in the translation of Bishop Godwin’s “*Annals of England,*” 1630. In this book are copies of some other heads of our kings.

MARIA, &c. J. Janssonius exc. large 8vo.

MARIA, by de Gratie Gods, &c. 4to.

MARIE. Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. h. sh.

The melancholy complexion of this princess, her narrow capacity, obstinate and unrelenting temper, and blind attachment to her religion, contributed to carry her to the extremes of bigotry and persecution. No less than 284 persons were burnt for heresy in this short reign.\* These horrid cruelties facilitated the progress of the reformation in the next.†

PHILIP II. King of Spain, Naples, Sicily, &c. &c. (consort of Queen Mary.) Titiano p. Virtue sc. 1735. From an excellent original painted by Titian, in the noble collection of his grace, William, duke of Devonshire; h. sh.

PHILIPPUS II. Titianus p. 1549. C. Vischer sc. h. sh.

PHILIPPUS II. F. H. (Francis Hogenberg) sc. It is dated 1555, and is companion to Mary, by the same hand.

\* Rapin.

† In Blackstone’s “Commentaries of the Laws of England,” book iv. p. 424, 425, is the following passage: “To do justice to the shorter reign of Queen Mary, many salutary and popular laws, in civil matters, were made under her administration; perhaps, the better to reconcile the people to the bloody measures which she was induced to pursue for the re-establishment of religious slavery: the well-concerted schemes for effecting which were (through the providence of God) defeated by the seasonable accession of Queen Elizabeth.”

**PHILIPPUS II.** *Marcelli Clodii Formis, Romæ, 1588, fine.* In the “*Citta da Cremona*,” da Antonio Campo, 1585, folio, are heads of Philip and his four queens.

**PHILIP II.** *Rabel excudit; small oval, neat.*

**PHILIP II.** *A More pinx. J. Suyderhoef sc.*

**PHILIP II.** *in an oval; large 4to. H. Jacobs ex.*

**PHILIP II.** *Frisius sc.*

**PHILIP II.** *in an oval, with arms; 8vo. V. Werff. M. la Cave sc. 1735.*

**PHILIP II.** *Titian pinx. Caroline Watson sc.*

**PHILIP II.** *in an oval, a lion at each corner; six Latin verses; small quarto. C. Pass.*

**PHILIPPUS II.** *J. Bapt. Parmen. Formis Romæ, 1589; a large border of arms, sh. curious.*

There is a fine picture of Philip and Mary, by Holbein, at Woburn Abbey.\*

**PHILIPPUS II.** *Ant. Wierx f. small.*

**PHILIPPE II.** *Vander Werff. p. P. a Gunst sc. h. sh.*

Though the abilities of Philip were more adapted to the cabinet than the field, he was generally the dupe of his own politics. His ambition ever prompted him to enterprises which he had neither courage nor address to execute.

\* The following description of Philip's person, which may be considered as a sketch from the life, is in John Elder's letter to Robert Stuarde, bishop of Caithness, 1555.† “Of visage he is well favoured, with a broad forehead and grey eyes, streight nosed, and manly countenance. From the forehead to the point of his chynne, his face groweth small; his pace is princely, and gate so streight and upright, as he leseth no inch of his higthe; with a yeallowe head, and a yeallowe berde: and thus to conclude; he is so well proportioned of bodi, arme, legge, and every other limme to the same, as nature cannot worke a more parfite paterne: and, as I have learned, of the age of xxviii. years; whose majesty I judge to be of a stout stomake, pregaunt witted, and of most gentel nature.”

\* See Ames's “Typographical Antiq.” p. 213, 214.

† Ballard, at p. 217 of his “Memoirs,” informs us, that Queen Elizabeth constantly kept Philip's picture by her bed-side, to the time of her death.

He was severe and haughty, impenetrable and distrustful, full of revenge and dissimulation. So far was he from using his influence to restrain, that he actually bore a part in the cruelties of this reign, and entered into persecution with the spirit of a grand inquisitor. The most memorable of his actions was the victory at St. Quintin, in which the English had a considerable share. He is said to have built the Escorial, in consequence of a vow which he made at that time.\* *Ob.* 1598.

At the Duke of Hamilton's, in Scotland, there is a full length of Philip II. with some singular emblematical ornaments: it answers very well to the description in the note.

*There is a small head of the Princess ELIZABETH prefixed to "Nugæ Antiquæ," a miscellany of original papers, by Sir John Harington, &c. printed at London, in 1769, 12mo. which deserves a better title. The editor tells us, that the plate, engraved about 1554, belonged to Queen Elizabeth, who made a present of it to Isabella Markham, mother of Sir John Harington. There is a small whole length of the princess at Woodstock, with a book on a table by her. I. S. invent. Martin D. (Droeshout) sc. 12mo.*

\* This immense pile by no means merits the encomiums which have been generally given it. It is, indeed, venerable for its greatness; but it is a greatness without magnificence. It is too low in proportion to its extent, and consequently appears heavy.† The principal entrance to it is mean, and the quadrangles are small. The imagination of the architect seems to have been too much taken up with the capricious idea of a gridiron, to attend to the principles of beauty and proportion. I need only appeal to the eyes of those who have seen this celebrated structure, for the truth of these remarks; from which the church and the pantheon are allowed to be exceptions. The latter was the work of another architect.

† In the "Description of the Escorial," lately translated from the Spanish by Mr. Thompson, is a very great mistake in the height, as will appear by comparing the several parts of the description with the print.

## CLASS III.

## PEERS.

**EDWARD COURTNEY**, earl of Devonshire.  
*Ant. More p. T. Chambers sc. From an original of Sir Antonio More, at the Duke of Bedford's, at Woburn.*

“En! puer ac insons, et adhuc juvenilibus annis.  
 Annos bis septem carcere clausus eram:  
 Me pater his tenuit vinc'lis quæ filia solvit;  
 Sors mea sic tandem vertitur a superis.”

*In the “Anecdotes of Painting,” 4to.*

**EDEARDO DE COURTENAY**, conte de Devonshire; from *Greg. Leti's “Life of Queen Elizabeth.”*

**EDWARD COURtenay**, earl of Devonshire. *I. Freeman sc. From the original in the collection of his Grace the Duke of Bedford; in Mr. Lodge's “Portraits of Illustrious Persons.”*

**EDWARD COURtenay**, earl of Devonshire; *8vo. W. Richardson.*

Edward Courtney, the last earl of Devon of that name, descended from the royal family of France,\* was, though accused of no crime, confined in prison ever since the attainder of his father, in the reign of Henry VIII. He was restored in blood in the first year of Mary, to whom he was proposed for a husband. The proposal seems to have entirely coincided with the queen's inclination, but by no means with the Earl of Devonshire's, who had a tender regard for the Princess Elizabeth.† The harsh treatment of that princess during this reign, was supposed to be in a great measure

\* The Earl of Devonshire was a collateral branch of those Courtnays who were of the blood-royal of France. See Cleaveland's “Genealogical Hist. of the Family of Courtenay.” Oxon. 1735, fol.

† In the British Museum is a manuscript paper, entitled, “A Relation how one Cleber, 1556, proclaimed the Ladie Elizabeth Quene, and her beloved Bedfellow, Lorde Edward Courtneye, Kynge.” MS. Harl. 537, 25. See Mr. Warton's “Life of Sir Thomas Pope,” p. 91.

owing to Mary's pride and jealousy upon this occasion. The earl was said to have been poisoned in Italy by the Imperialists, in 1556.

"HENRY RADCLIFE (*Ratcliffe*), earl of *Sussex*, viscount *Fitzwalter*, baron *Egremont* (*Egremont*), and *Burnel*, knight of the garter, ch. justice and ranger of all the royal forests, parks, &c. on this side *Trent*, lord-lieutenant of the counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, and captain-general of the forces to Queen *Mary*, whom he rescued from the disorders that affected the beginning of her reign. Upon the conclusion of hostilities in *France*, and all his embassies there, he was honoured among the chief of the nobility, and in all negotiations, both of peace and war, was esteemed one of the first ambassadors. He died the fifth of July, 1556, aged 50. He was first interred at *London*,\* but afterward removed to *Boreham church*, in *Essex*, at the dying request of his son *Thomas*, earl of *Sussex*. This effigy is taken from an exquisitely well-wrought monument there, of him, his son, and his father." The print, with this inscription, was engraved by *John Thane*; but is without his name. It is in 8vo.

The privilege was granted to this earl, which was formerly claimed by the nobles of *Castile*, and is still retained by the Spanish grandees, of wearing his hat in the royal presence.†

\* In the church of St. Lawrence *Poultney*.

† This privilege hath been granted to Lord *Kingsale*, and to several other persons on various accounts.‡ See "Cat. of the Harleian MSS." 1162, 10. 1856, 2. 6986, 5.

‡ It was often granted to persons who had scald heads.—**LORD ORFORD.**

## CLASS IV.

## THE CLERGY.

## A CARDINAL.

**REGINALDUS POLUS.** *Raphael, vel S. del Piombo p. h. sh. fine.* In the Crozat Collection, vol. i.\*

**REGINALDUS POLUS;** Svo. in the "Herologia."

**REGINALDUS POLUS,** cardinalis; small; in Imperialis's "Museum Historicum," Venet. 1640; 4to.

**REGINALDUS POLUS.** *Larmessin sc.* 4to.

**REGINALDUS POLUS,** cardinalis; natus An. 1500, Maii 11. Card. St. Mariæ in Cosmedin, 1536, Maii 22.

\* There is a copy of this fine print by Major, prefixed to a well-written Life of the Cardinal, by Thomas Philips, a priest of the church of Rome. In part ii. of this book, p. 248, is the following passage: "It has been objected to the effigy of Cardinal Pole, which is prefixed to the first part of this work, and represents him as advanced in years, that it is attributed to Raphael, who died in the year 1520, when the cardinal was only in the 20th year of his age. But the objectors did not reflect, that besides Raphael of Urbino, who died in the year they mention, there were several other great masters of that name. To go no farther than Raphael del Colle Borghese, who flourished chiefly whilst Cardinal Pole was in Italy; and the prime of whose life coincides with the decline of the cardinal's.† He was one of the most celebrated artists under Giulio Romano." Dr. Ducarel informs me, that the portrait of the cardinal at Lambeth nearly resembles the head in the "Herologia."‡ The print in Thevet, which represents him in a hat, is certainly fictitious.

1772.

† The fine original was in the collection of Mons. Crozat, and was sold last year with the rest of that collection, to the Empress of Russia, Mons. Manette and the best judges ascribed the portrait of Cardinal Pole to Sebastian del Piombo.

‡ The following note is from the same learned and communicative gentleman. The Long Gallery at Lambeth palace, and several of the adjoining apartments, were built by Cardinal Pole. In this gallery, and the great dining-room next to it, is a picture of every archbishop of Canterbury from Warham to the present. The fine portrait of Warham, painted by Holbein, was by him presented to that prelate, together with the portrait of Erasmus: and these two pictures passed, by will of Warham and his successors, till they came to Archbishop Laud; after whose death they were missing, till the time of Sancroft, who had the good fortune to recover that of Warham. It is uncertain what is become of the other.

*Consecr. archiepisc. Cantuarensis 155<sup>5</sup><sub>6</sub>, Mar. 22. Ob. 1588, Nov. 17. R. White sc. h. sh. Copied from Imperialis's "Museum."*

POLUS. *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. h. sh.*

CARDINAL POLE; *from a curious ancient painting in Lambeth palace. W. Maddocks sc. in "Lambeth Palace Illustrated," 1806.*

CARDINAL POLE; *in "Imagin XII. Card." 1598. T. Galle.*

CARDINAL POLE; *prefixed to his Life, by Phillips; 4to. Raphael pin. Major sc.*

CARDINAL POLE. *Pernetus.*

CARDINAL POLE; *in "Albi Eloges Cardin." F. Wyngarde.*

CARDINAL POLE. *C. Picart sc. 1816. From the original by Titian, in the collection of the Right Hon. Lord Arundel, of Wardour; in Mr. Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."*

Reginald Pole was a younger son of Sir Richard Pole, by Margaret, countess of Salisbury, daughter of George, duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV. He was much esteemed for the integrity of his life, the elegance of his learning, and the politeness of his manners. During his residence in Italy, he lived in the strictest intimacy with Sadolet, Bembo, and other celebrated persons of that country; and upon the demise of Paul III. was elected pope.\* He came into England in the beginning of the reign of Mary, and succeeded Cranmer in the archbishopric of Canterbury. 1556. He was not without a tincture of bigotry; but generally disapproved of the cruelties exercised in this reign.

\* He was chosen pope at midnight by the conclave, and sent for, to come and be admitted. He desired that his admission might be deferred till the morning, as it was not a work of darkness. Upon this message, the cardinals, without any farther ceremony, proceeded to another election, and chose the Cardinal de Monte; who, before he left the conclave, bestowed a hat upon a servant who looked after his monkey.

## ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

THOMAS CRANMERUS, archiepisc. Cant.  
*Holbein p. natus 1489, July 2; consecrat. 1533, Mar. 30. Martyrio coronatus 1556, Mar. 21; h. sh. Fron-*  
*tispiece to Strype's "Memorials."*

*This head was probably copied from that in Thoroton's "Nottinghamshire," which was done after Holbein; as I believe by Logan. Vertue mentions such a print by that engraver in a MS. in my possession. A portrait, with the name of Abp. Parker, which is exactly similar to this, was engraved by Vertue, whose widow told me that it was owing to a mistake.\**

*Another by White, engraved with four others; small sheet.*

THOMAS CRANMERUS, &c. *J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

THOMAS CRANMERUS, &c. *R. Houston f. large 4to. mezz. In Rolt's "Lives;" four Latin verses.*

THOMAS CRANMERUS. *H. Hondius sc. 1599.*

THOMAS CRANMERUS; *in the "Heroologia."*

THOMAS CRANMERUS; *in Larrey's "History." V. Gunst sc.*

THOMAS CRANMER, &c. *C. Picart sc. From the original of Gerbias Flicciis, in the British Museum; in Mr. Lodge's collection of "Illustrious Persons."*

After Cranmer had been, with the utmost difficulty, prevailed upon to sign a recantation against his conscience, he was ordered to be burnt by the perfidious queen, who could never forgive the part which he acted in her mother's divorce. He had a consider-

\* It is observable, that the prints here mentioned represent him without a beard; but he is exhibited with a long one in the "Heroologia."

able hand in composing the homilies of our church. Almost all the rest of his writings are on subjects of controversy.

He suffered martyrdom with the utmost fortitude, at Oxford, 1556, *at. 67.*

**ROBERT HOLGATE**, archbishop of York.  
*J. Stow sc. h. sh.*

Robert Holgate, bishop of Llandaff, in 1537, was promoted to the see of York, Jan. 10, 1544, and made lord-president of the North. Deprived of the see of York by Queen Mary 1553. He died at Hemsworth, in Yorkshire, the place of his nativity, 1555, and was there buried.

**NICHOLAS RIDLEY**, bishop of London; *small.*  
*Marshall sc. In Fuller's "Holy State."*

**NICOLAUS RIDLEIUS**, *episcopus Londinensis.*  
*R. White sc. natus in Northumbr. consecr. episcopus Roffensis 1547, Sept. 5. fit episcopus Londinensis 1550, Apr. Martyrium passus 1555, Oct. 16; h. sh.*

**NICHOLAS RIDLEY**, &c. *R. White sc. Engraved in a sheet with Cranmer, and the four other bishops who suffered martyrdom.*

**NICOLAUS RIDLEIUS**, &c. *R. Houston f. large Ato. mezz. In Rolt's "Lives."*

**NICOLAUS RIDLEY**, &c. *Holbein p. Miller f. Before his Life, by Gloucester Ridley, LL. B.\* 1763, 4to.*

**NICHOLAS RIDLEY**, &c. *in Burnet's "Reformation."*  
*R. White sc.*

Nicholas Ridley, bishop of London, preached a sermon to convince the people of Lady Jane Grey's title to the crown. This affront sunk deep into the queen's mind, and he soon felt the

\* Afterward D. D. and prebendary of Salisbury. He was collaterally related to Bishop Ridley, and has done that pious prelate and himself great honour by this work. It is worthy of remark, that Dr. Ridley derived his christian name from his being born on board the Gloucester Indiaman, as his mother was returning from the East Indies.

fatal effects of her resentment. In his disputes with the Roman Catholic divines,\* he forced them to acknowledge, that Christ, in his last supper, held himself in his hand, and afterward ate himself.

**EDMUND BONNER**, bishop of London, *whipping Thomas Hinshawe; a wood print, in the first edition of Fox's "Acts and Monuments," p. 2043.*

Sir John Harrington tells us, that “when Bonner was shewn this print in the book of Martyrs on purpose to vex him, he laughed at it; saying, ‘A vengeance on the fool, how could he get my picture drawn so right?’”† There is another print of him in that book burning a man’s hands with a candle.

**EDMUND BONNER**; *both the above subjects on the same plate; autograph. J. Caulfield exc.*

**EDMUND BONNER**, bishop of London, 1540. *Etching by Facius; 8vo. W. Richardson.*

Bonner was the natural son of a priest, named Savage, by Elizabeth Frodsham, who afterward married one Edmund Bonner, a sawyer of Henley, or Hanley, in Worcestershire, by whose name he was afterward called. He was rector of East Dereham in 1538, the year in which parish registers were first ordered to be kept.

This man, whom nature seems to have designed for an executioner, was an ecclesiastical judge in the reign of Mary. He is reported to have condemned no less than two hundred innocent persons to the flames; and to have caused great numbers to suffer imprisonment, racks, and tortures. He was remarkably fat and corpulent; which made one say to him, that he was “full of guts, but empty of bowels.” Consec. 4 Ap. 1540, deprived, 17 Sept. 1549, restored, 22 Aug. 1553; again deprived, 29 June, 1559.‡ He died in the Marshalsea, the 5th of Sept. 1569.

See his Pedigree, &c. in Faulkner’s “Fulham,” p. 201, 202.

**STEPHANUS GARDINERUS**, episc. Winton. *Holbein p. R. White sc. h. sh. §*

\* On the subject of the real presence.

† Harington’s “Brief View of the Church of England,” 1653, 12mo.

‡ “Biographia.”

§ The print of Gardiner, which was engraved for Burnet’s “History of the Reformation,” has been taken from Bishop Horn’s, from the circumstance of the arms: but

**STEPHEN GARDINER**, bishop of Winchester; *in Harding's "Shakspeare."* *W. N. Gardiner sc. 1790.*

**STEPHEN GARDINER**, bishop of Winchester, *with the seals, in an oval;* *8vo.*

**STEPHEN GARDINER**, bishop of Winchester;\* *4to.*  
*J. Harding del. W. N. Gardiner sc.*

Stephen Gardiner, lord-chancellor and prime minister in this reign, was distinguished for his extensive learning, insinuating address, and profound policy; the masterpiece of which was the treaty of marriage betwixt Philip and Mary, which was an effectual bar to the ambitious designs of Philip.† His religious principles appear to have been more flexible than his political, which were invariably fixed to his own interest. He was a persecutor of those tenets to which he had subscribed, and in defence of which he had written: He was author of a treatise “*De Vera Obedientia,*” and had a great hand in the famous book entitled “*The Erudition of a Christian Man.*” He also wrote an “*Apology for Holy Water,*” &c. *Ob. 1555.*

Con. 1531,  
dep. 1550,  
rest. 1553.

**HUGO LATYMERUS**; *in the “Heroologia;” 8vo.*

**HUGH LATYMER**; *24to.*

Mr. Thomas Baker observes that Bishop Horn’s arms were without a chevron: and the portrait of Gardiner seems to answer to the description of his person, quoted by that learned gentleman from Poinet, in the Appendix of Papers, at the end of Burnet’s History, vol. iii. p. 411. But see an aggravated description of Horn’s person in Pit’s “*De Illust. Angliae Scriptoribus,*” p. 797.

\* This was engraved for the “*Biographical Mirrour,*” from an undoubted portrait of Bishop Gardiner, in the possession of Edmund Turner, esq. and is without a beard.

† There is no question but Philip intended, if possible, to make himself master of the kingdom by marrying Mary. When the queen was supposed to be far advanced in her pregnancy, Philip applied to the parliament to be constituted regent during the minority of the child, and offered to give ample security to surrender the regency, when he, or she, should be of age to govern. The motion was warmly debated in the house of peers; and he was like to carry his point, when the Lord Paget stood up, and said, “*Pray who shall sue the king’s bond?*” This laconic speech had its intended effect, and the debate was soon concluded in the negative.‡

‡ See Howell’s Letters.

HUGH LATIMER, bishop of Worcester. *R. White sc.* *One of the five bishops engraved in one plate; sh.*

HUGO LATIMERUS, &c. *Vertue sc. h. sh.*

HUGH LATIMER, &c. *J. Savage sc.* *A staff in his right hand, a pair of spectacles hanging at his breast, and a Bible at his girdle; h. sh.* *From Strype's "Memorials of Cranmer."*

HUGH LATIMER; in Larrey's "History." *V. Gunst sc.*

This venerable prelate, worn out with labour, old age, and imprisonment, walked thus equipped to his trial, and probably to the place of execution. When he was chained to the stake, two bags of gunpowder were fastened under his arms, the explosion of which presently put an end to his life. While he was burning, a large quantity of blood gushed from his heart, as if all the blood in his body had been drawn to that part.\* He was burnt 16 Oct. 1555.—He had a principal hand in composing the *Homilies*, in which he was assisted by Cranmer, with whom he usually resided at Lambeth during the reign of Edward VI. See the two preceding reigns.

ROBERT FARRAR, bishop of St. David's, suffered at Caermarthen, Feb. 22, 1555. *R. White sc.* *One of the five martyred bishops; sh.*

Bishop FARARS (FARRAR); 8vo.

ROBERT FARRAR; with his autograph. *Thane.*

This prelate, after much inhuman treatment, was burnt in his own diocese. His character is represented in different, and even contrary, lights. Bishop Godwin speaks of him as a man of a litigious and turbulent behaviour;† Strype, as a pious reformer of abuses.‡

Some of the articles which he was put to answer in the reign of Edward VI. were, to the last degree, frivolous, &c.: vide riding a Scottish pad, with a bridle with white studs and snaffle, white

\* Turner's "Hist. of Remarkable Providences."

† Life of Q. Mary, p. 345. 350.

‡ Mem. of Cranmer, p. 181.

Scottish stirrups, and white spurs ; wearing a hat instead of a cap ; whistling to his child ; laying the blame of the scarcity of herrings to the covetousness of the fishers, who, in time of plenty, took so many that they destroyed the breeders ; and, lastly, wishing that at the alteration of the coin, whatever metal it was made of, the penny should be in weight worth a penny of the same metal.

**JOHN HOOPER**, bishop of Gloucester, suffered at Gloucester, Feb. 9, 1555. R. White sc. One of the five bishops engraved in one plate ; sh.

**JOANNES HOOPERUS**, Episc. Vigorn. Martirio Coronatus A. Dom. 1555. J. Faber fec. large 4to. mezz.

**JOANNES HOOPERUS**; in Rolt's "Lives." Houston sc. mezz.

John Hooper, bishop of Gloucester, was a man of great strictness of life, and an eloquent preacher. When he was nominated to his bishopric, he obstinately refused to wear the rochet and chimere,\* which he looked upon as profaned by superstition and idolatry. The archbishop would by no means dispense with his wearing the episcopal habits : Hooper was determined not to wear these odious vestments, and was ordered to prison till he should think proper to submit. After much altercation, Peter Martyr, and other foreign divines, were consulted, and the matter was brought to a compromise : he was to be consecrated in the robes, and to wear them only in his cathedral. This is the era of the multiplied controversies in relation to caps, gowns, and other clerical habits. When he was chained at the stake, a pardon, on condition of his recantation, was placed on a stool before him. Both his legs were consumed before the flame touched his vitals. He bore his torments with invincible patience.

May 15,  
1550.

Consec.  
8 Mar.  
1550-1.

**ROWLAND MERRICK**, bishop of Bangor; in the "Oxford Almanack," 1750.

Rowland Merrick was born in the Isle of Anglesey, mostly educated in academical learning in St. Edward's hall, became principal, while he was bachelor of the civil law, of New Inn ; afterward doctor of his faculty, chancellor of the church of St. David, and

\* Sometimes written cymarre.

canon residentiary in the time of King Edward VI. and was one of the persons who drew up articles against Bishop Farrar. He was consecrated bishop of Bangor 1559. *Ob.* 1565, and was buried in the chancel of the cathedral of Bangor.

### DIGNITARIES OF THE CHURCH, &c.

**BERNARD GILPIN**; *oval; over the oval, "Let your light so shine before men:" etched by the Rev. Mr. Wm. Gilpin, late of Queen's College, Oxon. who is descended from the family of Bernard. Frontispiece to a well-written account of his Life, by the same hand that etched the print.\**

**BERNARD GILPIN.** *G. Vertue sc.*

**BERNARD GILPIN;** *oval.*

Promoted  
1556.

Bernard Gilpin, archdeacon of Durham, and rector of Houghton in the Spring, was commonly styled “The Northern Apostle:” and he was indeed like a primitive apostle in every thing but suffering martyrdom, which he was prepared to do; but the queen died whilst he was upon the road to London, under a guard of her messengers. He refused the bishopric of Carlisle, which was offered him by Queen Elizabeth, and about the same time resigned his archdeaconry. He died lamented by the learned, the charitable, and the pious, the 4th of March, 1583.

**JOANNES BRADEFORDUS**, Mar. *in the "Herroologia;" 8vo.*

**JOHN BRADFORD;** *in Freherus.*

John Bradford, who descended from a genteel family at Manchester, was some time a clerk, or deputy, under Sir John Harrington, who was, by Henry VIII. and Edward VI. appointed treasurer and paymaster of the forces at Boloign, and of the workmen employed in the fortifications of that place. Whilst he was in this

\* This gentleman was a schoolmaster at Cheam, in Surrey. He did several other etchings in the same book. He afterward published the “Life of Latimer,” and another volume of the Lives of eminent Reformers. The anonymous “Essay on Prints” was written by the same hand.

post, he yielded to a temptation, which offered itself, of under or over-charging some article in his accounts, by which the king was a considerable loser. Some time after, he was so deeply affected with a sermon of Latimer upon Restitution, that he resolved to restore the whole sum of which he had defrauded the king; and he strictly adhered to this resolution. When his mind had in some measure recovered its tranquillity, he sedulously applied himself to the study of divinity, took the degree of master of arts at Cambridge, and became one of the most eminent preachers of his time. His piety was in the highest degree exemplary, his labours were incessant, his zeal was tempered with meekness, his charity was, on every occasion, extended even to his enemies; his whole life after his conversion, and especially his calm resignation to the flames, is a striking instance of the force of the religious principle. He was burnt in Smithfield the 1st of July, 1555.\* The long imprisonment and cruel usage of this meek and pious martyr is alone sufficient to blacken the reign of Mary. He is placed here as prebendary of St. Paul's.

**JOHANNES ROGERSIUS;** *in the “Herologia,” 8vo.*

**JOHANNES ROGERSIUS;** *in “Freherus.”*

John Rogers, who was the first martyr in this reign, was indefatigable in his ministerial labours, and of a most exemplary character in every relation of life. He had strong attachments to the world, having an amiable wife, and ten children. Though he knew that his death approached, he still maintained his usual serenity; and was waked out of a sound sleep, when the officers came to carry him to the stake.† In the reign of Henry VIII. he translated the whole Bible, which he published under the fictitious name of Thomas Matthew.‡ *Ob. 4 Feb. 1555-6.*

**LAURENTIUS SANDERUS, Mart.** *in the “Herologia,” 8vo.*

**LAURENTIUS SANDERUS;** *in “Freherus.”*

\* The most remarkable passage in his life is that of his being let out of prison on his parole. See *Fox.* The story is also in the “*Biographica Britannica.*”—*LORD HAILES.*

† Indifferent in his choice to sleep or die.—*ADDISON’S CATO.*

‡ Fuller’s “Worthies;” in Lanc. p. 108.

Laurence Sanders was one of the exiles for religion in the reign of Henry VII. Upon the accession of Edward, he returned to England, and was preferred to the rectory of Allhallows, Bread-street, in London,\* and soon after constituted public professor of divinity of St. Paul's. In the next reign, his zeal prompted him to preach contrary to the queen's prohibition. When he came to the place of execution, he ran cheerfully to the stake, and kissed it, exclaiming, "Welcome the cross of Christ, welcome everlasting life!" *Ob.* Feb. 8, 1555-6.

It is remarkable, that almost all the martyrs in this reign died for denying the doctrine of real presence, which was made the test of what was called heresy.

### JOHANNES CNOXUS (Knoxus), Scotus. *R. Cooper sc. h. sh.*

John Knox, one of the exiles for religion in Switzerland, published his "First Blast of the Trumpet against the Government of Women," in this reign.† It was lucky for him that he was out of the queen's reach when he sounded the trumpet. In the next reign, he had the courage to rend the ears of the Queen of Scots with several blasts from the pulpit. See the reign of Elizabeth.

## CLASS V.

### COMMONERS IN GREAT EMPLOYMENTS.

SIR JOHN GAGE, K. G.; *from the original at Hengrave. Edward Scriven sc. 4to. In Gage's History and Antiquities of Hengrave, in Suffolk.*

Sir John Gage, at his father's death, was a minor, in ward to the Duke of Buckingham, under whose eye he was formed for the camp and the court. He accompanied the young King Henry to the sieges of Tournay and Theroüenne; where his majesty gave him the command of the castle of Guisnes, and afterward of Oye,

\* Where is a monumental tablet to his memory in the vestry. He is said, by mistake, to have been vicar of St. Sepulchres. See Newcourt, I. 246, and Malcolm's *Londinensis Redivivum*, vol. 2. p. 17.

† This pamphlet was levelled at the queens of England and Scotland.

in the limits of Calais : whence he was recalled to take his seat in the privy council, and to assume the offices of vice-chamberlain and captain of the royal guard. On the fall of Cromwell, earl of Essex, Sir John Gage was appointed comptroller of the household, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and constable of the Tower of London ; the king, at the same time, honouring him with the garter. About this time he appears to have represented the county of Sussex in parliament. In the expedition to Scotland, which terminated in the rout of the Scots at Solway, he was a principal commander, and subsequently was sent commissioner with the Chancellor Audley, and others, to conclude treaties of peace with Scotland, and of marriage between Prince Edward and Mary the Scotch queen. At the siege of Boulogne he held the stations of lieutenant of the camp, jointly with Charles, duke of Suffolk, and of general captain of the bands of horsemen. The king, by his will, nominated him one of the council of sixteen, to assist his executors in the management of public affairs, during the minority of his son ; bequeathing to Sir John two hundred pounds.

At the commencement of Edward's reign Sir John Gage assisted at the council ; but Somerset prevailing, he retired from the board, and was afterward displaced from his office of comptroller, which was given to Sir Anthony Wingfield. He appears not to have attended the council again until the day after the secret meeting at Ely House, when, joining Southampton, then the avowed leader of the Catholic party, he signed the declaration against the Protector.

Dudley, who now acquired the ascendancy, was found to be equally a favourer of the reformed church ; upon which Southampton and Sir John Gage, on the same day, resigned their seats in the council. Gage and Dudley had both formed alliances with the Guldeford family, one having married the daughter of Sir Richard Guldeford, the other, the daughter of Sir Edward, his younger brother. Nevertheless a few days before the death of King Edward, at the moment when Dudley, aiming at the crown for his daughter-in-law, the Lady Jane Gray, placed her in the Tower, as well in the affectation of royal state, as for personal security, Gage was superseded in the command of that fortress ; which had been conferred on him for life : a fact strongly illustrative of his principles.

Mary coming to the throne, called Sir John Gage to her council, appointed him lord-chamberlain of her household, and restored him to the office of constable of the Tower ; in which character he had

the painful duty of attending Dudley and his family to the block. It is particularly related by Heylin, that the Lady Jane Gray, upon the scaffold, gave Sir John Gage her tablets, in which she had just written certain sentences in different languages, suggested by the sight of the dead body of her husband, Lord Guldeford Dudley. The Princess Elizabeth was committed for a time to Sir John Gage's charge. He continued in office till his death in 1556. "Thus (says his son Sir Robert Gage), having served in all these rooms and offices truly and painfully, from the first yeare of the reign of our sovaign lord, King Henry VIII. of famous memory, unto the 3d yeare of the reign of our sovaign lady, Queene Mary, untouched with any reproch or unfaithfull service in this time, being 77 years old, he ended his life in favoure with his prince, in his owne house at Firle, in Sussex."

\* On the 25th of April, 1556, his remains were deposited in West Firle church, in a chapel adjoining the chancel, appropriated for the burial-place of the family.

THOMAS POPE, miles, *Coll. Trinitatis Fundr.* 1555. *J. Faber f.* One of the set of Founders. This has been copied. At his breast is a whistle, resembling a mermaid, appendant to a chain.\* The only original portrait of him, which was painted by Holbein, is at Lord Guildford's, at Wroxton.

SIR THOMAS POPE; mezz. *W. Robins sc. scarce.*

SIR THOMAS POPE; in the "Oxford Almanack," 1732.

Sir Thomas Pope, a man of eminent talents for business, and of unwearied perseverance and unblemished integrity in the conduct of it, had, at an early period of life, several honourable and lucrative employments conferred upon him by Henry VIII. He, as treasurer of the court of augmentations of the king's revenues, was ranked with the great officers of the crown. Though he owed his fortune to the dissolution of monasteries, in consequence of which several grants were made him by the king, and some advantageous purchases by himself, he, however, kept clear of fraud and rapine when they paved the way to rank and fortune. He did not, at

\* Whistles, in various forms, were anciently worn by persons of distinction as ornaments.

an age of debility and dotage, *bequeath*, but in the full vigour of his understanding, and in the prime of life, *gave* a great part of his ample fortune for the foundation of a college, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, a society which hath long reflected honour upon its founder. He was almost the only great man among his contemporaries who maintained an inflexibility of character amidst the changes and compliances of the times. He is placed here as privy-counsellor to Queen Mary, an office which he bore in the reign of Henry VIII. *Ob.* 29 Jan. 1559, *Æt.* 50. It was by his interest that the magnificent and venerable Saxon church, at St. Albans's, was preserved amidst the general dissolution of abbeys. See a well-written account of his Life by the learned and ingenious Mr. Thomas Warton, a scholar and fellow of his foundation; the 2d edition of which was printed at London 1780. See Granger's Letters, p. 117.

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## CLASS VII.

### MEN OF THE SWORD.

WILLIAM HERBERT, earl of Pembroke, general of the queen's forces, and governor of Calais.—This place was surprised and taken by the French, after it had been 200 years in the possession of the English. The loss of it is known to have hastened the queen's death. See the preceding reign, Class II.

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## CLASS VIII.

### KNIGHTS, GENTLEMEN, &c.

THOMAS WHITE, miles, *Prætor Civit. London,*  
*Fundr. Coll. D. Johannis Bapt. et Aulæ Glocest<sup>s</sup>.*\*  
*Oxon. A. D. 1557. J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz. From*

\* Now Worcester College.

*a painting in the president's lodgings at St. John's College.*

*I have been credibly informed, that a sister of Sir Thomas, who very nearly resembled him, sat for the face of this portrait.*

SIR THOMAS WHITE; *in the middle compartment of the "Oxford Almanack," 1733 and 1734.*

Beside the above benefactions, Sir Thomas White left a fund for 100*l.* per annum, to be lent every year to four young tradesmen, for ten years. This loan was, according to his will, to be lent to the inhabitants of twenty-four towns, who were to receive it by rotation.\*

## CLASS IX.

### MEN OF GENIUS AND LEARNING.

SIR THOMAS WYATT, the younger. A. *McKenzie; 4to.*

Sir Thomas, though a Roman Catholic, was one of the discontented at the proposed marriage of Queen Mary with Philip of Spain. Rashly, with the Duke of Suffolk and others, he proposed to raise Kent and the inland counties, in hopes of recovering the crown for the Lady Jane Gray; and, meeting at first with success, led his forces to Southwark; where he required, that the queen should put the Tower into his hands, and should deliver four counsellors as hostages; and, in order to ensure the liberty of the nation, she should immediately marry an Englishman. He had imprudently wasted so much time at Southwark, that the critical season was entirely lost. He was seized near Temple-bar by Sir Maurice Berkeley, and was condemned and executed April 11, 1554.

### PHYSICIANS.

JOANNES CAIUS, Medicus; *in the "Herologia;" 8vo.*

\* See Green's "History and Antiquities of Worcester," vol. ii. p. 67.

**JOHANNES CAIUS**, med. *Gonnevil et Caui Coll. Fundr. alter, An<sup>o</sup>. 1557. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

*There is a small oval of him cut in wood, which is uncommon. Quære, if this is prefixed to his book, "De medendi Methodo," Lov. 1556; 8vo.*

**JOANNES CAIUS**; mezz. *Robins sc. scarce.*

**JOANNES CAIUS**; with two Latin lines.

**JOHN CAIUS**, M. D. oval; with view of Caius College; in Wilson's Cambridge. E. Harding, 1801.

The old portrait of him on board, at the college, is an undoubted original.

Dr. Caius, or Key,\* physician to Edward VI. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, was one of the most extraordinary persons of his age for parts and learning. He was Greek lecturer at Padua, and reader of physic in that university. His medical works do honour to his genius and his skill in his profession; not to mention his philosophical and historical pieces, and his book of "British Dogs," in Latin. His "History of Cambridge" gave occasion to a controversy between the two universities, in relation to their antiquity; as Dr. Key has asserted in that work, that the university of Cambridge was founded by Cantaber, three hundred and ninety-four years before Christ. His epitaph is as follows:

Fui Caius.†

Vivit post Funera Virtus.

Ob. 29 Julii, Ann Dn<sup>o</sup>. 1573, Ætatis suæ 63.

## P O E T S.

**JOHN HEYWOOD**; several wooden prints of him, in his "Parable of the Spider and Fly," London, 1556; 4to.

\* "His true name was Key," says Mr. Baker. See Hearne's Appendix to his Preface to "Tho. Caui Vindictæ Antiq. Acad. Oxon. contra Joan. Caium Cantabrigiens." p. 56.

† Shakspeare, wanting a name for a pragmatical physician, consulted the Chronicle, and found a *Dr. Caius*; who has no more similitude to this Dr. Caius, than Sir John Falstaff has to the Sir J. F. of History.—LORD HAILES.

**JOHN HEYWOOD;** *whole length.* W. Richardson.  
*Copied from a wood-cut the same size.*

John Heywood was an admired wit in his time, and in much favour with Queen Mary. He wrote several plays, a book of epigrams, &c. Dod, in his "Church History,"\* says, that he is reputed the parent of our English epigrammatists, and an improver of the stage; and that his pleasantry and repartees were admired by Sir Thomas More. *Ob. circ. 1565.* I have somewhere seen John Heywood mentioned as jester to Henry VIII. I take this to be the same person.

## CLASS X.

### ARTISTS.

**ANTONIUS MORUS,** Ultrajectensis Pictor.  
*H. H. (Hondius) s. small h. sh.*

**ANTONIO MOOR, o MORO.** *Campiglia del Gregori sc. In Museo Florentino.*

**SIR ANTONIO MORE;** *in "Academie des Sciences."*

**SIR ANTONIO MORE.** *Boulonois sc.*

**SIR ANTONIO MORE.** T. Chambers sc. *In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

Sir Anthony More, history and portrait painter to Philip II. was in England during the reign of Mary. Several of his pictures were in the collection of Charles I. and at Sir Philip Sydenham's, at Brympton in Somersetshire. He had one hundred ducats for his common portraits. *Ob. 1575, Aet. 56.* See "Anecdotes of Painting."

**JOAS VAN CLEEVE.** *Vivebat Antwerpiae in Patria, 1544.*

**JOAS VAN CLEEVE;** *inscribed "Justo Clivensi Antwerpiano Pictori."*

\* Vol. i. p. 369, 370.

JOAS VAN CLEEVE. *Muller sc.* In the “*Anecdotes of Painting;*” 4to.

His head is also among the painters engraved by H. Hondius.

Van Cleeve was a painter of merit, who came into England, sanguine in his expectation of meeting with encouragement from Philip: but as he and his works were slighted,\* the disappointment turned his brain.

## C L A S S XI.

### LADIES, &c.

JANE GRAY. *Marshall sc.* In *Fuller’s “Holy State;” small.*

JANA GRAIA. *R. White sc. h. sh.*

JEANNE GRAY. *Vander Werff p. Vermeulen sc. h. sh.*

The LADY JANE GREY. *A miniature, hung against the pyramid of a large monument, the invention of the engraver; from an original in the possession of Algernon, late duke of Somerset.* *G. Vertue sc. large sh.*—There is, or was, a portrait of her at Penshurst, in Kent.

JANA GRAYA. *Eſme de Bolonois f. oval; neat.*

JANE GREY; a circle. *Vertue. Basire sc.*

JANE GREY. *V. Schuppers.*

JANE GRAY; in the “*Heroologia.*”

LADY JANE GRAY; in “*Noble Authors,*” by Park, 1806.

\* A man of genius must have a name, which is usually acquired by patronage, before his works will gain the attention of the generality of those who set up for judges in arts or learning.

In the beginning of this reign, the excellent, the amiable Lady Jane, who never had an ambitious thought herself, was sacrificed to the ambition of her relations. The simple incidents of her story, without "the tender strokes of art," would compose one of the most pathetic tragedies in the English language. Fox tells us, that the tears burst from his eyes, while he was writing her history in the "Book of Martyrs;" and the page of that book which contains her sad and untimely catastrophe, has been sullied with the tears of many an honest labourer.\* Beheaded on the same day with her husband, the Lord Guildford Dudley, Feb. 12, 1553-4.

## CLASS XII.

### PERSONS REMARKABLE FROM ONE CIRCUMSTANCE, &c.



### REMARKS ON DRESS, &c.

I have before observed, that much the same kind of dress which was worn by Henry VIII. in the former part of his reign, is now worn by the yeomen of the guard. It is no less remarkable, that the most conspicuous and distinguishing part of a cardinal's habit, which has been banished from England ever since the death of Cardinal Pole, is also now worn by the lowest order of females, and is called a *cardinal*.

I take the reign of Mary to be the era of ruffs and farthingales,† as they were first brought hither from Spain. Howel tells us in his "Letters," that the Spanish word for a farthingale, literally translated, signifies *cover-infant*, as if it was intended to conceal pregnancy. It is perhaps of more honourable extraction, and might signify *cover-infanta*.

A blooming virgin in this age seems to have been more solicitous

\* The "Book of Martyrs," was placed in churches, and other public places, to be read by the people.

† The first head described in the Catalogue with a ruff, is that of Queen Mary, Class I.

to hide her skin, than a rivelled old woman is at present. The very neck was generally concealed; the arms were covered quite to the wrists; the petticoats were worn long, and the head-gear, or coiffure, close; to which was sometimes fastened a light veil, which fell down behind, as if intended occasionally to conceal even the face.

In this reign square-toed shoes were in fashion; and the men wore them of so prodigious a breadth, that Bulmer says, if he remembers right there was a proclamation issued that no man should have his shoes above six inches square at the toes.

Fine Spanish needles were first made in England in this reign, by a negro in Cheapside.

If I may depend on the authority of engraved portraits, the beard extended and expanded itself more during the short reigns of Edward VI. and Mary, than from the Conquest to that period. Bishop Gardiner has a beard long and streaming like a comet. The beard of Cardinal Pole is thick and bushy; but this might possibly be Italian. The patriarchal beard, as I find it in the tapestries of those times, is both long and large; but this seems to have been the invention of the painters who drew the Cartoons. This venerable appendage to the face was formerly greatly regarded. Though learned authors have written for and against almost every thing, I never saw any thing written against the beard.\* The pamphlets on the “Unloveliness of Love-locks,” and the “Mischief of long Hair” made much noise in the kingdom in the reign of Charles I.

\* There are many acts of provincial council against beards. When used by ecclesiastics, they are always reprobated as the marks of secular vanity.—LORD HAILES,

## APPENDIX

TO

## THE REIGN OF MARY.

## FOREIGNERS.

**FERDINANDUS ALVARES**, Toletanus, Dux Alvæ, &c. in a round. In Meteranus's "Historia Belgica."\*

**EL DUQUE D'ALVA**; in armour; large beard; half sheet.

**DUX ALVÆ**; in armour. Weest; scarce.

**FERNAND ALVAREZ DE TOLEDO**, &c. wood-cut, with arms; French inscription; half sheet.

**FERNAND ALVAREZ**; curious border, with monkeys; quarto.

Ferdinando Alvares, of Toledo, duke of Alva, a name "damned to eternal fame" for his cruelties in the Low Countries, was a most apt and ready instrument for a tyrant. He frequently executed with all the rage of a soldier, what his master had predetermined in cool blood. Philip's counsels and Alva's conduct, which seem to have perfectly coincided, kindled such a war, and produced such a revolt, as is scarcely to be paralleled in the history of mankind. He died, according to Thuanus, in 1582, aged 77 years.

**MARGARITA AUSTRIACA**, Ducissa Parmæ, &c. Van Sichem sc. small h. sh.

**MARGARITA AUSTRIACA**. Pass.

**MARGARITA AUSTRIACA**; on horseback.

\* The Duke of Alva was in the train of Philip when he came into England; as appears from a pamphlet translated from the French, entitled, "New Lights thrown on the History of Mary, queen of England," addressed to David Hume, esq.

Margaret of Austria, duchess of Parma and Placentia, and governess of the Low Countries for King Philip, was, together with the Duchess of Lorraine, dispatched into England in this reign. They were commanded to bring back with them, into Flanders, the Princess Elizabeth, between whom and the Duke of Savoy, Philip, for political reasons, had projected a match. The queen, who had been frequently slighted by him, and was probably jealous of the Duchess of Lorraine, with whom he was known to be in love, would neither permit her nor the Duchess of Parma to visit the princess at Hatfield. It was about this time, that the queen, in a fit of rage occasioned by Philip's neglect, tore in pieces his portrait. See the Life of Sir Thomas Pope, p. 104, 105.\*

**HADRIANUS JUNIUS,** Hornanus, medicus.  
*Theodore de Bry sc. In Boissard's "Bibliotheca Chalcographica;" small 4to.*

Almost all the heads in the "Bibliotheca" were engraved by de Bry, for Boissard, an industrious collector of Roman and other antiquities. See an account of the latter in the preface to Montfaucon.

**HADRIANUS JUNIUS.** *Larmessin sc. 4to.*

**HADRIANUS JUNIUS;** *oval, mezz. Faber; scarce.*

N.B. The one I have is a proof.

**HADRIANUS JUNIUS;** *sheet. Visscher.*

**HADRIANUS JUNIUS;** *half sheet. H. Allardt.*

Hadrianus Junius, one of the most polite and universal scholars of his age, was a considerable time in England, where he composed several of his learned works; particularly his "Greek and Latin Dictionary," to which he added above six thousand five hundred words, and dedicated it to Edward VI. He was retained as physician to the Duke of Norfolk, and afterward, as Monsieur Bayle informs us, to a great lady. He wrote various books of philology and criticism, notes on ancient authors, a book of poems, &c. in Latin. His "Epithalamium on Philip and Mary" was published in 1554. *Ob. 16 June, 1575, Æt. 64.*

\* Mr. Warton, at p. 58 of this book, mentions a satirical print of her which I never saw. It represents her naked, wrinkled, and haggard, and several Spaniards sucking her: beneath are legends, intimating that they had sucked her to skin and bone, and enumerating the presents she had lavished upon Philip. Mary was highly incensed at this impudent pasquinade.

## ELIZABETH

BEGAN HER REIGN NOVEMBER 17, 1558.

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### CLASS I.

#### THE QUEEN.

**QUEEN ELIZABETH.** *Ant. More p. M. Vandergucht sc. 8vo. In Clarendon's "Hist."*

**ELIZABETHA** *Regina. Hillyard (or Hilliard) p. Simon f. h. sh. mezz.*

**ELIZABETHA, &c.** *Hillyard p. Kyte f. 4to. mezz.*

**ELIZABETHA** *Regina. Hillyard p. Vertue sc. 8vo. This print and the other octavo, engraved after Isaac Oliver, were done for "Camdeni Annales," by Hearne: the latter is in profile.*

**ELIZABET,** &c. *Isaac Oliver effigiebat. Crispin Van de Pass inc. whole length; large h. sh.*

**ELIZABETHA, &c.** *I. Oliver p. \*Vertue sc. 2 prints; h. sh. and 8vo.*

Queen Elizabeth, who reasoned much better upon state-affairs than on works of art, was persuaded that shadows were unnatural in painting, and ordered Isaac Oliver to paint her without any. One striking feature in the queen's face was her high nose.† I mention this circumstance, because it is not justly represented in many pictures and prints of her.

**ELIZABETHA, &c. on her throne; three persons standing by her; a wooden print; date in MS. 1567; small.**

\* This was in the collection of Dr. Mead, &c.

† Naunton's "Fragmenta Regalia," p. 4.

ELIZABETH, &c. holding a sphere. *Inscript. Sphæra Civitatis; a wooden print; from John Case's "Ratio Reipublicæ administrandæ,"* 1593, &c. 4to.

ELIZABETH, &c. camp at Tilbury, Spanish Armada; a wooden print; h. sh.

ELIZABETH; on her throne. *Cursed is he that curseth thee,* &c. a wooden print; 8vo.

ELIZABETH; whole length; sitting enthroned between 2 pillars, crowned; globe and sceptre in her hands; arms supported by a lion and dragon; ornaments of roses, &c. eight Latin lines, 1579, by W. Rogers; rare.

ELIZABETH; in the dress in which she went to St. Paul's, by C. Turner; fol.

ELIZABETHA Dei Gr. motto, *Posus Deum Adictore Meum;* arms at the corners. C. de Pass sc. small quarto; in Nautical Portraits.

ELIZABETHA; “Lo heare her Type;” small oval, border on a separate plate. Sold by Roger Daniall; very neat and scarce.

ELIZABETHA, &c. Elstracke sc. 4to.

ELIZABETHA, &c. F. Delaram sc. 4to.

ELIZABET, &c. Crispin de Passe exc. 4to.\* I am credibly informed, that there is a h. sh. and an 8vo. print of Elizabeth, by the same hand, neither of them whole lengths, and that the former hath been copied.

ELISABETH; a whole length, by Simon Pass.

ELIZABETHA, &c. in Holland's “Heroologia;” 8vo.

ELIZABETH, &c. Compton Holland exc. small 8vo.

ELIZABETH; pompously dressed, holding a fan of

\* Crispin de Pass published heads of illustrious persons of this kingdom, from the year 1500, to the beginning of the seventeenth century.

*ostrich's plumes; from her "History by way of Annals," 1625; 4to.*

*ELIZABETH, with a feather fan, well copied from the above. Frontispiece to another edition of the same book, in fol. 1630.*

*ELIZABETH; a large head, by Hen. Hondius; done at the Hague, 1632.*

*ELIZABETH; a small oval, with the heads of James I. and Charles I. in the title of Smith's "History of Virginia," 1632; fol.*

*ELISABETHA, &c. Frontispiece to Carew's "Pacata Hibernia;" fol. 1633.*

*ELIZABETH, &c. in armour, on horseback; horse trampling on a hydra, &c. T. Cecill sc. h. sh.*

*ELIZABETH, &c. in an oval. Emblems of Faith, &c.*

*ELIZABETH, seated on her throne; on each side are lions, with the letter E; eight Latin verses; large h. sh.*

*ELIZABETH, under an arch; three Latin lines. Sold by Compton Holland; quarto.*

*ELIZABETHA. Anton Wierx; small square.*

*ELIZABETH; whole length; standing between two pillars; ships, &c. Latin inscription; small sheet.*

*ELIZABETHA; eight English verses. Ger. Mountin sculpsit. Sould bi Roger Daniell, &c.*

*ELIZABETH, &c. sceptre and globe; six verses: the admired empress, &c. Stent exc. h. sh.*

*ELIZABETH, under a canopy, holding a feather-fan. Inscript. cut off. There is a print of her, under a canopy, by R. White; h. sh.*

*ELIZABETH; oval. In the "Genealogy of the Kings of England, from the Conquest, by M. Colm;" large 4to.*

**ELIZABETH**, crowned by Justice and Mercy; large 4to.

**ELISABET**, &c. *Fidei Christianæ propugnatrix acer-  
rima*; 4to.

**ELISABETHA**, &c. *Non me pudet Evangelii, &c. h. sh.*

**ELISABETH**, &c. *Cock exc. 4to. This belongs to a set.*

**ELISABETHA**, &c. *W. Marshall sc. small; in Ful-  
ler's "Holy State," 1642; fol.*

**ELIZABETH**; a wooden print; small 4to. in Benlowe's  
“*Theophila, or Love's Sacrifice*,” fol. 1652. There is  
a wooden print similar to this, but not with the same in-  
scription, in “*A Booke of godlie Praiers*,” &c. Lond.  
1608. To each page of this book, which is in the black  
letter, is a border of ornaments, elegantly cut in wood,  
containing Scripture Histories and Death's Dance.

**ELIZABETHA**, &c.

“ Shee\* was, shee is, what can there more be said,  
In earth the first, in heaven the second maid.”

These lines, which are under the head, are the last verses of an inscription on a cenotaph of Queen Elizabeth which was in Bow-church.† Theophilus Cibber tells us, in his “Lives of the Poets,”‡ that they are an epigram of Budget’s, upon the death of a very fine young lady; and that he did not remember to have seen them published.

**ELIZABETHA**, &c.

Tros absit, merito mirabitur Afer Elisam;  
Anglus idem tibi non præstet Elisa tuus.§

\* Sic Orig.

† See the “View of London,” p. 371. 8vo. 1708.

‡ Vol. v. p. 16.

§ This poor distich relates to the Duke of Anjou’s courtship of Elizabeth. If the allusion to the affair of Dido and Æneas had been well expressed, perhaps the writer of the verses, and the engraver of the print, would have had their right hands cut off; as John Stubbe had for his spirited pamphlet against the duke’s marriage with the queen.||

|| See the article of Stubbe, in Masters’s Hist. of C. C. C. p. 427, 428.  
VOL. I.

*There are several foreign prints of Elizabeth, Mary, queen of Scots, the Earl of Leicester, &c. in Meteranus's and other Histories of the Belgic War. Her portrait is in the title-plate to the Bishops' Bible, mentioned under the article of Lord Burleigh.\* There is another curious print of her, with emblems, prefixed to "Compendiosa totius Anatomes Delineatio, per Thomam Geminum," Lond. 1559. Van Sichem has engraved a whole length of her, and there are copies, and vile copies of copies, not worth mentioning. The same may be observed of the prints of the two Charles's, &c. &c.*

**ELIZABETHA, &c. oval, 12mō. neat.**

*ELIZABETH, sitting under a canopy, Lord Burleigh on her right hand, and Sir F. Walsingham on her left.—Title to Sir Dudley Digg's "Compleat Ambassador," 1655; fol. Faithorne sc. h. sh.*

**ELIZABETHA, &c. R. White sc. h. sh.**

**ELIZABETH, &c. Van Somer exc. 4to.**

*ELIZABETH, &c. Vander Werff p. (delin.) Vermeulen sc. h. sh.*

*ELIZABETH; a large pearl hanging at her breast. G. V. (Vertue) sc. 8vo.†*

*ELIZABETH. E. Harding sc. In Harding's "Shakspeare."*

\* It should be observed, that the title to the Bishops' Bible has been printed from different plates.

† In the "Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries," vol. ii. p. 169, &c. is a copy of a proclamation in the hand-writing of Secretary Cecil, dated 1563, which prohibits "all manner of persons to draw, paynt, grave, or pourtrayit her majestie's personage or visage for a time, until by some perfect patron and example, the same may be by others followed, &c.; and for that hir majestie perceiveth that a grete number of hir loving subjects are much greved and take grete offence with the errors and deformities already committed by sondry persons in this behalf, she straightly chargeth all hir officers and ministers to see to the due observation hereof, and as soon as may be to reform the errors already committed, &c."

ELIZABETH ; fol. Zuccher. Adam sc. 1795.

ELIZABETH, on her throne, sceptre, and emblems of astronomy and geography ; eight Latin lines ; An. Dni. 1579 ; half sheet ; no name of engraver.

Mr. Richardson has a curious miniature of Elizabeth when young, by Isaac Oliver : it came from old Somerset House.

### HISTORICAL PIECES, &c.

Queen ELIZABETH, going in procession to Lord Hunsdon's house in Hertfordshire, circ. A. 1580. Marc. Garrard p. Vertue sc. 1742 ; large sh.

In this print are the portraits of the Earl of Leicester, Henry, lord Hunsdon, William, lord Burleigh, Charles, lord Howard, afterward earl of Nottingham ; Lady Hunsdon, Elizabeth, sister to Lord Hunsdon, and wife of Lord Howard, &c. The painting was mistaken for a procession to St. Paul's, till Vertue ascertained the history of it. The original is in the possession of Lord Digby.

Queen ELIZABETH, sitting in full parliament ; frontispiece to Sir Simonds D'Ewes's "Journals of the Parliaments of this Reign ;" fol. 1682.

John Fenn, esq. of East Dereham, in Norfolk, has a most curious engraved roll of the procession of the knights of the Garter in the reign of Elizabeth ; it is sixteen feet three inches in length, and about a foot in breadth. It contains fifty-nine portraits, between four and five inches in height. At the end is a MS. dedication of it to the queen, signed Thomas Daws, and dated 1576. The names of the persons represented are also in MS. It is, perhaps, a proof-print engraved by Theodore de Brie ; but some nice judges have, I hear, taken it for a drawing.

Queen ELIZABETH, on her throne in parliament, by Elstrack ; very scarce in this state, as it was soon altered to James I.

There is a curious head of Queen Elizabeth, when old and haggard, in the “ Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors,” done with great exactness from a coin, the die of which was broken.

The following summary of her history is under several of the above-mentioned portraits.

“ Having reformed religion; established peace; reduced coin to its just value;\* delivered Scotland from the French; revenged domestic rebellion; saved France from headlong ruin by civil war; supported Belgia; overthrown the Spanish invincible navy; expelled the Spaniards out of Ireland; received the Irish into mercy; enriched England by the most prudent government, forty-five years; Elizabeth, a virtuous and triumphant queen, in the seventieth year of her age, in a most happy and peaceable manner,† departed this life; leaving here her mortal parts, until by the last trump she shall rise immortal.”

Elizabeth, who was raised from a prison to the throne, filled it with a sufficiency that does great honour to her sex, and with a dignity essential and peculiar to her character. Though her passions were warm, her judgment was temperate and cool: hence it was, that she was never led or over-ruled by her ministers or favourites, though men of great abilities and address. She practised all the arts of dissimulation for the salutary purposes of government. She so happily tempered affability and haughtiness, benevolence and severity, that she was much more loved than feared by the people; and was, at the same time, the delight of her own subjects, and the terror of Europe. She was parsimonious, and even avaricious: but these qualities were in her rather virtues than vices; as they were the result of a rigid economy that centred in the public. Her treatment of the Queen of Scots, the most censurable part of her conduct, had in it more of policy than justice, and more of spleen than policy. This wise princess, who had never been the slave of her passions at the time of life when they are found to be most powerful, fell a victim to their violence at an age when they are commonly extinguished.

\* The base coin of Henry VIII. was called in, and the queen and the subject were equally losers in reducing it to the just standard.

† See Lady Effingham, Class XI.

## THE ROYAL FAMILY OF SCOTLAND.

MARY BEGAN HER REIGN, 1542.

MARIA STUART, Reg. Fran. et Scot. Francisci II. Regis\* uxor; *in a round frame on a pedestal.*MARIE STUART, Reine de Fran. &c.; *four French verses. Tho. de Leuf. 4to. very neat.*MARIE STUART, épouse du Roy François II. *without the engraver's name.*MARIE STUART, &c. *in "Histoire de France, par Mezeray." De Bie sc. but it is without his name.*

MARIA, &amp;c. Cock exc.

When Mary, in the full bloom of her beauty, was walking in a procession at Paris, a woman forced her way through the crowd to

\* Francis the Second, king of France, a prince of a mean genius and weakly constitution, died of an imposture in his right ear, in 1560.† See a circumstantial account of his death, in "D'Avila," p. 67, 68. edit. Lond. 1755, 4to. He is said, in the "Biographia Britannica," p. 3326, to have been accidentally killed at a tilt by a lance. Several ingenious persons have been led into the same mistake; in which they were possibly confirmed by his medal, on the reverse of which is a broken lance. But a medal of Catherine de Medicis, his mother, has the same reverse;‡ and it alludes to the death of Henry the Second, his father, who was killed by a splinter which flew from Montgomery's lance, at a tilt. It is observable, that he was executed for this accident fifteen years after it happened.§ Both these medals are in the British Museum. The former is remarkable for a striking resemblance of a lady of the highest rank.

† In Lord Hardwicke's State Papers, a very different cause of his death is suggested.

‡ At that very early period, probably for want of appropriate circumstances, the same reverse was frequently used for medals of different persons, as is well known to the collectors: there was, however, no great impropriety in commemorating the accident of the father's death on the son's medals. I think I have seen the broken lance also on the back of a medal of the Duchess de Valentinois, Henry's mistress: her common reverse is, Diana trampling on Cupid, with this legend, *Omnium Victoriae Vici.*—BINDLEY.

§ So we are informed by several authors; but, perhaps, his having joined the Hugonot faction, and being found in arms at Rochelle, was the principal cause of his execution, which might have been accelerated by the former fact.

touch her. Upon being asked what she meant by her bold intrusion, she said, it was only to satisfy herself whether so angelic a creature were flesh and blood.

MARIA STUART, &c. *Scotiæ regina, douag. Galliæ; 4to.*

MARIA STUART, *regina Scotiæ, &c. From the original painting of C. Janet,\* at St. James's. J. Faber f. h. sh. mezz.*

MARIA STUART, &c. *Janet p. Vertue sc. 1721; 8vo. A copy by Boitard; fol.*

*There is an 8vo. print of her after Janet, by Hulett.*

MARIA, &c. *Zucchero p. Vertue sc. 1725; h. sh. The original, which by some is not esteemed genuine,† belonged to Lord Carlton, and afterwards to Lord Burlington.*

MARIA, &c. *a copy of the next above by Vertue, without the painter's name; 8vo.*

MARIA, &c. *a mezz. after Zucchero's painting; h. sh.*

MARIA, *Scotorum regina, &c. a small oval, engraved on a gold plate, from Dr. Mead's miniature. G. Vertue sc. This is sometimes printed with an engraved border.*

MARY, queen of Scots. *J. Oliver p. Houbraken sc. copied from the next above.*

MARY, queen of Scots. *J. Oliver p. copied from Houbraken by Strange, for Dr. Smollet's "History;" small; in a round.*

MARIA, &c. *a genuine portrait of her, from an ori-*

\* Janet's portraits are often mistaken for Holbein's.

† Vertue did not believe it a genuine portrait, though employed to engrave it.—*LORD ORFORD.*

ginal in the palace of St. James's, dated 1580, Anno Æt. 38; Vertue sc. h. sh. engraved for Rapin's "History."

MARIA, Regina, &c. 1543. One of the scarce set of the Kings of Scotland.

MARIE, &c. copied from the same set, done at Amsterdam, 1603; 4to.

MARIE, &c. standing and resting her left hand on a two-armed chair: T. V. O. at the bottom. From Montfaucon's "Monumens de la Monarchie Françoise." In the same plate are portraits of her two husbands.

MARIA, &c. Elstracke sc. 4to.

MARIA, &c. R. M. E. in a cypher.\*

MARY, &c. a small head. Hollar f.

MARIE, &c. Vander Werf p. (delin.) P. a Gunst sc. h. sh.

MARIA, &c. in black velvet, trimmed with ermine. J. Simon h. sh. f. mezz. A copy in mezz. by Pelham; 4to.

From a picture in the possession of the late Duke of Hamilton. This is a very different face from the portrait in St. James's.

MARIA, &c. Hans Liefrinck exc. F. H. in the left-hand corner; h. sh.

MARIA, &c. Æt. 44, 1583; veil, cross hanging at her breast; arms on the left side of the head; h. sh. scarce.

MARIÆ, &c. in an oval; two Latin verses, "En Tibi Magnanimæ," &c. P. M. quarto; scarce.

\* I am informed, that there is a print of her from the medal struck at Rome; in the obverse of which she is styled Queen of England, as well as Scotland. This gave umbrage to her rival Elizabeth.

MARIA, Scotia et Gallia de Facto de Jure Angliae et Hybernia Regino, *Martyrum Consummatum Aetatis Regn 45, A. D. 1587.* J. Leopoldt sc.; four crowns suspended over her head; arms of the four kingdoms at each corner; 8vo. scarce.

MARIA; in an oval, to which four crowns are suspended; two Latin verses; small octavo; scarce.

MARIA; whole length; with James I. a child. Zuccherino. F. Bartolozzi fec.

MARIA; in Harding's "Shakspeare," and many others by Kay, &c. &c.

MARIA; three quarters; hand on a cushion. C. David; rare.

MARIA; whole length. F. H(ogenberg); curious.

MARIA; oval, in a square; in a cloak trimmed with fur, covered with *fleur de lis*; cross and pearls at her bosom; crown on her cap; round the oval Marie Stuard Royne D'Ecosse; neat; in Causin's "La Cour Sainte." vol. ii. 1657, p. 272.

MARIA; small circle; engraved from a cast. W. Schiavonetti, jun. sc. In *Iconographia Scotica*.

MARY, queen of Scotland, and Lord Darnley. Elstracke sc. h. sh.

MARY, queen of Scotland, and Lord Darnley; two small ovals in one plate. No name of painter or engraver.

MARY, queen of Scots, and her son James; in two rounds joined; on the right and left of which are the heads of her two husbands.

MARY, &c. in the dress in which she went to her execution; a crucifix in her right hand. Gaywood f. 1655; 4to.

MARIA, &c. a head in an oval, with a representation of her execution; a large h. sh. fine.

This print, according to Vertue's manuscript, was done abroad by William Pass. There are copies of it in Meteranus's "History," &c. There is a very scarce print of her going to execution, which is well engraved; over her head are two angels with palms; a small oblong half sheet. There are also neat prints of her, which represent her execution, by Huret and Vignon; the former, an 8vo. is very scarce. The quarto print, by Boudan, has the date of her execution, viz. "Martyrium passa est, 1587."

MARIA, &c. sitting. J. Couay sc. large h. sh.  
Execution at a distance.

This unhappy princess, though naturally disposed to virtue, appears to have been too guilty of the crimes laid to her charge. But such were the graces of her person and behaviour, that every one that saw and conversed with her was inclined to think her innocent, at least to wish her so, and all concurred in pitying her sufferings. She was beheaded in the hall of Fotheringay-castle, the 8th of Feb. 1586-7. Queen Elizabeth, who, among her other excellences, was an excellent dissembler, immediately dispatched a letter to her son, disavowing her privity to his mother's execution. Mary was soon after enrolled among the martyrs of the church of Rome.

HENRY, LORD DARNLEY, (titular) king of Scotland, A<sup>o</sup>. Do<sup>i</sup>. 1563, Æt. 17. Lucas de Heere p. G. Vertue sc. From an original at St. James's; h. sh.

HENRY, lord DARNLEY, duke of Albany, &c. sold by George Humble; 4to.

Lord DARNLEY's Cenotaph: by it are kneeling, Matthew, earl of Lenox, and Margaret his wife; Charles their son, and the king of Scots their grandson,

*a child. Levinus Venetianus, or Vogelarius p. G. Virtue sc. large sh.*

*There is a portrait of Lord Darnley at Hampton-court.*

**HENRY STUART, lord DARNLEY, kneeling with Charles earl of Lennox ; 8vo. Birrell.**

**HENRY STUART, with cap and feather ; oval. James Holbrook : “are to be solde by Thomas Jenner, at y<sup>e</sup> White Beare, in Cornhill ;” rare.**

**HENRY STUART ; in “Noble Authors,” by Park. Rivers sc.**

Married  
July 29,  
1565.

Feb. 10,  
1566-7.

Lord Darnley, consort of the Queen of Scots, had very little besides the beauty of his person to recommend him.\* He was almost totally devoid of every good and amiable quality, and treated Mary not merely with neglect, but with such insolence as none are capable of but ignoble minds. He was supposed to have been murdered by the contrivance of the queen and the Earl of Bothwell, in revenge of his assassination of David Rizio, her favourite.† The queen was soon after married to Bothwell, whose character was as infamous, as that of Darnley was despicable.

### JACOBUS VI. Scotorum rex ; young, and in

\* He was very tall, but ill-proportioned, being what is called short-waisted. His thigh bone was exhibited for money some few years ago ; just as the arm of Q. Catherine of France was exhibited, within my memory, at Westminster Abbey : from it a certain philosopher calculated Darnley to have been eight feet high, or more, *ex pede Herculem* ; but the error in computation is discernible from the full length in the Duke of Hamilton's collection.—LORD HAILES.

† A Piedmontese musician, who is said to have composed many of the old Scots tunes, some of which have, of late years, been altered to sonatas. The alteration has been generally for the worse, as they were, to an undpraved taste, much more pleasing in their original simplicity. Dr. Gregory, in his “Comparative View of the State and Faculties of Man with those of the Animal World,”‡ gives several reasons why the common opinion, that many of the Scottish airs were composed by David Rizio, is ill founded ; and it must be acknowledged, that they carry with them great probability. Dr. Percy is of the same opinion. See Guthrie's “History of Scotland,” vol. iii. p. 307, note.

armour, holding a sword and an olive branch; a wooden print; 4to. prefixed to the dedication of the following book, “Icones, id est veræ Imagines Virorum Doctrina simul et Pietate illustrum,” &c. Genevæ, 1580, 4to.

To each print is subjoined, in pure Latin, by Theodore Beza, a short account of the life and character of the person represented. The heads, among which are several belonging to the English series, are well cut in wood.

JACOBUS VI. &c. in his right hand a scepter, with a crescent at the top; 4to.

JACOBUS VI. &c. J. Janssonius exc. 4to. See the next reign, Class I.

JACOBUS VI. &c. in armour: “Quod sis esse velis,” &c. neat and uncommon.

## CLASS II.

### GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE AND OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

“SYR WILLIAM PAULET, &c. marques of Winchester.” In the possession of Dr. Glynn, of Cambridge. The print, which represents him very old, was etched by Mr. Tyson.

Sir WILLIAM PAULET, marques of Winchester.  
Harding sc.

The Marquis of Winchester, who was so much of the courtier as to accommodate himself to princes, as well as subjects of very different characters, was, from his natural and acquired abilities, perfectly qualified to act with propriety in one of the highest offices of the state. Having been comptroller, and afterward treasurer of the

household in the reign of Henry VIII. in which he was honoured with the Garter, he, in the fourth year of Edward VI. was made lord high-treasurer of England, in which office he continued during the next reign, and part of that of Elizabeth, to the time of his death, which was on the 10th of March, 1571-2, at Basing-house. Camden tells us, that he lived to see 103 persons descended from him.\* Being asked by what means he maintained himself in his high station during so many changes in the administration, his answer was "By being a willow and not an oak." He built the magnificent structure more like a palace than a villa, called Basing-house, which was taken and burnt by Cromwell in the civil war.

1572. WILLIAM CECIL, lord Burleigh (lord high-treasurer). *Houbraken sc.* In the collection of the Earl of Burlington. Illust. Head.

GULIELMUS CECILIUS, &c. in the "Heroologia;" 8vo.

Sir WILLIAM CECIL, knt. baron of Burleigh, &c. Cor unum, via una; 4to.

Sir WILLIAM CECIL, &c. T. Cecill sc. 12mo.

WILLIAM CECIL, baron of Burleigh, &c. Marshall sc. small; in Fuller's "Holy State."

GUIL. CECILIUS, &c. *Vertue sc. h. sh.*

*There are portraits of Lord Burleigh and the Earl of Leicester, in the characters of David and Joshua, in the frontispiece to the "Bishops' Bible," printed by Jugge. The print was engraved by Humphry Cole. There are also wooden cuts of them in the same book.*†

\* "Annales," p. 269.

† "I hope (says Mr. Walpole) that the flattery to the favourites was the incense of the engraver." I am persuaded that it was. But offensive as the portraits are, the large G, at the head of the first chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews, in the same edition of the Bible, is far more offensive. It represents a naked Leda, with a swan, as shocking in point of indecency as can be imagined, and still more so in point of impropriety, as it makes a part of so awful a word. It is highly probable, that this letter was cut for one of Ovid's books, and that it was thus grossly misapplied by the ignorant printer.

Lord BURLEIGH, master of the court of wards, and his assistants, sitting. *From a picture of the Duke of Richmond's. Vertue sc. large sh.*

Sir William Cecil was made president of the court of wards the 10th of January, 1561; at which time he was secretary of state. He immediately applied himself to the reforming of many scandalous abuses in that court, and presided in it with great sufficiency.

Creat. Lord  
Burleigh  
25th Feb.  
1570-1.

WILLIAM CECIL, lord Burleigh; in “*Noble Authors,*” by Park. *Geremia sc.*

WILLIAM CECIL, lord Burleigh; 8vo. *W. N. Gardiner sc.* 1793.

Lord BURLEIGH. *See his portrait in the procession of Queen Elizabeth to Lord Hunsdon's.*

Lord Burleigh has been deservedly placed at the head of our English statesmen; not only for his great abilities, and indefatigable application, but also for his inviolable attachment to the interests of his mistress. There needs no stronger proof, perhaps no stronger can be given, of his great capacity for business, than the following passage from his life:

“ Besides all business in council, or other weighty causes, and such as were answered by word of mouth, there was not a day in term wherein he received not threescore, fourscore, or a hundred petitions, which he commonly read at night, and gave every man an answer the next morning, as he went to the hall: whence the excellence of his memory was greatly admired; for when any of these petitioners told him their names, or what countrymen they were, he presently entered into the merit of his request, and, having discussed it, gave him his answer.” He had a principal share in the administration forty years. *Ob. 4 Aug. 1598.\**

THOMAS HOWARD, duke of Norfolk (earl-

\* “ Lord Burleigh, and the other great ministers of Elizabeth, were absolutely of her own choice; and their characters and conduct were such, that nothing can be more just than what Mr. Waller observed of her to James II. who, in diminution of her personal merit, allowed her to have an able council. To which he replied, with his usual vivacity, And when did your majesty ever know a foolish prince to choose a wise one?” “ Historical View of the Negotiations between England, France, and Brussels,” p. 216.

marshal). *Holbein p. Houbbraken sc.* In the collection of Mr. Richardson. Illust. Head.—This is now Mr. Walpole's.

THOMAS HOWARD, duke of Norfolk, &c. under an arch. Under a correspondent arch, are thirty coats of arms quartered in one shield, about which are badges of the order of the Garter and St. Michael; above are Gothic ornaments: four English verses. The print is old and neatly engraved. If there ever had been any name of an engraver, it is defaced. It measures thirteen inches and three quarters wide, by nine inches and a half high, and is in the possession of John Fenn, esq. of East Dereham, in Norfolk, who drew and sent me a sketch of it. This curious print came from a farm-house belonging to the Norfolk family; and the tradition is, that a proof was formerly given to every tenant of the duke; but how long since, or by whom, is uncertain.

THOMAS HOWARD, duke of Norfolk, &c. fac simile copy of the above; in the Woodburn Gallery.

THOMAS HOWARD, duke of Norfolk, as earl of Surrey. *H. Holbein. F. Bartolozzi sc. 1795.*

THOMAS HOWARD, earl of Surrey. *H. Holbein. J. Dalton sc.* These are in the Royal Collection.

Created 1483. The great virtue and merit of this nobleman gained him the favour of the queen, and the universal love and esteem of the people, till he unhappily engaged himself in the desperate cause of Mary, queen of Scots, whom he endeavoured to espouse, and restore to her throne. He seems to have been strongly actuated by two powerful passions, love and ambition, which soon precipitated him on his fate. He fell a sacrifice to the jealousy of Elizabeth, as his father the Earl of Surrey did to that of Henry VIII. Beheaded the 2d of June, 1572.

HENRY HASTINGS, earl of Huntingdon, with his autograph. *J. Thane exc.*

Henry, earl of Huntingdon, was the eldest son of Francis, second earl of Huntingdon: this pious and good man was held in such esteem by Queen Elizabeth, that he was installed knight of the most noble order of the Garter, next after the Emperor Maximilian, and was made lord-lieutenant of the counties of Leicester and Rutland. He was one of the peers who had charge of Mary, queen of Scots, and is said to have been of an amiable disposition. Bishop Hall styles him the “incomparably Religious and Noble Earl;” and Archbishop Grindal, to Lord Burleigh, writes: “ My Lord President’s good government here among us, daily more and more discovereth the rare gifts and virtues which afore were in him, but in private life were hid from the eyes of a great number, and the old proverb was verified in him, *Magistratus probat Virum.*” He is said to have died very poor,—1595. The charges of the funeral, amounting to upwards of 1342*l.*, was defrayed by Queen Elizabeth.

EDWARD STANLEY, earl of Derby. *Bartolozzi.*

EDWARD STANLEY, earl of Derby. *Dalton.* From the Royal Collection.

EDWARD STANLEY, earl of Derby. *Harding.*

Edward Stanley, third earl of Derby, was in the early part of his life in the retinue of Cardinal Wolsey, and attended Henry VIII. at his interview with Francis 1st. He acted as cupbearer at the coronation of Queen Anne Bullen, and was by King Edward VI. installed knight of the Garter. He was one of the privy council to the queens, Mary and Elizabeth; and lived in the greatest splendour without dependance on the court.—Camden said, “*That with Edward, earl of Derby’s death, the glory of hospitality seemed to fall asleep.*” He is said to have been well skilled in surgery; and dying at Latham-house, 1574, was buried with the greatest magnificence.

HENRY STANLEY, earl of Derby; from an original picture in the collection of the Earl of Derby, at Knowsley, in Lancashire. *H. R. Cooke sc. 4to.*

Henry, fourth earl of Derby, was the eldest son of Edward, the third earl, by his first wife, the Lady Dorothy, daughter of the Duke of Norfolk. He was elected a knight of the Garter on the 23d of April, 1574; and was installed at Windsor, with Henry Herbert, earl of Pembroke, in the month following. In 1576, he

had summons to parliament, and took his place there on the 8th of February. In 1585, Queen Elizabeth, having in the preceding year, chosen Henry III. of France "into the order of the Garter, that she might bind him to her in the firmer tie of amity," the earl was appointed her majesty's ambassador to invest that sovereign with the insignia of the order. Holingshed, who in his "Chronicle" has given a journal of the whole of his lordship's journey, informs us, that he passed through London with a noble train, on Tuesday, Jan. the 26th, 1584-85, accompanied by several lords and others of high degree, and landed at Calais on the 1st of February. On the eleventh, he arrived at St. Denis, and on Saturday the 13th he made his public entry into Paris; being met midway from St. Denis, by the Duke of Monpensier, a prince of the blood, and other French noblemen, who were commanded by Henry to accompany him to the Hotel de Longville, where he was sumptuously entertained at the king's cost. Camden says, the French king "received the robes and ensigns of the order with great respect and esteem, being invested at even-song (the English refusing to be present at the mass), and religiously promised to observe the laws of the said order, which were not repugnant to the laws of the order of the Holy Ghost and St. Michael, to which he was before formally sworn."

In the 29th of Elizabeth he was one of the peers who sat on the trial of the Queen of Scots, at which time he was of the privy council; and in the 32d of the same sovereign he was constituted lord high-steward of England, at the trial of Philip, earl of Arundel. In the same year, also, he was sent into Flanders, with other commissioners, to treat of a peace with the Prince of Parma, general of the King of Spain's forces in those parts. He died on the 25th of September, 1592, and was buried in the church at Ormskirk, in Lancashire. By Margaret, his wife, daughter of Henry Clifford, earl of Cumberland, and grand-daughter to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, by Mary, the queen dowager of France, he had four sons; of whom, the first and fourth died young, and the second and third were, successively, earls of Derby.

FERDINANDO STANLEY, earl of Derby; *from an original picture in the collection of the Earl of Derby, at Knowsley, in Lancashire. James Stow sc. 4to.*

Ferdinando, fifth earl of Derby, being the eldest surviving son of

Henry, the fourth earl, succeeded that nobleman in his honours and possessions. But little more, however, concerning him is known, than his untimely death, which occurred within two years after his father's decease, and was occasioned by poison. It appears from Camden's "History of Elizabeth," that this earl, having been tampered with by Richard Hasket, an agent of the Jesuits and English fugitives, (who would have persuaded him to assume the sovereignty, in virtue of his descent from Mary, his great grandmother, daughter to Henry VII.) gave information of the treason, though threatened with "sudden and assured destruction," if he either revealed the proposal or refused compliance. "But the earl, fearing lest some trap were laid for him, impeached the man; who by his own voluntary confession acknowledged his fault at the bar, detesting and cursing those who had given him the counsel: yet those threatenings failed not of performance, for the earl died miserably to a strange kind of death." Hasket was condemned and executed at St. Alban's in the latter end of the year 1593 (the ravages of the plague having occasioned the Michaelmas term to be transferred from London to that town), and the earl's death took place on the following 16th of April. "He died," says Camden, "in the flower of his youth, not without suspicion of poison, being tormented with cruel pains, and frequent vomitings of a dark colour like rusty iron. There was found in his chamber an image of wax, the belly thereof having hairs thrust through it of the colour that his own were, put there (as the wiser sort judged) to remove the suspicion of poison. The matter vomited up so stained the silver basins, that by no art possible they could be brought again to their former brightness; and his dead body, though rolled in searcloths and wrapped in lead, yet ran with such corrupt and stinking humours, that no man could for a long time endure to come near his place of burial. No small suspicion lighted upon the gentleman of his horse, who as soon as the earl took his bed, fled away with his best horse." He was interred with his ancestors at Ormskirk. The issue of this nobleman, by Alice, his wife (who survived him, and was afterward married to Thomas Egerton, lord Ellesmore and viscount Brackley, chancellor of England), daughter of Sir John Spencer, knt. of Althorpe, in Northamptonshire, was three daughters Anne, the eldest, was twice married; first to Grey Bruges, fifth lord Chandos; and after his decease to Mervyn Touche, lord Audley, in England, and earl of Castlehaven, in Ireland. Frances the second, married to John Egerton, earl of Bridgewater;

and Elizabeth, the youngest, married to Henry Hastings, earl of Huntingdon.

**WILLIAM HOWARD, lord Effingham ; *Aet. 86.***  
***L. He. i. e. L. de Heere p. 1558. J. Ogborne, 1774.***

Lord William Howard was one of the courtiers who attended King Henry VIII. at his magnificent interview with Francis 1st, and assisted at the coronation of Queen Anne Bullen as earl-marshall of England. He was sent ambassador into France ; and soon after his return he and his lady were indicted for misprision of treason, in concealing the misdemeanour of Catharine Howard, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment. He was soon after pardoned, and attended the king at the siege of Boulogne. On the accession of Queen Mary, he was created Lord Howard of Effingham, and soon after lord high-admiral of England, &c. He was also a great favourite of Queen Elizabeth, who continued him in his former appointments, and employed him in the weightiest affairs of state. He died 1573, and was buried in the parish-church of Rygate, Surrey.

**WILLIAM PARR, earl of Essex ; with his auto-graph. *C. Hall sc.***

**WILLIAM PARR, &c. *Holbein. Bartolozzi.***

William Parr, son of Sir Thomas Parr, and brother to Queen Catharine Parr, was created a peer of the realm, first Baron Parr, and after Earl of Essex ; and by Edward IV. Marquis of Northampton, who always called him "*his honest uncle.*" On the accession of Queen Mary he was deprived of his honours, for having taken a part with the Duke of Northumberland to raise Lady Jane Grey to the crown ; but was restored by Queen Elizabeth. He is said to have been well skilled in the arts of war, music, and poetry. He died 1571, and was buried in the church of St. Mary, Warwick.

**ROBERT DEVEREUX, earl of Essex, 1601.**  
***J. Oliver p. Houbraken sc. In the collection of Sir Robert Worsley, bart. Illust. Head.\****

\* This is now at Strawberry-hill, and has been engraved by Bartolozzi, for Harding's Shakspeare.

The portraits of him are remarkable for the black hair, and red beard. At Warwick Castle there is an original of him by Zucchero. There is also a whole length in the gallery at Longleat.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. earl-marshall of England,  
and now lord-general of her majesty's forces in Ire-  
land. Wm. Rogers sc. Sold by Joh. Sudbury and Geo.  
Humble; h. sh.

Promot.  
28 Dec.  
1597.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. in the "Heroologia;" 8vo.

ROBERT, earl of Essex, on horseback. W. Pass sc.  
h. sh. This has been copied.

There is another neat print of him on horseback,  
dated 1601. Fleet, army, &c. Robert Boissard sc.  
Kip. exc. h. sh. This has been well copied.

ROBERTUS DEVEREUX, &c. hat and feather. Co.  
Holland excu. 4to.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. W. Dolle sc. 8vo. In Sir  
Hen. Wotton's "Remains."

ROBERT DEVEREUX, earl of Essex. Gerimia sc.  
In "Noble Authors," by Park, 1806.

ROBERT, earl of Essex; mezz. W. Humphrey.

ROBERT, earl of Essex, on horseback. C. Pass.

ROBERT, earl of Essex; ditto. Wierex.

ROBERT, earl of Essex and Ewe, &c. Stent; 4to.

ROBERT D'EVEREUX, &c. Vander Werff p. P. a  
Gunst sc. h. sh.

The valiant and accomplished Earl of Essex, who was the object of the queen's,\* as well as the people's affection, was very ill-qualified for a court; as he was as honest and open in his enmity, as he was sincere in his friendship. He was above the little arts of dissimulation, and seemed to think it a prostitution of his dignity to put up an affront even from the queen herself. His adversaries,

\* See Hume's "Hist." and the "Cat. of Royal and Noble Authors."

who were cool and deliberate in their malice, knew how to avail themselves of the warmth and openness of his temper, and secretly drove him to those fatal extremities, to which the violence of his nature seemed to have hurried him. Beheaded the 25th of February, 1600-1. See Class VII.

**HENRY FITZ ALLAN**, earl of Arundel, *in armour; half length; round cap, ruff. The inscription is in manuscript.*

**HENRY FITZ ALLAN**, earl of Arundel. *H. Holbein. C. Hall sc. 1778; late in the Torrington Collection.*

Creat.  
1289.

Henry, earl of Arundel, was a principal instrument in setting Mary upon the throne. He was, soon after her accession, appointed steward of the household, and continued to act in the same employment under Elizabeth. He is said to have entertained the strongest hopes of marrying that princess; and to have left the kingdom in disgust, when he saw himself supplanted in her favour by the Earl of Leicester. After his return to England, he appeared again at court, and joined with Leicester, and other courtiers, in a plot against Cecil. He was the last earl of Arundel of the name of Fitz Allan. *Ob. 1579.\**

**G. TALBOT**, earl of Shrewsbury; 1580. *T. Cook sc. a head, with large beard and ruff; in Mr. Lodge's "Illustrations of British History," 1791; 4to.*

George, the sixth earl of Shrewsbury, in 1561, was chosen one of the knights of the Garter, and installed at Windsor the same year. He had the custody of Mary, queen of Scotland, committed to his charge;† in 1571-2, at the arraignment of the Duke of Norfolk, he was made lord high-steward of England; and after the execution of that peer, was constituted earl-marshal of England.—Camden says, “ In those ticklish times he made a shift to assert his honour, and make good his trust, for 15 years together, against all the machinations and slander of the court party, and the ill con-

\* The first coach ever publicly seen in England, was the equipage of Henry, earl of Arundel. This vehicle was invented by the French, who also invented the post-chaise, which was introduced by Mr. Tull, son of the well-known writer on husbandry.

† See Lodge's “Illustrations of British History,” vol. ii.

duct of his second wife, to such a degree, that he left behind him the double character of a wise and faithful statesman, and a brave and worthy commander." He died 1590, and was buried at Sheffield, in Yorkshire.

## GREAT OFFICERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

ROBERT DUDLEY, earl of Leicester; *penes*  
*Illust. Com. Oxon. Virtue sc. 8vo.\**

ROBERT DUDLEY, earl of Leicester. *J. Houbraken sc.* In the collection of Sir Robert Worsley, bart. *Illust. Head.*

ROBERTUS DUDLEIUS, &c. *W. P. (Wm. Pass) f.*  
In the " *Heroologia* ;" 8vo.

ROBERTUS DUDLEIUS, &c. *W. Pass sc. Two Latin*  
*verses.*

ROBERTUS DUDLEIUS, &c. *Hieronymus Wierex f.*  
*small oval ; neat.*

ROBERT DUDLEY, &c. *Marshall sc. 12mo. Frontispiece to the famous libel, entitled, "Leicester's Common Wealth;" 1641.*

ROBERTUS DUDLEIUS, &c. *Ob. 1588 ; 8vo.*

ROBERT DUDLEY, &c. *Vander Werff p. Vermeulen sc. h. sh.*

ROBERT DUDLEY, &c. *Bouttats f. Antverpiæ, h. sh.*

ROBERTUS DUDLEUS, &c. on horseback; from a " *History of the Netherlands, or the Belgic War,*" in *High Dutch ;† h. sh.*

ROBERT DUDLEY, &c. *Sold by John Hinde.*

\* Since inscribed George, earl of Cumberland, which is correct.

† In this book are several English portraits by a good hand.

ROBERT DUDLEY, earl of Leicester; *a small oval, by Goltzius; from a gold plate; scarce.*

ROBERT DUDLEY, earl of Leicester; *in Rogers's "Imitation of Drawings." F. Zuccher. Watts sc. 1773.*

ROBERT DUDLEY, earl of Leicester; *from the same. Adam sc. 1795.*

ROBERT DUDLEY, earl of Leicester; *in armour, hat and feather; 4to. oval; scarce; and in the "Oxford Almanack," 1735.*

ROBERT DUDLEY, K. G. wood-cut; *at the top two English lines, "Reason rules Lord Robert's lyfe," &c. at the bottom four English verses, "The Physnogmie here figured," &c. prefixed to "The most Ancient and Learned Playe, called the Philosopher's Game;" by W. F. 1653; scarce.*

ROBERT DUDLEY, &c. See his portrait in the procession to Hunsdon-house. There are also heads of him, copied from others, in "Strada de Bello Belgico," and other histories of the Low Countries.

Cr. 1564. Leicester's engaging person and address recommended him to the favour of Queen Elizabeth.\* These exterior qualifications without the aid of any kind of virtue, or superiority of abilities, gained him such an ascendant over her, that every instance of his misconduct was overlooked; and he had the art to make his faults the means of rising higher in her favour. He is said to have been the first who introduced the art of poisoning into England.† It is cer-

\* Nothing could form a more curious collection of memoirs, than ANECDOTES OF PREFERMENT. Could the secret history of great men be traced, it would appear that merit is rarely the first step to advancement. It would much oftener be found to be owing to superficial qualifications, and even vices. The abilities of the generality of mankind unfold themselves by degrees, and the office forms the man. Sir Christopher Hatton owed his preferment to his dancing. Queen Elizabeth, with all her sagacity, could not see the future lord-chancellor in the fine dancer.

† Howell's "Letters," vol. iv. p. 451.

tain, that he often practised it himself, and that he sent a divine to convince Walsingham of the lawfulness of poisoning the Queen of Scots, before her trial. He was appointed master of the horse, 1 Eliz. and steward of the household, Dec. 1587. *Ob.* 4 Sept. 1588. See Class VII.

**HENRY CAREY**, lord Hunsdon, chamberlain of the household. His portrait is in the procession of the queen to his own house, Class I.

**LORD HUNSDON**; *small oval; from the procession.*  
*J. Thane exc.*

Henry, lord Hunsdon, who was cousin-german to the queen, by Mary, sister to Anne Bolen, was much in her confidence and favour, and had the charge of her person at court, and in the camp at Tilbury. He was of a soldierly disposition himself, and was a great lover of men of the sword. He was remarkable for a freedom of speech and behaviour, oftener to be found in a camp than a court; made no scruple of calling things by their own names, and was a great seller of bargains to the maids of honour. It is said, that the queen offered to create him an earl, when he lay upon his death-bed, and that he refused the honour as unseasonable.\* He died at Somerset-house, 1596, *Aet.* 71.

Cr. baron  
13 Jan.  
1 Eliz.

### GREAT OFFICERS OF SCOTLAND.

**MATTHEW STUART**, earl of Lenox, regent of Scotland. His portrait is with Lord Darnly's cenotaph. See Class I.

**MATTHEW STUART**, earl of Lenox; *with his autograph.* *Thane exc.*

The Earl of Lenox, father of Lord Darnley, was chosen regent in 1570. His abilities were by no means equal to the government of a headstrong and factious people during a minority. He was

\* It should here be remembered, that the last Lord Hunsdon, before he succeeded to his title, was bound apprentice to the mean trade of a weaver; so low was the family reduced. But, considering the probability of his becoming a peer, he betook himself to a military life, and rode privately in the guards, I think in the reign of Anne. He was a commissioned officer before the title devolved to him.

murdered by Queen Mary's faction in 1571, according to Dr. Robertson; according to others, in 1572.

JAMES, earl of Morton; 1581. *J. Houbraken sc. 1740. In the possession of the Earl of Morton. Illust. Head.*

JAMES DOUGLAS, earl of Morton; *in oval, 12mo. deceased 1581. J. Houbraken.*

The Earl of Morton was chancellor of Scotland in the reign of Mary, and regent of that kingdom in the minority of James VI. He was one of the persons concerned in the assassination of Rizio, and was afterward appointed to treat with Elizabeth's deputies, concerning the reasons for deposing Mary. He looked upon his own interest as inseparable from that of the Queen of England, to whom he was ever firmly attached. He governed Scotland with vigour and dexterity; but his government has been very justly censured as oppressive and rapacious. He was secure while he held the regency; but was, upon his resignation, abandoned to the fury of his enemies. He was executed for the murder of Lord Darnly; in which he was no otherwise concerned, than in being privy to that atrocious fact. Beheaded the 2d of June, 1581.

### GREAT OFFICERS OF IRELAND.

HENRICUS SYDNEIUS, Eques Auratus. *Ob. 1586. In the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

Sir HENRY SIDNEY; *in Harding's "British Cabinet," 1799. In the collection of the Right Hon. the Earl of Egremont.*

HENRICUS SYDNEIUS; *in Freherus.*

Sir Henry Sidney was the son of Sir William Sidney, a gentleman who distinguished himself as an officer by sea and land, in the reign of Henry VIII. to whom he was chamberlain and steward. His mother was Mary Dudley, eldest daughter of John, earl of Warwick. The beauty of his person, the brightness of his parts, and the politeness of his manners, were conspicuous at an early period, and highly recommended him to Edward VI. with whom he

Elected regent 1572.

Resigned 1578-9.

was educated. Whether we consider him as a gentleman, a public minister or a viceroy, his character is shining, and, in some instances, great. His administration in Ireland, of which he was three times a lord-justice, and four times deputy, shews how worthy he was of his viceroyalty, and how consummate a master of the science of government. Though he was of a gentle nature, and of great public spirit, he knew that firmness, and sometimes severity, were necessary to rule a fierce and uncivilized people, who were far from being totally subdued. His strictness in levying the cess imposed upon the Irish rendered him very unpopular, and was the occasion of his being recalled from his government. He hath modestly displayed his own character, with greater advantage than any other hand can draw it, in his letters, published with many other letters of his illustrious family. It is perhaps needless to inform the reader, that this great man, who deserves to be much better known, was father of Sir Philip Sidney.

**JOANNES PERROT,** *Prorex Hiberniae*, 1584; *small 4to.*

The head is prefixed to an anonymous “History of his Government in Ireland,” 1626; *4to.*

**SIR JOHN PERROT;** *mezz. V. Green sc.* In Dr. Nash’s “*History of Worcestershire.*”

**SIR JOHN PERROT;** *copy of the last. W. Richardson.*

Sir John Perrot was son of Sir Thomas Perrot, gent. of the bed-chamber to Henry VIII. and Mary, daughter to James Berkeley, esq. a lady of the court; who, as Sir Robert Naunton tells us, “was of the king’s familiarity;” and he adds, that “if his picture, qualities, gesture, and voice, be compared with that king’s, they will plead strongly that he was a surreptitious child of the blood royal.”

Henry, upon hearing of his valour in a rencounter at the Stews in Southwark, sent for him, and promised him preferment. He was of a size and stature far beyond ordinary men, seems never to have known what fear was, had a terrible aspect when provoked, and distinguished himself in all martial exercises more than any of his contemporaries. He was employed both by sea and land against Ireland in this reign; but in subduing that kingdom gave too great a loose to the natural ferocity of his temper; for which,

and for some unguarded expressions which he let fall against the queen,\* he was attainted, and died in the Tower in a few months after his trial, in Sept. 1592. Dr. Swift says, in the preface to his "Polite Conversation," that he was the first that swore by G—s W—s.

**ROBERT DEVEREUX**, earl of Essex, was appointed lord-deputy of Ireland, and commander of the forces in that kingdom, 1598-9.

His having this command was entirely correspondent to the wishes of his vigilant and artful enemies, who soon contrived to put him upon the forlorn hope. See the first division of this class.

**GUALTERUS DEVEREUX**, comes Essexiæ; in the "Heroologia;" 8vo.

**WALTER DEVEREUX**, earl of Essex; in Park's "Royal and Noble Authors." Geramia sc.

**WALTER DEVEREUX**, earl of Essex. H. Meyer sc. From the original in the collection of the Right Hon. Lord Bagot.

**Cr. earl, 1572.** Walter Devereux, earl of Essex, and earl-marshal of Ireland, was father of Elizabeth's favourite. He distinguished himself by suppressing a rebellion in the North, which was raised and supported by the Earls of Cumberland and Westmoreland. He was afterward sent to chastise the Irish rebels; but was unsuccessful in this expedition, as he was crossed in his designs by the Earl of Leicester and the lord-deputy Fitzwilliams. He died of a dysentery at Dublin, the 22d of September, 1576, not without a violent suspicion of poison, given him by the procurement of the Earl of Leicester, who was soon after married to his widow.†—"The Reporte of his death" is inserted by Hearne, in his preface to "Camdeni Elizabetha," sect. 26, from which copy there are several considerable variations noted in "Hemingi Chartular. Eccles. Wigorn." published by Hearne, p. 707.

\* The queen, having sharply reprimanded him, afterward sent him a soothing letter; which occasioned his saying, "Now she is ready to be piss herself for fear of the Spaniard, I am again one of her white-boys."

† Lettice, daughter of Sir Francis Knolles.

## CLASS III.

## PEERS.

GEORGE CLIFFORD, earl of Cumberland; *a head in a small oval; six verses underneath, "Like Mars in valour," &c.* This print appears to be older than any other that I have seen of him.

GEORGIUS CLIFFORD, comes Comбриæ. *In the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

GEORGE CLIFFORD, &c. *Ro. Va. (Vaughan) sc. 4to. rare.*

GEORGE, earl of Cumberland; *dressed for a tournament; curious.* R. White sc. h. sh. rare.

GEORGE, earl of Cumberland; *dressed for a tournament,* Svo. W. Richardson.

GEORGE, earl of Cumberland. *G. Vertue sc. See Leicester.*

GEORGE, earl of Cumberland, and his family; *from the original at Skipton Castle.*

GEORGE, earl of Cumberland. *C. Prest sc. From the original picture, in the Bodleian Gallery, Oxford. In Mr. Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."*

GEORGE CLIFFORD, earl of Cumberland, 1586; *h. sh. a good print, without the name of the painter or engraver; in the character of the queen's champion.\**

George Clifford, earl of Cumberland, the celebrated adventurer, Cr. 1525. was one of those gallant noblemen who, in 1588, put themselves on board the fleet, to oppose the Spanish Armada. He made no less than eleven voyages, chiefly at his own expense; in which he did

\* His armour complete, excepting one gauntlet, is in a press at Appleby Castle.  
—LORD HAILES.

great damage to the Spaniards, and eminent service to the state; but greatly impaired his own fortune. *Ob.* 30 Oct. 1605, *Aet.* 47.\*

**FRANCIS RUSSEL**, the second earl of Bedford; *Ob.* 1585. *J. Houbraken sc.* 1740. *In the collection of the Duke of Bedford. Illust. Head.*

**FRANCIS RUSSELL**, earl of Bedford. *H. Holbein p.* *F. Bartolozzi sc.* 1796. *In the Royal Collection.*

**FRANCIS RUSSELL**, earl of Bedford; *from the same.* *R. Dalton sc.*

Francis, eldest son of John, lord Russel, afterward earl of Bedford, was made a knight of the Bath at the coronation of Edward VI. Upon the demise of that prince he was at the head of those spirited partisans of Mary who took arms against the faction of the Lady Jane Grey. He attended Philip, consort to the queen, in his expedition to France, where he shared the glory of the memorable victory of St. Quintin. He succeeded his father in honour and estate, and was sent ambassador to France and Scotland by Queen Elizabeth; who did justice to his merit, by conferring upon him several offices of trust and dignity.† He founded a school at Woburn, in Bedfordshire, and two scholarships in University College, Oxford. He was so bountiful to the poor, that Queen Elizabeth would merrily complain of him, “that he made all the beggars;” “and sure,” saith my author, “it is more honourable for a nobleman to make beggars by their liberality, than by their oppression:” and, what was more to his honour, he was, in the opinion of all that knew him, a firm friend to religion and virtue. *Ob.* 1585, *Aet.* 58.

**HENRICUS HERBERTUS**, comes Pem. *In the “Heroologia;” 8vo.*

Henry Herbert, earl of Pembroke, and knight of the Garter, was much in favour with Elizabeth, and a great friend and patron of religion and learning. He married Mary, the accomplished and amiable sister of the celebrated Sir Philip Sidney, who survived him many years. *Ob.* Jan. 19, 1600-1.

\* See a curious account of the burial-place of the Clifffords, in Skipton church, in Whitaker's History of the Deanery in Com. York, p. 313.; and Banks's Extinct Baronetage, vol. ii. p. 97.

† See Collins's “Peerage.”

**PHILIP HOWARD, earl of Arundel, with his autograph. J. Thane ex.**

Philip, eldest son of the unfortunate Thomas, duke of Norfolk, was called Earl of Arundel by descent from his mother, and was, at different times, imprisoned for his attachment to Mary, queen of Scots, and corresponding with Cardinal Allen and Parsons the Jesuit. Alarmed by those repeated attacks upon his liberty, he resolved to retire abroad, and was preparing to avoid the severity of the laws, when, by treachery, he was apprehended in a retired part on the coast of Sussex. After a year's confinement he was sentenced to pay a fine of £10,000 and to be imprisoned during the queen's pleasure. In 1589 he was arraigned of high-treason; and being required to hold up his hand, he raised it very high; saying, “*Here is as true a man's heart and hand as ever came into this hall.*” He was found guilty and condemned to die; as, however, the earl had been convicted merely on a religious account, the queen did not allow the sentence to be put in execution, but suffered him to languish in the Tower, where he died, 1595, in the 39th year of his age. A memorial of his piety, carved by his own hand on the stone wall of his secluded apartment, is still to be seen.—See Lodge's “Illustration,” vol. ii. p. 329. See Pennant's “London,” p. 258. edition 1805.

**AMBROSIUS DUDLEIUS, comes Warwici; in the “Heroologia;” 8vo. His portrait is at Woburn Abbey.**

Ambrose Dudley, earl of Warwick, was son of John, the great Cr. 1562. duke of Northumberland. Mary had scarcely ascended the throne, when he, together with his father, and under his direction, appeared in arms, as a partisan for Lady Jane Grey. He was, for this act of rebellion, attainted and condemned to die. At the accession of Elizabeth, he was regarded as one of the ornaments and favourites of the court; and, in the fourth year of her reign, was created earl of Warwick. He was a man of great courage, tempered with equal prudence. At the battle of St. Quintin, he signalized himself 1557. by his active bravery, and displayed, at the siege of New Haven,\* of which he was governor, such passive fortitude as none are capable of but great minds. He was long shut up in this place by

\* Since universally called Havre de Grace.

a numerous army ; but held it, with invincible firmness, during the complicated miseries of war, famine, and pestilence, till he received an express command from Elizabeth to surrender it. In defence of this fortress, he received a wound in his leg, of which he long languished. At length he submitted to an amputation, which put an end to his life, the 20th of February, 1589, about the sixtieth year of his age. There is a fine monument of him in a chapel belonging to the church at Warwick.

THOMAS ARUNDELL, first lord Arundell of Wardour; *small oval, within an engraved frame.—Upon the miniature, and round the portrait is 1584. Tho: Arun: dell S: R: I: Go<sup>s</sup>. in Corpore sano. Engraved by R. Cooper, from a miniature in the possession of the Right Hon. Lord Arundell.—Private plate.*

Sir Thomas Arundell, son and heir of Sir Matthew Arundell, knt. though but a young man, his father then living, went over into Germany, served as a volunteer in the Imperial army in Hungary, behaved himself valiantly against the Turks, and in an engagement at Gran, took their standard with his own hands ; on which account, Rudolph II. emperor of Germany, created him count of the sacred Roman empire by patent, dated Prague, 14 Dec. 1595. 38 Eliz. for that he had behaved himself manfully in the field, as also, in assaulting divers cities and castles, shewing great proof of his valour &c. so that every of his children, and their descendants for ever, of both sexes, should enjoy that title, have place and vote in all Imperial diets, purchase lands in the dominions of the empire, list any voluntary soldiers, and not to be put to any trial but in the Imperial chamber. The year after, on his return home, a dispute arose among the peers, whether that dignity conferred by a foreign potentate, should be allowed here, as to place and precedence, or any other privilege ; which occasioned a warm dispute, that Camden mentions in his history of Queen Elizabeth ; and that the queen being asked her opinion, answered, that there was a close tie of affection between the prince and subject, and that as chaste wives should have no glances but for their own spouses, so should faithful subjects keep their eyes at home, and not gaze upon foreign crowns ; that she, for her part, did not care her sheep should wear a stranger's marks, nor dance after the whistle of every foreigner ; whereby it passed in the negative, and the queen wrote the same

year to the emperor, acquainting him, that she forbid her subjects giving him place and precedence in England. He was in high favour with Rodolph II. who made him several great offers, but he chose to return to his native country. King James I. to countenance his merits, in the third year of his reign, created him a baron of England, under the title of Baron Arundell of Wardour, by letters patent dated May 4th, 1605, with limitation thereof to the heirs male of his body. He died at Wardour Castle Nov. 7th, 1639, aged 79, and lies buried at Tisbury in Wilts.

### A SCOTCH PEER.

HAMILTON, Comte d'Arran. *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. h. sh. From Larrey's "History."*

James, the third earl of Arran, and second duke of Chatelherault, a title conferred upon his father by Francis I. was, in the earlier part of his life, the most amiable and accomplished gentleman of his family. In 1555, he went to the court of France, then the gayest and most polished in Europe, where he was highly in favour with Henry II. who made him captain of his Scottish life-guards. Here he was first dazzled with the charms of Mary; but he regarded her with that admiration with which a subject beholds his sovereign. As his father had been regent of Scotland, and was, upon failure of issue from that princess, declared by the three estates of the kingdom heir to the crown, his views were aspiring, and he was once in hopes of gaining Queen Elizabeth in marriage.\* When Mary returned to her native country, he conceived the strongest passion for her; a passion in which ambition seems to have had little or no part; but being treated with coldness and neglect, he abandoned himself to solitude, and indulged his melancholy, which brought on an almost total deprivation of his reason, and cut short the expectations of his friends and admirers. *Ob. 1609.*

JOHN MAITLAND of Lethington, lord Thirlestane, and lord high-chancellor of Scotland. *Trotter sc. In Smith's "Iconographia Scotica."*

\* Dod, in his "Church History," vol. ii. p. 31, says, that this earl, the Earl of Arundel, and Sir William Pickering, "were not out of hopes of gaining Queen Elizabeth's affections in a matrimonial way."

John Maitland, second son of Sir Richard Maitland, born about 1537, after being educated in Scotland, was sent to France to study the law; in which he was eminently conspicuous. In 1567, his father resigned the privy-seal in his favour; but he was deprived of that office for his attachment to Queen Mary. His many excellent qualities brought him into favour with James VI.; and, for his great merit, probity, and faithful service, in 1586, he was made lord-chancellor of the kingdom of Scotland; and in 1590, he was created Lord Maitland of Thirlston.—He died 1595, of a lingering disorder, from having incurred the king's displeasure in consequence of espousing the queen's plan to remove Prince Henry from the government of the Earl of Mar. He was interred in the church of Haddington; King James honouring him with an epitaph. See "Iconographia Scotica;" "Noble Authors," by Park, &c.

## CLASS IV.

### THE CLERGY.

#### ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

MATTHÆUS PARKERUS, archiepiscopus Cant.  
*H. Holbein p. \* Vertue sc. h. sh.*

MATTHEW PARKER, archbishop of Canterbury, *Æt. 70. 1573. R. Berg (alias Remigius Hogenberg†) f.* A book is open before him, a bell on the table, arms at the four corners, 12mo. Vertue thought that the archbishop's head by Hogenberg was the first portrait engraved in England. The print corresponds with an illumination in the original copy of the Statutes of Corpus Christi College in Cambridge, done by Berg, and exactly traced off and etched by Mr. Tyson, and with a painting lately in the possession of James West, esq. but is now the property of his Grace the Archbishop of Canter-

\* Painted before he was archbishop.

† This engraver and Richard Lyne were retained in the archbishop's family. The latter both painted and engraved.

*bury. It is extremely probable that this portrait was done by Lyne, who was an artist of great merit.*

MATTHÆUS PARKERUS; in the “*Heroologia;*” 8vo.  
A copy in Boissard.

MATTHÆUS PARKERUS, &c. *Decanus Lincoln. sub  
Edvardo VI. consec. archiep. Cant. Dec. 17, 1559. Ob.  
Maii 17, 1575. R. White sc. h. sh.*

PARKER, archeveque de Cantorberi. *Vander  
Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. h. sh.*

MATTHÆUS PARKERUS, &c. 1572, *AEt. 69. Virtue  
sc. h. sh.*

MATTHÆUS PARKERUS, &c. *Virtue sc. 1729. Fron-  
tispiece to his book “*De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ec-  
clesiæ,*” &c. published by Dr. Drake, 1729; fol.*

MATTHEW PARKER; in an oval, 4to. (*G. Virtue.*)

MATTHEW PARKER, &c. *C. Picart, 1815, from  
the original in the collection of his Grace the Archbishop  
of Canterbury, in Mr. Lodge’s “*Illustrious Portraits.*”*

Matthew Parker, the second Protestant archbishop of Canterbury, was a strict disciplinarian, and exacted an entire conformity to the national religion. He made a large collection of manuscripts and printed books, many of which belonged to abbeys, colleges, and cathedral churches, before the reformation. They relate chiefly to the “History of England,” and were given by him to the library of Corpus Christi College, in Cambridge. He loved and patronised the arts; and employed a painter and two engravers in his palace at Lambeth. Besides the above-mentioned book, he published the “Bishops’ Bible,”\* and several of the best of the old English historians; namely, Matthew of Westminster, Matthew Paris, Asser, and Walsingham. He translated the Psalms into English verse. It should also be remembered to his honour, that

Consec.  
17 Dec.  
1559.

\* Several prelates were concerned in this translation. Mr. Selden, a very able judge, in his “Table Talk,” pronounces the English Bible, including this and King James’s translation, the best in the world, and the nearest to the sense of the original.

he was the first founder of the Society of Antiquaries in England. The calumny of his being consecrated at the Nag's-head has been abundantly refuted. *Ob.* 17 May, 1575, *AEt.* 72.

**EDMUNDUS GRINDALLUS;** *in the “Heroologia,” 8vo.*

**EDMUNDUS GRINDALLUS,** Cantuar. Archiepisc. *AEt.* 61, 1580. *M. Vandergucht sc. h. sh.\* Another without the engraver’s name.*

**EDMUNDUS GRINDALLUS;** *in an oval; 4to. G. Vertue.*

Consec.  
Feb. 1575. Edmund Grindal,† a very learned and pious reformer of our church, was, in the reign of Mary, one of the exiles for religion in Germany, where he diligently collected materials for a Martyrology, and greatly assisted John Fox in compiling his laborious work. Upon the accession of Elizabeth he returned to England, and was appointed one of the public disputants against popery. He had not sat long in the chair of Canterbury, before he was suspended for not suppressing the public theological exercises called prophecyings, which his conscience told him should have been encouraged and supported. It is recorded of him that he first brought the tamarisc into England. *Ob.* 6 July, 1583, *AEt.* 63.

**JOHN WHITGIFT,** archbishop of Canterbury; *a wood print: before his “Life” by Sir George Paul, 1612; 4to.*

**JOANNES WHITGIFTUS;** *in the “Heroologia;” 8vo.*

**JOHN WHITGIFT;** *24to.*

**JOHN WHITGIFT, &c.** *R. White sc. Frontispiece to his “Life” by Sir G. Paul, 1699; 8vo.*

\* There is a small head of him, among many other little copper prints of English divines, in Fuller’s “Abel Reredivivus.”

† Grindal is the *Algrind* of Spenser, which is the anagram of his name; and the *Morrel* of Spenser is Bishop Elmer’s name anagrammatized, with some variation. It was pronounced as it is here written. See Upton’s Preface to his edition of “The Faërie Queen,” p. xiii. So says the Glossary to the edition of 1679.

JOHANNES WHITGIFT, &c. *Vertue sc. 1717; h. sh.*

JOHANNES WHITGIFT; *in an oval; 4to. (G. Vertue.)*

Archbishop Whitgift succeeded Grindal, whose lenity, in the execution of the ecclesiastical laws, gave great offence to the queen. This prelate's temper, which was naturally warm, had been much heated by controversy. He was therefore thought a proper person to put the penal statutes in execution against all that dissented from the established church.\* At his persuasion, Elizabeth appointed a new ecclesiastical commission; which was not only authorized to hear and determine all causes that came under their jurisdiction, but was also armed with an inquisitorial power, to force any one to confess what he knew, and to punish him at discretion. It should be observed here, to the honour of this very worthy man, for such he will appear to be upon a candid examination of his character, that he was "the great restorer of order and discipline in the university of Cambridge, when deeply wounded, and almost sunk;" and that, for his sake, the salary of the Lady Margaret's professorship was raised from twenty marks to twenty pounds.† It is worthy of remark, that Lord Bacon studied under him, when he was at Trinity College. He published several polemical pieces against Cartwright. *Ob. 29 Feb. 1603.*

Tr. from  
Worcester,  
Oct. 1583.

\* If we consider the illiberal, petulant, and scurrilous language, lavished by the Puritans upon this prelate, and the church, we shall, perhaps, think that he did well to be angry; and that it was necessary to curb this headstrong people. The following passage taken from a pamphlet entitled, "A Request from all true Christians to the Honourable House of Parliament," published in 1586, is a specimen of the licentious style and spirit of the Puritans in the age of Elizabeth. Among other things, "it prays, that all cathedral churches may be put down; where the service of God is grievously abused by piping with organs, singing, ringing, and trowling of psalms from one side of the choir to another; with the squeaking of chanting choristers, disguised (as all the rest) in white surplices; some in corner caps and filthy copes, imitating the fashion and manner of antichrist the Pope;‡ that man of sin and child of perdition, with his other rabble of miscreants and shavelings. These unprofitable drones, or rather caterpillars of the world, consume yearly, some 2,500, some 3,000!, some more, some less, whereof no profit cometh to the church of God. They are the dens of idle loitering lubbards, the harbours of time-serving hypocrites, whose prebends and livings belong, some to gentlemen, some to boys, and some to serving men, &c."

† See the Catalogue of Margaret Professors, by Mr. Thomas Baker, printed with the Lady Margaret's Funeral Sermon.

‡ The appellation of the English Pope was sometimes given to Whitgift, and that of Popelings to the inferior clergy.

**EDWYNUS SANDYS**; *in the “Heroologia;” 8vo.*

**EDWYNUS SANDYS**; *in the “Continuation of Boissard;” 4to.*

**DR. SANDES**; *small 4to. in Clarke’s “Lives.”*

**EDWIN SANDYS**, with Cicely Wilford his second wife; *an etching. (J. Halfpenny), private plate.*

**EDWIN SANDYS**; *in Freherus.*

Tr. from  
London,  
1576-7.

Edwyn Sandys, archbishop of York, was one of the exiles in the reign of Mary, and a very great instrument in the reformation. In the first year of Elizabeth, he was appointed one of the managers of the public conference held with the most eminent divines of the church of Rome. He was one of the translators of the Bible in this reign, and the author of a volume of sermons.\* His son Edwyn, author of the “Europæ Speculum,” and George, the famous poet and traveller, are well known by their writings. The present Lord Sandys is descended from him. *Ob. 10 July, 1588.*† See “Biographia.”

**JOHN AYLMER**, bishop of London. *R. White sc. Frontispiece to his “Life” by Strype, 1701; 8vo.*

*I am informed, that there are two portraits of Bishop Aylmer at Leek Hill, in Worcestershire, the seat of John Folliot, esq.; that one of them was done when he was preceptor, the other in a very advanced age, and that the latter represents him in his rochet.*

\* In the “Life of Tillotson,” by Birch, Sandys’s sermons are said to be “perhaps superior to any of his contemporaries.”

† Sir Robert Stapleton, a gentleman of considerable figure in this reign, who was for some time upon a very friendly footing with Archbishop Sandys, contrived to bring a false accusation of adultery against him. The ground of his inveteracy was, a jest of the archbishop’s, upon the following occasion. The knight carried him to see a very sumptuous house which he was building in Yorkshire, and asked him, after he had seen it, whether he would have him call it “Stapleton’s stay;” “rather give me leave to say, stay Stapleton,” replied the archbishop; for the building of this house will be the ruin of your fortune. See the story at large, in Sir John Harington’s “Briefe View of the State of the Church of England,” and Le Neve’s “Lives.” See also Drake’s “Antiq. of York.”

This learned prelate, who had the felicity, and I may add the glory, of being preceptor to the Lady Jane Grey,\* was one of the exiles for religion in the reign of Mary. During his residence in Switzerland, he assisted John Fox in translating his Martyrology into Latin, and wrote a spirited answer to Knox's "First Blast of the Trumpet, against the monstrous Regiment and Empire of Women;" a pamphlet, not only remarkable for its insolence in respect of the subject,† but also for the acrimony of style which distinguishes the works of that turbulent reformer. The zeal and assiduity of this bishop, in maintaining the doctrine and discipline of the church of England, recommended him to the particular favour of Queen Elizabeth. It was usual with him, when he saw occasion, to rouse the attention of his audience to his sermons, to take a Hebrew Bible out of his pocket, and read them a few verses, and then to resume his discourse. Strype tells us in his "Life," among other instances of his resolution, that he had a tooth drawn, to encourage the queen to submit to the like operation.‡ *Ob.* 3 June, 1594. See Ascham's *Schoolmaster*, p. 11.

Consec.  
24 Mar.  
1576.

### RICHARD COX, bishop of Ely ; from an original picture in Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Clamp sc. 4to.

This learned divine was born at Whaddon, in Buckinghamshire, of obscure parents, in the year 1499. After receiving the rudiments of his education in the small priory of Snelshall in the parish of Whaddon ; he was sent to Eton school, and thence elected into a scholarship at King's College in Cambridge, in 1518, of which he became fellow in 1519, and having become eminent for piety and learning, was invited to Oxford by Cardinal Wolsey, as one of the scholars to fill up his new foundation. But by his aversion to many of the popish superstitions, and open preference for some of Luther's opinions, he drew on himself the displeasure of the governors of the university, who deprived him of his preferment, and imprisoned him on suspicion of heresy. On his releasement he left Oxford, and was some time after chosen master of Eton school, which

\* Whom he taught so gently, so pleasantly, and with such fair allurements to learning, that she thought all the time nothing while she was with him ; and when she was called from him, she would fall a weeping because that whatsoever she did also but learning, was to her full of trouble, grief, and altogether misliking to her. *Ascham's Schoolmaster*, p. 13.

† Written against the queens of England and Scotland.

‡ Although the Bishop lost his tooth, the queen kept hers.—*LORD HAILES.*

flourished exceedingly through his industry and vigilance. In 1537 he commenced doctor in divinity at Cambridge; in 1540 was made archdeacon of Ely; and in 1541 was appointed the first prebendary in the first stall of the same cathedral, upon the new founding of it by King Henry VIII.

Soon after Queen Mary's accession to the crown, Dr. Cox was stripped of his preferments; and in 1553 committed to the Marshalsea, but soon being released from confinement, and foreseeing the persecution likely to ensue, he resolved to quit the realm, and retire to some place where he might enjoy the free exercise of his religion, according to the form established in the reign of King Edward.

After the death of Queen Mary he returned to England, and was one of those divines who were appointed to revise the Liturgy. July 15, 1559, he was elected bishop of Ely, and enjoyed the episcopal dignity about twenty-one years and seven months, dying July 22, 1581, in the 82d year of his age.

**JOANNES JUELLUS, episc.** *in the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

**JOANNES JUELLUS;** *in the "Continuation of Boissard;" 4to.*

**JOHN JUELL;** *24to.*

**JOHN JEVELL (JEWELL), bishop of Salisbury, &c.** *12mo.*

**JOHANNES JEWELL, &c.** *frontispiece to his "Apology," together with his "Life, made English by a Person of Quality," 1685; 8vo.*

**JOHANNES JEWELLIUS;** *Æt. 40. Virtue sc. h. sh.*

**J. JEWEL, &c.** *with several other small heads by Virtue. Before the "Abridgment of Burnet's History of the Reformation;" 12mo.*

**JOHN JEWEL;** *in the "Oxford Almanack," 1758.*

Consec.  
21 Jan.  
1559-60.

This excellent prelate was one of the greatest champions of the reformed religion; as he was to the church of England what Bellar-

mine was to that of Rome. His admirable "Apology" for the national church was translated from the Latin, by Anne, the second of the four learned daughters of Sir Anthony Coke, and mother of Sir Francis Bacon. It was published, as it came from her pen, in 1564, with the approbation of the queen and the prelates. The same "Apology" was printed in Greek at Constantinople, under the direction of Cyril the patriarch, who was murdered by the Jesuits.\*

Bishop Jewel's "Defence of his own Apology against Harding, and other Popish Divines," was in so great esteem, that it was commanded by Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. and four successive archbishops, to be kept chained in all parish churches, for public use. He had the most extraordinary memory of any man of his age; being able to repeat a sermon of his own composing, after once reading.

JOHN STILL, bishop of Bath and Wells; *Ob. Feb. 26, 1607, AEt. 64.* *Drawn by S. Harding; engraved by J. Jones; private plate; rare. From an original painting (dated 1607), in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, &c. &c.*

*The plate was engraved at the expense of the late George Steevens; who, after taking off twenty impressions, which he presented to his friends, destroyed the plate.*

*It has been lately copied.*

He was son of Wm. Still, of Grantham, in Lincolnshire; and became a member of Christ College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. He was afterward rector of Hadleigh and archdeacon of Sudbury, and successively master of St. John's and Trinity Colleges in Cambridge, and vice-chancellor, prebendary of Westminster; and in 1592 bishop of Bath and Wells; to which he was appointed after the see had remained vacant two years, upon the death of Bishop Godwin. Here he continued till his death. It is not known that he left behind him any writings in the line of his profession; but if the following circumstances are judged suf-

\* Ricaut's "Turkish Hist." p. 1491.

ficient to establish him the author of *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, our first regular English comedy, his claim to a considerable share of dramatic reputation cannot be refused him. The title in the first impression of that play runs thus: "A Ryght Pithy Pleasant and merie Comedie, Intytuled *Gammer Gurton's Nedle*; Played on Stage, not longe ago in Christe's Colledge in Cambridge; made by Mr. S. M<sup>r</sup> of Art. Imprynted at London in Fleet Street, beneath the Conduit, at the signe of S. John Evangelist, by Thomas Colwell. (Date at the end of the book) 1575. Black letter, quarto." In the Burser's Books of Christ's College, reign of Elizabeth 1566, is this entry: "Item, for the carpenters setting up the scaffold at the place xx<sup>d</sup>." As at that time there was no other master of arts at Christ's College, whose name began with an S., and it is not probable that any other person than one belonging to the house where the play was acted, would be employed in writing it, there is little reason to hesitate in ascribing this play to Mr. Still as its author.

HERBERT WESTPHALING. *W. Richardson.*  
*From an original picture, Ano. Dni. 1601; Ætatis suæ 67.*

Herbert Westphaling, so called from his grandfather being a native of Westphaling, at the age of 15 was entered a student of Christ Church, and took the degrees of master of arts; was installed canon of the said church; in 1577 was canon of Windsor; and in 1585 was consecrated bishop of Hereford, and was esteemed a person of great gravity, integrity, and most worthy of his function. He died 1601-2, and was buried in the cathedral church of Hereford.—See Wood's *Athenæ Oxoniensis*.

WILLIAM BLETHEIN, LL. B. bishop of Landaff; *in the "Oxford Almanack," 1750.*

William Blethein, or Bleythyn, a native of Wales, was educated in New Inn, or Broadgate Hall;\* where, applying himself to the study of civil law, he took one degree in 1562; and afterward in 1571 became archdeacon of Brecknock and prebendary of Osbaldswyke in the church of York. In 1575 he was consecrated bishop of Landaff. *Ob. 1590*, and was buried at Mathem, in Monmouthshire.

\* Now Pembroke College.

## A SCOTCH PRELATE.

**LESLEY**, eveque de Rosse. *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. h. sh.*

John Lesley, bishop of Ross, was one of the commissioners from the Queen of Scots, in the conferences held at York and Hampton-court, in relation to the crimes of which she was loudly accused by her own subjects. In 1570, he delivered a remonstrance to Elizabeth, complaining that Mary was unjustly removed from her crown and kingdom. He entered into all the intrigues for the recovery of the liberty of that unhappy princess ; and in 1571, was imprisoned for conspiring with the Duke of Norfolk and others against the queen. He completed the establishment of a college for his countrymen in Paris, and began another foundation of the like kind at Rome : he left a large sum towards the building and endowment of a third college, which was begun at Antwerp, but never completed. The small society which belonged to the last, in a few years, left Antwerp, and settled at Douay.\* His principal work is his book “ *De Origine, Moribus, et Rebus gestis Scotorum, Rom. 1578 ;* ” 4to. He also wrote, among other things, an answer to a pamphlet written by John Hales, in order to prove that the house of Suffolk had a right to the crown, if Elizabeth should die without issue.

DIGNITARIES OF THE CHURCH AND  
INFERIOR CLERGMEN.

**ALEXANDER NOWELLUS** ; *in the “ Herologia ;” 8vo.*

**ALEXANDER NOWEL**, Dr. in Divinity, dean of St. Paul's in London, *patron of Middleton school. He gave to Brazen-Nose College 200l. to maintain thirteen students ; 12mo.*

**ALEXANDER NOWEL**, D. D. *cap, furred gown; small.*

**ALEXANDER NOWEL** ; *in Freherus.*

\* Dod. ii. p. 42.

ALEXANDER NOWEL; *in Harding's "Biographical Mirrour."*

There is, or was, a portrait of him at Brazen-Nose College, in Oxford, with fishing-tackle about him.

Installed  
Nov. 1560.  
Dr. Nowel wrote several tracts against popery, and was also author of two catechisms, one in 4to. the other in 8vo. The latter is in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. He collected many of the ancient manuscripts which were in the Cotton library, and are now in the British Museum. *Ob. Feb. 13, 1601.*

LAURENTIUS HUMFREDUS; *in the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

LAURENTIUS HUMFREDUS; *a copy; small.*

Laurence Humphrey, one of the greatest divines and most general scholars of this age, was a voluntary exile for religion, in the reign of Mary. Upon the accession of Elizabeth, he returned to England, and was, in 1560, constituted the queen's professor of divinity, and the next year elected president of Magdalen College, in Oxford. He was afterward successively dean of Gloucester and Winchester, which was the highest preferment he ever held in the church. He would probably have been raised much higher, had he been less zealous for the principles of the nonconformists, which he imbibed at Geneva. When Elizabeth visited the university, he and Bishop Jewel entertained her with a public theological disputation. His elegant Latin oration spoken before that princess at Woodstock is in print.\* He was author of one or two philological pieces in Latin; but the generality of his writings are on subjects of controversy.† *Ob. Feb. 1, 1589.*

JOANNES RAINOLDUS; *in the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

JOHN RAINHOLD; *in the "Oxford Almanack," 1744.*

JOHN RAINHOLDS. *T. Cross sc.*

" See here, th' effigies, lovely, lively face  
Of Reverend Rainhold's, full of fayth and grace," &c.

D. RAINOLDS; *in an oval; 12mo.*

His portrait is, or was, in the Bodleian library. See Hearne's account of the pictures there.—It was remarked a few years ago,

\* It begins, Eloquar, an sileam?—VIRG.

† See Athen. Oxon.

by a gentleman of nice observation, who was well acquainted with this portrait, that there was a strong likeness of Dr. Rainolds then remaining in some of the family in Devonshire.

**JOHN RAINOLDS ; four English verses ; 12mo.**

**JOHANNES RAINOLDUS, &c.**

“ Cum vibrat doctæ Rainoldus fulmina linguae,  
Romanus trepidat Jupiter, et merito.”\*

*In the Continuation of Boissard ; 4to.*

John Rainolds, president of Corpus Christi College, in Oxford, was generally reputed the greatest scholar of his age and country. He not only digested, but also remembered what he read, and hardly knew what it was to forget. He was in polemics esteemed a match for Bellarmine, the goliath of the church of Rome, who bid defiance to armies of divines; and scarce yielded to any of his contemporaries in any other branch of science.† Hakewill styles him a living library, or third university. He was made dean of Lincoln in 1593; but soon exchanged his deanery for the presidency of Corpus Christi College. See his character in Sir Isaac Wake’s‡

\* The reader is to understand by these verses, the thunder which he hurled against Bellarmine, from the professor’s chair.

† The famous controversy between John Rainolds and one of his brothers, wherein they converted each other, gave occasion to the following lines :

“ In points of faith, some undetermined jars  
Betwixt two brothers kindled civil wars :  
One for the church’s reformation stood,  
The other held no reformation good ;  
The points propos’d they traversed the field  
With equal strength, so equally they yield ;  
As each desired his brother, each subdues ;  
Yet such their faith, that each his faith does lose ;  
Both captives, none the pris’ners thence to guide,  
The victors flying from the vanquish’d side ;  
Both joy’d in being conquer’d, strange to say ;  
And yet both mourn’d, because both won the day.”

See Wood, Hist. and Ant. Uni. Oxon. Lib. 1.

p. 99—300.—Lib. 2. p. 139, &c.

I am doubtful whether the John Rainolds mentioned above be the same; but so extraordinary an event deserved to be mentioned; and the lines have merit enough to be worth preserving.—**LORD HAILES.**

‡ Sir Isaac Wake was an elegant scholar, and no mean orator: but James I. thought Sleep of Cambridge much superior to him; which occasioned his saying, “ That he was inclined to sleep, when he heard Wake, and to wake, when he heard Sleep.”

Latin oration, spoken at his funeral in St. Mary's church, 25 May, 1607; or the translation of it, in Fuller's "Abel Redivivus."

GULIELMUS WHITAKERUS ; *in the "Heroologia;"* 8vo.

GULIELMUS WHITAKERUS ; *in the Continuation of Boissard;* 4to.

WILLIAM WHITACRES (WHITAKER). *Marshall sc. small.* *In Fuller's "Holy State."*

WILL. WHITAKER ; 24to.

The right learned divine Wm. WHITAKER, of Trinity College, in Cambridge, and master of St. John's College there. He wrote many learned books against these English priests, Stapleton, Sanders, Reynolds,\* and Campian ; as also against that great arch-jesuit Robert Bellarmine. He lived godly, was painful in preaching, and died peaceably, 1595. Sold by Stent ; 4to.

There is a portrait of him at St. John's College, in Cambridge, much like the print in the "Heroologia."

WILLIAM WHITAKER. *John Payne sc. Sold by Compton Holland.*

Dr. Whitaker was presented by the queen to the chancellorship of St. Paul's, London, the 1st of Oct. 1580. He resigned this pre-ferment in 1587. It was a maxim with him, that refreshing the memory was a matter of great importance in every kind of learning, but especially in the most useful parts of it. He therefore read over his grammar and logic once every year. Bellarmine, his antagonist, said he was the most learned heretic that ever he read. Ob. 1595, *Æt.* 43.

THOMAS BECONUS, &c. *Æt.* 49, 1560 ; *on the back of the title to his works, printed by John Day, 1564 ; fol.*

*I am informed that there is a small head of him on*

\* Sic Orig.

the back of his “*Reliques of Rome*,” in 12mo. and that it represents him in the 41st year of his age, and is dated 1553.

**THOMAS BECONUS ; in the “*Heroologia*;” 8vo.**

Thomas Beacon was professor of divinity at Oxford,\* in the reign of Edward VI. In the next reign, he retired into Germany, whence he wrote a consolatory epistle to the persecuted Protestants in England. His works, which are all in English, except his book “*De Cœna Domini*,” are in three vols. fol. He is said to have been the first Englishman that wrote against bowing at the name of Jesus.† He had no higher preferment in the church than a prebend of Canterbury, to which he was promoted in this reign.

**HUGH PRICE. *Vertue sc. h. sh.***

**HUGH PRICE; in the “*Oxford Almanack*,” 1740,  
kneeling to Queen Elizabeth.**

Hugh Price, or ap Rice, prebendary of Rochester, and treasurer of St. David's, left 1601. a year to Jesus College, in Oxford; for which donation he is sometimes styled the founder. *Ob. 1574.*

**DAVID WHITEHET (WHITHEAD, or WHITEHEAD); in the “*Heroologia*;” 8vo.**

**DAVID WHITEHEAD; in Fuller's “*Holy State*.  
Marshall.**

**DAVID WHITEHEAD; in *Freherus*.**

David Whitehead, styled by Mr. Wood “a most heavenly professor of divinity,” was some time chaplain to Anne Bolen. In the reign of Mary, he went into voluntary exile in Germany, and upon the accession of Elizabeth returned to England. He had a hand

\* So says the author of the “*Heroologia*;” but Bishop Tanner says that he was educated at Cambridge.

† It is probable that he was not the author of a Treatise against bowing at the name of Jesus; as it is not specified in the list of his works by Holland, nor by Bishop Tanner. Wood mentions a person of both his names, as the author of such a Treatise. See Athen. Oxon. i. col. 409. He was doubtless a prebendary of Canterbury; but is by Battely, and Le Neve after him, called Thomas Bacon.

in the third edition of the Liturgy, published in 1559; and was one of the public disputants against the popish bishops. He never had any considerable preferment in the church; but might have been preferred to the archbishopric of Canterbury, or the mastership of the Savoy, both which were offered him by the queen: but he was content with deserving dignities. His works consist of "Lections and Homilies on St. Paul's Epistles," and of several tracts relating to church-discipline and worship.\* *Ob.* 1571.

**EDWARDUS DERINGUS;** *in the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

Edward Dering, fellow of Christ's College, in Cambridge, was of the family of that name still remaining at Surrenden Dering, in Kent. He was a very eminent preacher at court in this reign, and one of the preachers at St. Paul's. His principal works are, his "Answer to Harding," his "Lectures on the Epistle to the Hebrews," and his "Sermons." The happy death of this truly religious man was suitable to the purity and integrity of his life.† *Ob.* 26 June, 1576.

**Dr. FULKE;** *two English verses; 12mo.*

**GUL. FULCO,** *S. T. P. Marshall sc. h. sh. Frontispiece to his "New Testament;" fol.*

Dr. Fulke, master of Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge, gained a great reputation by his writings against Cardinal Allen, and his "Confutation of Heskins, Sanders, and Rastell, three pillars of popery;" published in 1559, 8vo. In 1589, the year in which he died, he published the text of the Rhemish and English Testaments together, in folio, in order to expose the false translations and errors of the former. He was, for a considerable time, a warm advocate for the principles of the nonconformists; as were also Rainolds, Humphrey, and other celebrated divines at this period, who, in process of time, got the better of their prejudices, and made a near approach to the doctrine and discipline of the established church.

\* Lord Bacon informs us, that "he was of a blunt stoical nature;" and that he came one day to the queen, and the queen happened to say to him, "I like thee the better, Whitehead, because thou livest unmarried." He answered. "In troth, madam, I like you the worse for the same cause."—Bacon's Apophthegms, No. 90.

† See Holland's "Heroologia."

**THOMAS HOLLANDUS**; *in the “Heroologia;” 8vo.*

**THOMAS HOLLAND**; *12mo.*

**THOMAS HOLLANDUS**; *in Freherus.*

Thomas Holland was rector of Exeter College, in Oxford, and succeeded Dr. Laurence Humphrey in the divinity professor's chair, in that university; which he filled with great abilities for about twenty years. None of his works are in print. *Ob. March 17, 1611-2.*

**RICHARD HOOKER. &c.** *Hollar f. From Bishop Sparrow's “Rationale of the Common Prayer;” 12mo.*

**RICHARD HOOKER, &c.** *Hollar f. square.*

“ **RICHARDUS HOOKER**, Exoniensis, scholaris, sociusque Collegii Corporis Christi, Oxon. deinde Lond<sup>i</sup>. Templi Interioris in sacris magister, rectorque hujus Ecclesiæ.\* Scripsit octo libros Politiæ Ecclesiasticae Anglicanæ, quorum tres desiderantur. Obiit An<sup>o</sup>. Dō. MDCIII. Æt. suæ L. Posuit hoc piissimo viro monumentum, An<sup>o</sup>. Dō. MDCXXXV. Guli. Cowper,† armiger, in Christo Jesu quem genuit per Evangelium; 1 Corinth. 4. 15.” *Guil. Faithorne sc. Fron-tisp. to his Works. The best proofs are before one of the old editions of his “Ecclesiastical Polity,” in five books; the others are from a retouched plate.*

*Another, prefixed to Walton's Life of him. W. Dolle f.*

**RICHARD HOOKER**; *in the “Oxford Almanack,” 1758.*

**RICHARD HOOKER.** *H. R. Cook sc. In Prince's “Worthies of Devon;” 4to. 1810.*

\* Of Bishop's Bourne in Kent; where his monument, from which this print was done, is still entire.

† Afterward Sir William Cowper, bart. who was grandfather to the lord-chancellor.

Richard Hooker was some time master of the Temple, and afterward rector of Bishop's Bourne, in Kent. His "Ecclesiastical Polity," which is a defence of our church-government against the cavils of the Puritans, is written with a classic simplicity, and esteemed one of the completest works, both for style and argument, of the age in which he lived, or any other. Queen Elizabeth used to call him the *judicious Hooker*; by which epithet he is still distinguished. Isaac Walton, who published a well-written account of the life of this excellent but humble man, has proved the dates of his death in Camden, and on his monument, to be both wrong. *Ob.* 2 Nov. 1600. Jewel, Rainolds, and Hooker, were of C. C. C. in Oxford; which had the glory of supplying the church with three contemporary divines, who were not to be equalled in any society in the world.

**JOHANNES MORUS;** *in the "Heroologia," 8vo. long and large beard.*

**JOHANNES MORUS,** Eboracensis *theol. et philol. Ob. 1592; in the Continuation of Boissard;* 4to.

**JOHANNES MORUS,** S. *theo. prof. 4to.*

This worthy person was about twenty years minister of St. Andrew's, in Norwich; where he was held in great veneration for his general knowledge in the sciences, his exact skill in the learned languages, and, above all, for his extensive learning, and indefatigable labours as a divine. He constantly preached thrice every Sunday, and was much admired for his excellent talent that way. He refused very considerable preferments, which would have been attended with less labour than his cure at Norwich, only because he thought he could be more useful in that city. *Ob. 1592.*

**Mr. HENRY SMITH,** *preaching. Cross sc. Frontispiece to his Sermons, with other learned treatises;* 4to.

*There is another 4to. print of him without the engraver's name.*

Henry Smith, some time minister of St. Clement Danes, London, and one of the most popular preachers in the reign of Elizabeth, was patronised by Lord Burleigh, to whom he dedicated his Sermons, which have been several times printed. He was usually

called the silver-tongued preacher; as though he were second to Chrysostom, to whom the epithet of *golden* is appropriated. *Ob. cir. 1600.*

**GULIELMUS PERKINSIUS;** *in the “*Heroologia*;” 8vo.*

**GULIELMUS PERKINSIUS;** *in the Continuation of Boissard; a copy from the above.\**

**GULIELMUS PERKINSIUS,** Ang. *nervosiss. et clar. theol. Sim. Pass sc.* a good head: the ornaments were invented by Crisp. Pass, junior. Title to the Dutch edition of his works, 1615; fol.

**WILLIAM PERKINS, &c.** *Marshal sc. small; in Fuller’s “*Holy State*.”*

**WILLIAM PERKINS;** 24to.

**WILLIAM PERKINS;** *six verses; 4to. G. Glover; scarce.*

**WILLIAM PERKINS.** *R. Elstracke sculp. Sold by Compton Holland.*

**WILLIAM PERKINS,** *with emblematical figures; by T. Matham.*

“**WILLIAM PERKINS,** Christ’s College, in Cambridge, born at Marstone, in Warwickshire, a learned divine. He wrote many learned works, dispersed through Great Britain, France, Germany, the Low Countries, and Spain; many translated into the French, German, and Italian tongues: a man industrious and painful, who, though he were lame of his right hand, wrote all with his left. He died at Cambridge, 1602.” *Sold by Stent; 4to.*

\* The heads in Boissard’s “*Bibliotheca Chalcographica*” and the Continuation are copies; but the engravers have generally done justice to the likenesses of the persons.

An uncommon quickness of sight and apprehension, contributed to give him the excellent knack he was master of, in quickly running through a folio, and entirely entering into the author's subject, while he appeared to be only skimming the surface. He was deprived by Archbishop Whitgift for Puritanism. This, and the two following divines, were such as were sometimes called *conforming nonconformists*, as they were against separation from the national church.

**RICHARDUS ROGERSIUS**, theologus Cantabrigiensis; two Latin verses; in the *Continuation of Boissard*; 4to.

**RICHARD ROGERS**, “*Preacher of God's Word at Wethersfield in Essex.*”

Richard Rogers, a learned divine of Puritan principles, flourished at Cambridge at the same time with Perkins, and was about the same time deprived by Archbishop Whitgift.\* He was much admired as a preacher. Bishop Humphreys, in his MS. additions to the “Athenæ Oxonienses,”† mentions an archdeacon of St. Asaph of both his names. Quære, if the same person?

**Mr. BRIGHTMAN**, *Ætat. suæ, 45; frontispiece to his “Revelation of the Revelations.”*

Thomas Brightman, rector of Hawnes, in Bedfordshire, was educated at Queen's College, in Cambridge. He wrote commentaries in Latin on the “Canticles,” and the “Apocalypse;” the latter of which, for a long time, made a great noise in the world. He, in that book, makes Archbishop Cranmer the angel having power over the fire, and the Lord-treasurer Cecil the angel of the waters, justifying the pouring out the third vial. The church of England is the lukewarm church of Laodicea; “the angel that God loved,” is the

\* His Commentary on Judges was published in 1615, and dedicated to Sir Edward Coke, lord chief-justice, and his seven Treatises were printed in 1616, dedicated to King James. In neither of these dedications, nor in his prefaces, does he make complaint; but professes all due honour both to his majesty and to the lord chief-justice.‡

† Vide T. Caii Vindiciae Antiquitatis Acad. Oxon. p. 650.

‡ I, therefore, do not see any ground to suppose that he had been deprived.—  
LORD HAILES.

antiepiscopal church of Geneva, and that of Scotland ; and the power of prelacy is Antichrist. In the reign of Charles I. when the bishops were expelled the house of peers, and several of them imprisoned, Brightman was cried up for an inspired writer ; and an abridgment of his book entitled, “ The Revelation of the Revelations,” was printed.\* He is said to have prayed for sudden death, and to have died travelling in a coach, with a book in his hand, 1607.

**JAMES ACONTIUS,** *a reverend divine; in a square, small quarto; scarce.*

James Acontius, a philosopher, civilian, and divine, born at Trent in the 16th century ; embraced the reformed religion, and came to England 1565, where he was much honoured by Queen Elizabeth, which he acknowledges in the dedication to his celebrated work, *Stratagemata Satanae*. He died about 1570.

**GEORGE HARTGILL;** *a small whole length, cut in wood; underneath, “ Christianus Philosophus.” It is in the title to his general “ Calendars, or Astronomical Tables,” &c. 1594, fol.—In 1656, an improved edition of his book was published by Timothy and John Gadbury. In the title-plate is his portrait, by Gaywood.*

George Hartgill, chaplain to the Marquis of Winchester, was a painful preacher, a reverend divine, and a most excellent mathematician, as appears by his “ Astronomical Tables ;” which, according to the judgment of the best astronomers, could not have cost him less than seven years’ labour, considering the perfection of the work.

### NONCONFORMING DIVINES.

**Mr. THOMAS CARTWRIGHT;** *long beard, furred gown; 4to.; in “ Clarke’s Lives,” 4to.*

Thomas Cartwright was some time Margaret professor of divinity at Cambridge, and a very celebrated preacher. When he preached

Chosen  
1570.

\* This occasioned the mistake in the “ Magna Britannia,” vol. iv. p. 17, of his flourishing during the time of the Rump Parliament. See Walton’s “ Life of Bishop Sanderson.”

in St. Mary's church there, the concourse of people to hear him was so great, that the sexton was obliged to take down the windows. He was expelled the university for Puritanism, by Dr. Whitgift, the vice-chancellor, with whom he maintained a long controversy about church-discipline. This controversy is in print. He was at the head of those rigid Calvinists, who openly opposed the Liturgy and episcopal jurisdiction, and were advocates for the plan of religion established at Geneva. *Ob.* 1603.

**JOHANNES FOXUS; in the "Heroologia;" 8vo.\***

**JOHANNES FOXUS Lancastriensis,† &c. in the Continuation of Boissard ; 4to.**

**JOANNES FOXUS.** *Martin D. (Droeshout) sc. 8vo, sold by Roger Daniel.*

**JOHN FOX.** *Glover sc. 4to. A good head.*

**JOHN FOX.** *Sturt sc. Frontispiece to the last edition of his "Book of Martyrs."*

**JOHANNES FOXUS.** *J. de Leu.*

The book was republished when the nation was under great apprehensions of popery, 1684. This edition is printed in a Roman letter, with copper cuts, in three vols. folio.

The great work of the "Acts and Monuments of the Church," by John Fox, may be regarded as a vast Gothic building : in which some things are superfluous, some irregular, and others manifestly wrong : but which, altogether, infuse a kind of religious reverence ; and we stand amazed at the labour, if not at the skill, of the architect. This book was, by order of Queen Elizabeth, placed in the common halls of archbishops, bishops, deans, archdeacons, and heads of colleges ; and was long looked upon with a veneration next to the Scriptures themselves. The same has been said of

\* This is the first engraved English portrait that I remember to have seen with a hat. There is, however, reason to believe, that the hat was worn before the reign of Elizabeth. The following note is taken from the late professor Ward's papers : "Dr. Rich. Rawlinson is possessed of a MS. of the works of Chaucer, thought to be written in the time of King Henry VII. with the capital letters finely illuminated : and in that which begins his 'Moral Tale,' there is painted a man with a high-crowned hat, and broad brim."

† It should be Lincolniensis. He was born at Boston.

Fox, which was afterward said of Burnet; that several persons furnished him with accounts of pretended facts, with a view of ruining the credit of his whole performance. But the author does not stand in need of this apology; as it was impossible, in human nature, to avoid many errors in so voluminous a work, a great part of which consists of anecdotes. *Ob. 18 Ap. 1587, Et. 70.*

### A SCOTCH DIVINE.

**JEAN CNOX, (Knox) de Gifford\*** *Enescosse; a wooden print; 4to.*

**JOHANNES CNOXUS** theologus Scotus, &c. *in the Continuation of Boissard; 4to.*

**JEAN CNOX, &c. Desrochers; small 4to.**

**JOHN KNOX,** “*The Scottish Reformer,*” *8vo. J. Kay sc.*

**JOHN KNOX, with two Latin lines.**

**JOANNES CNOXAS** Scotus; *four Latin lines. H. (ondius) fecit; in Verheiden.*

John Knox was a rigid Calvinist, and the most violent of the reformers. His intrepid zeal, and popular eloquence, qualified him for the great work of reformation in Scotland, which perhaps no man of that age was equal to but himself. He affected the dignity of the apostolic character, but departed widely from the meekness of it. He even dared to call the Queen of Scots Jezebel to her face, and to denounce vengeance against her from the pulpit. The address sent by the Scottish rebels to the established church was supposed to be penned by him. This title, which is characteristical of the man, was affixed to it: “To the generation of Antichrist, the pestilent prelates, and their shavelings, in Scotland, the congregation of Christ Jesus within the same sayeth, &c.” He was author of several hot pieces of controversy, and other theological works. He was also author of a “History of the Reformation of the Church of Scotland, from 1422 to 1567,” in folio. *Ob. 24 Nov. 1572.*

\* He was *de Gifford*, as being a native of a village bearing that name in East Lothian.—**LORD HAILES.**

**JOHN KNOX the Younger; from an original painting in Hamilton Palace.** *Trotter sc. 8vo.*

This person was the contemporary and acquaintance of John Knox the Reformer, but in no way related to him or his family on the score of consanguinity; however, their christian and surname being the same, as well as the time in which they respectively flourished, and both also of the clerical order, biographers have mistaken one for the other, and by that means have confounded them together. John Knox the Younger was moderator of the synod of Mersa, in Germany, in the year 1583; also preacher at Rotterdam, in Holland, and afterward at London; and it was he (and not the Reformer) that was the transcriber of the following history of the Reformation of Scotland, and might be one of the assistants in revising it at the press; of which history there is a manuscript copy still existing, in the library at Glasgow, which bears the following title :

“The History of the Reformation of Religion within the realme of Scotland; conteining the manner and by quaht personnes the light of Christ’s evangel hes been manifested unto this realme, after that horrible and universal defection from the truth, which hes cum to be the meines of that Roman Antichrist.”—There is another book, in the same hand-writing, wherein are these words: “In nomine Domini nostri Jesu Christi,” &c. Septembris quarto, M. Jo. Knox, August 18, 1581; evidently proving that they could not have been the performances of the Reformer Knox, who died in the year 1572.

### DIVINES OF THE CHURCH OF ROME.

**ALANUS, Cardinalis;** *Esme de Boulonois f. 4to.*  
*In the “ Academie des Sciences,” tom. ii. p. 37.*

Cardinal ALAN, ALLEN, or ALLYN; *a small bust: taken from the “Oxford Almanack” for 1746, where it is placed under the head of Edward II. It is probably authentic, as it was engraved by Vertue.\**

**CARDINAL ALLEN.** *S. Freeman sc. From the ori-*

\* Vertue had a considerable collection of curious heads from medals, of which he frequently took drawings and casts.

*ginal in the possession of Brown Mostyn, esq.; in Lodge's  
" Illustrious Portraits."*

William Alan, cardinal priest of the church of Rome,\* and a Cr. 28 July,  
celebrated writer in its defence, was educated at Oriel College, in 1587.  
Oxford; and in 1556 chosen principal of St. Mary Hall. Upon  
the accession of Elizabeth, he retired to Louvain, where he pub-  
lished his book on the subject of " Purgatory, and Prayers for the  
Dead;" in which rhetoric, of which he was a great master, held the  
place of argument. This was the ground-work of his reputation.  
He afterward returned to England, where he lurked several years  
in disguise, and printed an apology for his religion, which he in-  
dustriously dispersed. He had the chief hand in establishing the  
English seminaries at Douay and Rheims, and several others in  
Spain and Italy. He was justly regarded as a most dangerous  
enemy to the civil as well as religious liberties of his country; as he  
persuaded Philip II. to undertake the conquest of England, and  
endeavoured, by a book which he published about the same time,  
to persuade the people to take up arms against the queen. *Ob.*  
*6 Oct. 1594, AEt. 63.*

**THOMAS STAPLETON,** Anglus; *AEt. lxiii.*  
*Ob. Oct. 12, 1598. L. Gualtier incidit, neat.*

**THOMAS STAPLETON;** *copy of the above. W. Rich-  
ardson.*

**THOMAS STAPLETONUS, &c.** *in a doctor of divinity's  
habit, 4to. neat.*

**THOMAS STAPLETON;** *an etching in a square, by  
the Earl of Ailesford, 1794; scarce.*

Thomas Stapleton, a native of Yorkshire, was educated at New  
College, in Oxford. In the reign of Mary he was promoted to a  
canonry of Chichester. In that of Elizabeth he settled at Louvain,  
where he greatly distinguished himself by the controversial writ-  
ings which he published against Jewel, Whitaker, and other emi-  
nent divines of the established church. He afterward went to

\* He was created cardinal under the title of St. Martin in Montibus; and in 1589  
was made archbishop of Mecklin, the metropolis of Brabant.—*Wood, Ath. Oxon. 1.  
714.*

Douay, where he took the degree of doctor in divinity, of which faculty he was elected professor; but being offered the chair at Louvain, he returned thither, and was about the same time advanced to the deanery of Hilverbeck, in Brabant. It is said, that Clement VIII. intended to bestow upon him a cardinal's hat; and that this honour was prevented by his death, which was on the 12th of October, 1598. Clement was so great an admirer of his writings, that he ordered them to be read publicly at his table. Cardinal Perron, who was an eminent author himself,\* esteemed him, both for learning and acuteness, the first polemical divine of his age. There is a catalogue of his works, which are in four volumes folio, in Dod's "Church History," ii. 86. His "Tres Thomæ," containing the lives of St. Thomas the Apostle, St. Thomas Becket, and Sir Thomas More, is one of the most curious of his books.

RICHARD WHYTE; *in Latin Vitus; Basinstochius, comes Palatinus*; 8vo.

RICHARD WHYTE; 8vo. W. Richardson.

RICHARD WHYTE; *six Latin verses*; scarce.

Richard Whyte, some time fellow of New College, in Oxford, was, in the reign of Elizabeth, constituted Regius Professor of the civil and canon law at Douay, and created count palatine by the emperor. Having buried two wives, he, by the dispensation of Pope Clement VIII. took priest's orders, and was presented to a canonry in St. Peter's church at Douay. His principal work was, "Historiarum Britannicæ Insulæ, &c. Libri novem, Duac. 1602;" 8vo. to which is prefixed his head. Among other things, he wrote an explanation of the famous enigmatical epitaph at Bologna, which has been so variously interpreted. It is probable, that the author of it, who might have been better employed, made it on purpose to puzzle the idly inquisitive among the learned.

The following priests and Jesuits, who have been recorded in the black catalogue of criminals by Protestants, and in the bright list of saints and martyrs by papists, were more formidable to the queen and her people than is commonly imagined. As she stood

\* This cardinal had a printing-press in his house; and his custom was to have a few copies printed of any work that he intended to publish, for the revision of his friends before the publication.

excommunicated by a bull of Pius V. and was the main pillar of the reformed religion, she was compelled by the great law of necessity, though not without grief and reluctance,\* to let loose the laws against seminary priests and Jesuits, her known enemies; *as her personal safety, and that of her kingdom, depended upon it.* This, Father Parsons himself was so candid as to own, in a private letter to one of his friends.† These unhappy missionaries, enterprising and dangerous as they were, are, however, entitled to our pity; as they acted in their proper character, and in conformity with the genius of their religion.

CUTHBERT MAYNE, *executed at Launceston, in Cornwall, 1579, 4to. mezz.*

CUTHBERT MAYNE. *W. Richardson.*

Cuthbert Mayne was born in the parish of Yalston, in Devonshire, and first took his degree of master of arts in the university of Oxford. Some of his letters having been intercepted by the bishop of London, Mayne absconded, and went to Douay; he was afterward sent upon the mission to England; but being an obstinate maintainer of the pope's power, he was the first missionary priest in England that was convicted upon the law against *Agnes Dei's, &c.* He was executed at St. Mary's Fane, commonly called Launceston, in Cornwall, Nov. 30th, 1577. Dod's "Church History," vol. II. p. 90.

P. EDMUND. CAMPIANUS, qui primus e Soc. Jesu, Londini, pro Fide Cath. Martyrium consummavit,‡ 1 Dec. 1581; *a small head.* This, and several others that follow, were taken from a sheet print, entitled, "*Effigies et Nomina quorundam e Societate Jesu, qui pro Fide vel Pietate sunt interficti, ab anno 1549, ad annum 1607,*" done at Rome. The sheet contains twenty-four heads.

\* Vide "Camdeni Eliz." sub Ann. 1581.

† "Concertatio Eccles. Cathol. adversus Ang. Calvinio Papistas," Pars ii. fol. 396, Triers, 1583, 8vo.

‡ Parsons and Campian were the first missionaries that the Jesuits sent into England.

EDMUND CAMPIAN, *his execution, &c. fol.*

Edmund Campian was educated at Christ's Hospital, in London, whence he removed to St. John's College, in Oxford. Here he distinguished himself as an orator and a disputant; in both which capacities he entertained Queen Elizabeth at a public act, when she visited that university. He soon after became a convert to the church of Rome, and retired to the college at Douay, where he took his bachelor of divinity's degrees. In 1573, he travelled to Rome, became a Jesuit, and was soon after sent by his superiors as a missionary into Germany, where he composed his Latin tragedy, called "Nectar and Ambrosia," which was acted with great applause in the presence of the emperor. The last scene of his life was in England, where he was regarded as a dangerous adversary of the established church. He was executed at Tyburn, the 1st of December, 1581. His writings shew him to have been a man of various and polite learning. His "Decem Rationes," written against the Protestant religion, have been solidly answered by several of our best divines. The original manuscript of his "History of Ireland" is in the British Museum. See Dod, ii. p. 137, &c.

ALEXANDER BRIANT, Soc. Jesu, Londini,  
pro Catholica Fide, suspensus et sectus, 1 Decemb.  
1581; *small.*

Alexander Briant, who was born in Somersetshire, studied at Oxford, and afterward at Douay. He was sent into England, in character of a missionary, in the reign of Elizabeth. In 1581, he was imprisoned, and, as Dod tells us,\* was cruelly treated while he was in the Tower, by thrusting needles under the nails of his fingers, to force him to a discovery of what was acting abroad against the queen and government.† He was a young man of singular beauty, and behaved at the place of execution with decent intrepidity. Execut. Dec. 1, 1581.

## THOMAS COTTAMUS, Anglus, Londini, pro

\* "Church History," ii. 114.

† It was at this time strongly reported, that a plot was hatching in the English colleges at Rheims and Rome, with no less a view than the total subversion of the national religion and government. The fears and jealousies of the people were more alive than usual at this juncture, as the Duke of Anjou was in the height of his courtship with the queen.

**Fide Catholica, suspensus gladioque sectus, 9 Jul. 1582 ; small.**

Thomas Cottam, who was born in Lancashire, studied some time at Brazen-Nose College, in Oxford, and afterward at Rheims, where he was ordained priest. In 1580, he was sent on a mission into England, but was apprehended soon after his landing. Dr. Ely, a professor of the civil and canon law at Douay, happened to be at Dover when he was taken, and with great address contrived and effected his escape; but as this benevolent act was like to be attended with the ruin of him and his family, Cottam very generously surrendered himself to save his benefactor. He was several times put to the torture in prison, but could not be prevailed with to make any confession, or renounce his religion. He and Briant are said to have been admitted into the Society of Jesus a little before their death. He was executed at Tyburn, with several of his fraternity, the 30th May, 1582.\*

**EDMUND GENINGES, (Jennings) alias Iron-monger, Aet. 24, 1591 ; eight Latin verses ; Martin bas sc. crest and arms, 4to. before his Life, St. Omer's, 1614.**

Edmund Jennings was admitted into the English college at Rheims, under doctor, afterward cardinal, Allen, and, when he was twenty years of age, ordained priest. He was soon after sent into England, where he was apprehended in the act of celebrating mass. He was executed, by hanging and quartering, in Gray's-Inn-Fields, the 10th of December, 1591.

In the rare book above mentioned, are several historical prints, representing the principal circumstances of his life and death. This work was published, at a considerable expense, by the Papists, in order to perpetuate the remembrance of two "miracles," which are there said to have happened at his death. The first is, that, after his heart was taken out, he said, "Sancte Gregori, ora pro me;" which the hangman hearing, swore, "God's wounds! see his heart is in my hand; yet Gregory is in his mouth." The other is, that a holy virgin, being desirous of procuring some relic of him, contrived to approach the basket into which his quarters were

\* Dod. ii. p. 116.

thrown, and touched his right hand, which she esteemed most holy, from its having been employed in acts of consecration and elevating the host; and immediately his thumb came off without force or discovery, and she carried it home, and preserved it with the greatest care.

**P. ROGERUS FILCOCKUS**, Anglus, Londini, pro Catholica Fide, suspensus et sectus, 22 Feb. 1601; *small.*

Roger Filcock, by Mr. Stow erroneously called Thomas, received his education at Seville, in Spain, where he was ordained priest, and soon after sent hither as a missionary. Dod informs us, that he and Mark Backworth, a gentleman who acted in the same character, were executed at Tyburn, the 27th of February, 1601, together with Mrs. Anne Lyne, who suffered death for harbouring and assisting missionaries.\*

**P. FRANCISCUS PAGIUS**, Anglus, Soc. Jesu, Londini, pro Catholica Fide, suspensus et sectus, 30 April, 1602; *small.*

Francis Page, having for some time applied himself to the study of the law, went abroad, was ordained priest, and sent back upon a mission. He was, according to Dod's account of him, seized and condemned to die for receiving holy orders, and was executed at Tyburn in 1601. The same author adds, that Mrs. Lyne, a widow gentlewoman, with whom he resided, was prosecuted and suffered death for entertaining him.† This appears to be the person mentioned above in the article of Filcock.

**DOMINICUS COLLINUS**, Hibernus, e Soc. Jesu, &c. pro Catholica Fide, Corkæ, in Hibernia, suspensus et sectus, ult. Oct. 1602; *small.*

\* Dod, ii. p. 106.

† Dod, ii. p. 112.

## CLASS V.

## COMMONERS IN GREAT EMPLOYMENTS.

SIR THOMAS SMITH, knt. born *March 28, 1512*; deceased *August 12, 1577*, in the 65th year of his age. Round cap, furred garment.

SIR THOMAS SMITH, holding a book; a wooden print; motto, *Ingenium nulla manus*. In “*Gabrielis Harveii, Valdinatis, Smithus, vel Musarum Lachrymæ pro Obitu, &c. 1578*;” 4to.

*In the same book is a wood-cut of his tomb, with an epitaph and elegy.*

SIR THOMAS SMITH; in Birch’s “*Lives*.” Holbein pinx. Houbraken sc.

Sir Thomas Smith was several times sent ambassador into France in this reign; and on the 24th of June, 1572, he was appointed secretary of state. In 1575, he procured an act of parliament, that a third part of the rent upon college-leases should be always reserved in corn, at the low price at which it then sold. He clearly foresaw that the collegiate bodies would reap great advantage from this act; as there was the highest probability that the price of grain would be much advanced.

SIR FRANCIS WALSINGHAM; Frederico Zuccheri p. J. Houbraken sc. In the collection of Sir Robert Walpole. Illust. Head. It was afterwards Mr. Horace Walpole’s.

FRANC. WALSINGHAMIUS; in the “*Heroologia*;” 8vo.

FR. WALSINGHAM, secrétaire d’Elizabeth. Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. h. sh.

FRANCISCUS WALSINGHAM, &c. Virtue sc. h. sh.

SIR FRANCIS WALSINGHAM. H. Meyer sc. 1815.

*From the original in the collection of his Grace the Duke of Dorset, in Mr. Lodge's " Illustrious Portraits."*

SIR FRANCIS WALSINGHAM, &c. in *Freherus.*

Sir Francis Walsingham, who was employed by the queen in the most important embassies, was advanced to the post of secretary of state, in Jan. 1572-3. This great man's talent for business, his learning, eloquence, insinuating address, universal intelligence, and profound secrecy, are mentioned in all the histories of this reign. He knew how to be grave or facetious, could laugh with Henry IV. of France, and quote Greek and Latin authors with James VI. of Scotland. He was so far from raising a fortune, that he spent his patrimony in the service of the public; and was buried in the night, at the expense of his friends, who were apprehensive that his corpse might be arrested for debt. *Ob. 6 Ap. 1590.*

SIR AMIAS POULETT, chancellor of the order of the Garter; *from an original picture in the possession of the Earl of Poulett, at Hinton St. George. Clamp sc. 4to.*

Sir Amias Poulett descended from an ancient family in Picardy; in the 13th of Queen Elizabeth succeeded his father, Sir Hugh Poulett, in the government of the island of Jersey; and in the 18th of the same reign was appointed ambassador to the court of France; which high office he discharged to the entire satisfaction of his royal mistress, who expressed her approbation of his conduct in a letter which she wrote to him from Greenwich, Oct. 22, 1579. He lived upon terms of great intimacy and friendship with all the statesmen of his own period, and with many of the principal nobility of Elizabeth's court, several of whom in their familiar epistles to him, have left ample testimonies of their esteem for his private worth, as well as of their approbation of his public conduct. In the 27th of Elizabeth the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scots, was committed to his care; which painful office he discharged with the strictest honour and integrity.

In the 29th of Elizabeth, Sir Amias was still in possession of the government of Jersey, a member of the privy council, custos rotulorum of the county of Somerset, and one of the commissioners for the trial of the Queen of Scots. The year following, on the eve of

the feast of St. George, he was sworn at Greenwich, chancellor of the most noble order of the Garter.

He married Margaret, the daughter and heiress of Anthony Hervey, of Columb John in the county of Devon, esq. by whom he had three sons and three daughters. He died in the year 1588, and was buried on the north side of the chancel in the church of St. Martin in the Fields, London, where a handsome monument was erected to his memory, with his effigies carved at full length, lying in armour; but when that church was taken down and rebuilt, this monument was refused a place in it, upon which John, first earl Poulett, caused it to be removed with his body into the church of Hinton St. George, where the latter was deposited in the vault of his ancestors.—Several inscriptions appear on his monument; one written in the old French language, exhibits his character in the most amiable colours; the Latin one is highly illustrative of his public and private faith, in allusion to his motto, “gardez la foi;” and another of four lines, over which are the initials of Queen Elizabeth, is an honourable testimony of that princess’s friendship for him.

SIR NICHOLAS THROGMORTON, knt. *ex tabula antiqua. G. Vertue delin. & sc. 1747; h. sh.*

SIR NICHOLAS THROGMORTON; 4to. *Facius sc.*

Sir Nicholas Throgmorton was one of the most eminent men of his time, being esteemed a good soldier, and an able politician: he commanded at Musselborough-field, and brought home the news of victory, for which he was knighted. He, however, narrowly escaped with his life, being accused as an accomplice in Wiatt’s insurrection. He was afterward much in favour with Queen Elizabeth, who sent him ambassador to France\* and Scotland. He was an able minister, and firmly attached to the interest of his mistress. It was universally believed, that he was poisoned by a salad which he ate at the Earl of Leicester’s: certain it is that he died soon after he had eaten it, before he could be removed from table. *Ob. Feb. 12, 1570, Aet. 57.*

SIR THOMAS BODLEY was employed in several embassies to Germany and Denmark. He was

\* It was a maxim of this minister, “ That France can neither be poor, nor abstain from war, three years together.”

afterward sent to the Hague to manage the Queen's affairs in the United Provinces; and was admitted into their council of state, where he sat next to Count Maurice. See Class IX.

GUALTERUS MILDMAY, Eques Auratus, *Coll. Emmanuelis Fundr. An<sup>o</sup>. 1584. J. Faber f. large 4to.*

SIR WALTER MILDMAY, *with a View of the College. E. Harding sc. Wilson's "Cambridge."*

The Rev. Mr. Henry Jerom de Salis gave an original picture of Sir Walter Mildmay to the Earl of Sandwich, who presented it to Dr. Richardson, master of Emmanuel College, in Cambridge.

Sir Walter Mildmay was surveyor of the court of augmentations in the reign of Henry VIII. and privy-counsellor, chancellor, and under-treasurer of the Exchequer, to Elizabeth; and is celebrated by Camden, and other historians, for his uncommon merit in his private and public character. *Ob. 31 May, 1589.* He was buried in the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, in West-Smithfield, where is a monument to his memory, which has been ornamented at the expense of the society at Cambridge of his foundation.

SIR HENRY LEE, kn*t.* *with his trusty Dog. Basire sc. In Pennant's "London."*

Sir Henry Lee, knight of the Garter, the faithful and devoted servant and knight of Queen Elizabeth, made a vow to present himself on the 17th day of every November as her champion. This gave rise to the annual exercise of arms on that day; but in the thirty-third year of her majesty's reign, being very much disabled by age, he resigned his office, and recommended as his successor the Right Noble George Clifford, earl of Cumberland, on the 17th of November, 1590. Having first performed their exercise in armour, they presented themselves unto her highness, at the foot of the stairs under her gallery-window in the Tilt-yard at *Westminster*. The present, and prayer, being with great reverence delivered into her majesty's own hands, he himself disarmed, offered up his armour at the foot of her majesty's crowned pillar; and, kneeling to the queen, presented the Earl of Cumberland armed, and mounted him upon his horse. This being done, he put upon his own person a coat of black velvet, pointed under the arm, and covered his head (in lieu of a

helmet) with a buttoned cap of the country-fashion.\* Sir Henry died in 1611, aged 80. See his monumental inscription at full length in Collin's "Peerage;" article Earl Litchfield.

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## CLASS VI.

### MEN OF THE ROBE.

SIR NICHOLAS BACON, lord-keeper. *Fred. Zuccheri p. J. Houbraken sc. In the collection of the Duke of Bedford. Illust. Head.*

At Gorhambury, his seat near St. Alban's, now in the possession of Lord Grimston, are his portrait and his bust. There are also busts of his second lady, and Lord Bacon, their son, when a little boy. A great part of the furniture which belonged to the lord-keeper is still carefully preserved. Besides the portraits of the Bacon family, there are a great many others, well worth the notice of the curious.† The greater part of them are copies, but they were done in the time of the persons represented.

NICOLAUS BACONUS; *in the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

NICOLAS BACON. *A. Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. h. sh.*

NICOLAUS BACONUS, custos magni sigilli, 1559.  
*Vertue sc. h. sh.*

N. BACON, lord-keeper. *Vertue sc. large 4to.*

N. BACON, &c. *Vertue sc. a small oval; engraved with other heads. In the frontispiece to Burnet's "Abridgement of his Hist. of the Reformation;" 12mo.*

\* See Walpole's *Miscellaneous Antiquities*, No. 1, p. 41, and Pennant's *London*.

† In Pennant's *Journey from Chester to London*, p. 224, is a catalogue of the most remarkable of them, and a view of the old house, which was taken down 178-, and an elegant modern mansion erected a small distance from the old spot. Lord Grimston, the present owner of this estate of the Bacons, is a successor in part to their titles; having been created baron of Verulam in June 1790.

Promoted  
1558-9.

Sir Nicholas Bacon had much of that penetrating genius, solidity of judgment, persuasive eloquence, and comprehensive knowledge of law and equity, which afterward shone forth with so great a lustre in his son, who was as much inferior to his father in point of prudence and integrity, as his father was to him in literary accomplishments. He was the first lord-keeper that ranked as lord-chancellor. *Ob. 20 Feb. 1578-9.\**

**LORD CHANCELLOR HATTON.** *Bocquet sc.*  
*In "Noble Authors," by Park, 1806.*

**LORD CHANCELLOR;** *small whole length. W. Hollar.*

**SIR CHRISTOPHER HATTON,** *with autograph. J. Thane exc. From the original at Sir Thomas Hatton's.*

Sir Christopher Hatton was born at Holdenby, in Northamptonshire, and bred to the law. He came to the court at a masque; when Queen Elizabeth first took notice of him for his graceful dancing† and elegant person. For his great abilities he was chosen lord high-chancellor of England. His sentence was a law to the subject; and so wise, that his opinion was an oracle to the queen. Sir John Harrington describes him as a “man taught vyrtue, framed to wisdom,” &c. The queen rigorously demanding payment of some arrears, and he failing in his request for longer time, it went to his heart, and he fell into a mortal disease. The queen, sorry for what she had done, brought him cordials with her own hand; but in vain. He died 1591, aged 51, and was buried in St. Paul’s cathedral.

**Vera Effigies JACOBI DYER,** Equitis aurati, qui primo reginæ Elizabethæ “Capitalis Justiciarius de Banco constitutus; elapsis tandem viginti et quatuor Annis, a Morte exauktoratus est.” *J. Drapentier sc. ab originali; h. sh.*

\* He caught his death by sleeping in his chair, with a window open.

† Alluded to by Mr. Gray, in his poem of the Long Story:

“ Full oft within these spacious walls,  
When he had fifty winters o'er him,  
My grave Lord-Keeper led the brawls;‡  
Tho' Seal and Maces danc'd before him.”

‡ A sort of figure-dance then in vogue.

Sir James Dyer was author of a book of reports in French, of which several editions have been published. His head is prefixed to his book. *Ob. 24 Mar. 1581-2.*

**SIR CHRISTOPHER WRAY**, knt., lord chief-justice of England, 1582, aged 59; 4to.; from an original portrait in the possession of Sir Cecil Wray, bart. S. Harding sc. In Harding's "Biographical Mirrour," 1790.

Sir Christopher Wray was born at Bedole, in Yorkshire, in 1523. He received his academical education at Magdalen College, in Cambridge, and was from thence removed to Lincoln's Inn. He served for Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire, in all the parliaments of Queen Mary; and being an eminent lawyer, and well versed in parliamentary proceedings, was chosen speaker of the House of Commons in the parliament called in 1571. He was soon after advanced to be a justice of the Common Pleas, and was, in 1574, constituted lord chief-justice of England. Sir Christopher Wray, with his contemporary judges, settled the form of the commission of the peace, as it continues, with very little alteration, to this day. He was an upright judge, and possessed a clear discerning judgment, with a free and graceful elocution: though he respected every man in his proper station when he was off the bench, yet when he was upon it, he had no such regard for the greatest of men, as to bias his judgment. He was mindful of what is past, observant of things present, and provident for things to come, indulgent to his servants, and charitable to the poor. In Lincolnshire he acquired a very considerable landed property, as appears by the inquisition taken at his death. For the preservation of an estate, he used to say four things were necessary: \* to understand it—not to spend till it comes—to keep old servants—to have a quarterly audit.—He was a munificent benefactor to Magdalen College, Cambridge, where, as we have seen, he received his education: to which college also both his widow, and his daughter Frances, countess of Warwick, were considerable benefactresses. He died 1591, aged 68, and was buried in the church of Glentworth, where is a monument to his memory.

**EDMOND ANDERSON**, knt., lord chief-justice

\* Lloyd's "Worthies."

of the Common Pleas, *Aet. 76.* *W. Faithorne sc. Fron-*  
*tispiece to his " Reports," in French,* 1664, 1665; fol.

Promoted  
2 May,  
1582. Sir Edmund Anderson sat in judgment upon Mary Queen of Scots, in October, 1586; and the next year presided at the trial of Secretary Davison, in the Star-chamber, for signing the warrant for the execution of that princess. His decision in that nice point was, “That he had done *justum, non juste*; *he had done what was right in an unlawful manner; otherwise he thought him no bad man.*”\* *Ob. 1605.*

Vera Effigies JOHANNIS CLENCH, Equitis Aurati, unus Justiciariorum serenissimæ Dominæ, nuper Reginæ Elizabethæ, ad Placita coram ipsa Regina tenenda assignati. *Hollar f. 1664.*

This judge was very eminent in his profession, but none of his writings were ever printed. His head is in Dugdale’s “*Origines Juridiciales,*” 1666, and 1671; fol.

There is a monument of Judge Clench, and also the bust of his wife, with four sons in small underneath, in high and perfect preservation, in the parish church of Bealing’s Magna, near Woodbridge, Suffolk.

WILLIAM AUBREY, LL. D. *from an original picture, in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. J. Caulfield, exc. 4to.*

William Aubrey, a civilian, was born in Brecknockshire, and educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of All-Soul’s College, professor of civil law, and principal of New-Inn Hall. He also held some considerable employments under Queen Elizabeth, and died at the age of 66, in the year 1595. None of his works are in print, except some of his letters, which are in Strype’s Life of Grindal. Dr. Aubrey was grandfather of the celebrated antiquary, John Aubrey, and lies buried in St. Paul’s church, London.

EDMUND PLOWDEN, serj. at law; fol. *T. Stagner, before his " Reports."*

\* This was excellent logic for finding an innocent man guilty. It was drawn from the same mood and figure with the queen’s order, and no-order, for Davison’s signing the warrant. The lord chief-justice, who was otherwise no bad man himself, was obliged to find him guilty, upon pain of being deprived of his office. See the particulars of the case in Robertson’s “*Hist. of Scotland.*”

Edmund Plowden was descended from an ancient family in Shropshire. He studied the elements of the legal knowledge, in which he afterward became so eminent a proficient, at the Middle Temple, and held the office of treasurer during the rebuilding of the great hall; in one of the windows of which his arms, with the date 1576, still remain. His *Commentaries* and *Reports* are still held in esteem. He died in 1584, and lies buried in the Temple church, where there is a monument to his memory; from which a print has been engraved by J. T. Smith, for his illustrations of Pennant, &c.

### A SCOTCH CIVILIAN.

**GUIL. BARCLAIUS, J. C.** *Æt. 53, 1599. C. D.*  
*Mallery f. oval: in the same plate are eight coats of arms of the families to which he was allied.*

**GUIL. BARCLAIUS, Æt. 53, 1599. C. Mellan.**

William Barclay, a native of Scotland, and allied to the best families of that kingdom, was an eminent civilian in France, in the reign of Henry IV. He wrote a book, "De Regno, et Regali Potestate, adversus Monarchomachos," 1599; 4to. in which is his head, neatly engraved.\* Though he had very considerable preferment in France, being first royal professor in the university of Angiers, he came into England, in 1603, with a view of settling here; but not meeting with encouragement, he returned to France, where he died about the year 1605; according to other accounts, 1609. He was father of John Barclay, the celebrated author of the "Argenis."

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### CLASS VII.

#### MEN OF THE SWORD.

##### OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

**ROBERT DUDLEY, Graaf Van Leicester, &c.**  
*in armour; 4to.*

\* He was also author of an excellent comment on "Taciti Vita J. Agricole."

1585. The Earl of Leicester was lieutenant-general of the forces sent into the Low Countries against the Spaniards, and deputy-governor of the United Provinces under the queen. He was not only unsuccessful as a general; but he ventured to lay an oppressive hand upon a people who had lately shaken off the Spanish yoke, who exulted in their new liberty, and were extremely jealous of it. Upon this, several complaints were brought against him, which occasioned his return to England.

**SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.** *Isaac Oliver p. Houbraken sc. 1743. In the collection of Sir Brownlow Sherrard, bart. Illust. Head.*

**SIR PHILIP SIDNEY;** *in Hentzner's "Travels;" 8vo. 1797.*

**SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.** *E. Scriven sc. From the original of Sir Antonio More, in the collection of his Grace the Duke of Bedford. In Mr. Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."*

There is a portrait of him in one of the apartments of Warwick-castle, which is with good reason believed to be an original, as it belonged to Fulke Greville, lord Brooke, his intimate friend.

**SIR PHILIP SYDNEY,** knt. *Ob. 1586, Æt. 32. J. Oliver p. Vertue sc. From a picture in the Earl of Oxford's collection; h. sh.*

**SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.** *J. Oliver p. Vertue sc. 1745. From a limning of Dr. Mead's; whole length. Prefixed to the Sidney-papers, published by Collins.*

In this print is a view of Penshurst, in Kent, the ancient seat of the Sidneys, which at the time of its engraving was in the possession of William Perry, esq. whose lady was niece to the last earl of Leicester of that family.

**PHILIPPUS SIDNEIUS.** *Elstracke sc. 4to. Compton Holland exc.*

This print, which was done in the reign of Elizabeth, is supposed to be the first head published by Elstracke.

*1st* SIR PHILIP SYDNEY, governor of Flushing; *whole length*; sold by John Hind, 4to. scarce.

SIR PHILIP SYDNEY; *a very small oval*, with Lord Bacon, neatly engraved by Faithorne. There is a *vile print* of him, in armour, before one of the editions of the "Arcadia," without the engraver's name. It is copied from Elstracke's.

PHILIPPUS SYDNEY; in the "Heroologia;" 8vo.

The original picture was in the possession of the late Earl of Chesterfield.

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY, *a bust prefixed to the Arcadia*, 8vo. De Courbes.

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY. *Inveniam viam, aut faciam. Virtue sc.* 12mo.

The painting of him at Woburn Abbey is like the print among the illustrious heads.

Sir Philip Sidney was governor of Flushing, and general of the horse under his uncle the Earl of Leicester. His valour, which was esteemed his most shining quality, was not exceeded by any of the heroes of his age; but even this was equalled by his humanity. After he had received his death's wound at the battle of Zutphen, and was overcome with thirst from excessive bleeding, he called for drink, which was presently brought him. At the same time, a poor soldier was carried along desperately wounded, who fixed his eager eyes upon the bottle, just as he was lifting it to his mouth; upon which he instantly delivered it to him, with these words: "Thy necessity is yet greater than mine."\*

\* This beautiful instance of humanity is worthy of the pencil of the greatest painter; and is a proper subject to exercise the genius of our rising artists,† who, by the rules of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, are confined to English history.‡

† The subject has been painted by Mortimer, from which there are two engravings; one by Bartolozzi, and one by S. Ireland: the same subject has been painted by Carter, and engraved in mez. by Jones.

‡ Since the first edition of the "Biographical History" was printed, the very ingenious Mr. West told me, that he should employ his pencil on this subject. Every lover of painting, and especially those who have seen the *Death of General Wolfe*, by his hand, will hear this with pleasure.

**ROBERT DEVEREUX**, earl of Essex, general of the horse at Tilbury, and commander of the land forces in the expedition to Cadiz. See Class II.

**SIR FRANCIS VERE**: *Medio et Tempore. Faithorne sc. In his "Commentaries," published by Dillingham, 1657; folio.*

His portrait, and that of his brother, Sir Horace, are in the grand collection of portraits at Welbeck.

**SIR FRANCIS VERE**; *4to.*

**SIR FRANCIS VERE**; *8vo. W. Richardson.*

Sir Francis Vere, who had given many signal proofs of his valour in the Low Countries, was, in 1596, made governor of Flushing by Queen Elizabeth. He afterward gained immortal honour by his courage and conduct in that memorable battle near Nieuport; and for his brave defence of Ostend, for five months, against the Spanish army. He was, at the end of that term, relieved, and the town was taken after a siege of three years. *Ob. 28 Aug. 1608.*

**SIR JOHN OGLE**, lieutenant-colonel to Sir Francis Vere; *his left eye out. Faithorne sc. 4to. ubi supra.*

**SIR JOHN OGLE**, *with autograph. Thane.*

Sir John Ogle, who had the honour to wear the marks of those memorable actions in which he bore a part with Sir Francis Vere and his brother, was author of the "Account of the last Charge at Newport Battle, and of the Party at the Siege of Ostend," subjoined to the Commentaries of Sir Francis.\*

**CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER CARLEIL**, esq. *Robert Boissard sc. small h. sh. This belongs to a curious set of English Admirals, by the same engraver.*

**CHRISTOPHERUS CARLEIL**, or (CARLISLE); *in the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

\* There are portraits of several of the brave adventurers of this time at Raynham, the seat of Lord Townshend.

Christopher Carlisle, a Cornish gentleman, son-in-law to Sir Francis Walsingham,\* served with reputation in the Prince of Orange's fleet in the Low Countries, and in that of the Protestants in France commanded by the Prince of Condé in person. He was afterward, by the great Duke of Muscovy, appointed admiral of his fleet, destined, in 1584, to act against the King of Denmark. He was employed by Sir John Perrot, in Ireland, to defend the western part of that kingdom against the incursions of the Scots. The next year he had the command of the land forces sent on board the fleet commanded by Drake to the West Indies; where he gave the highest proofs of his military capacity, and had a principal hand in taking the towns of St. Jago, St. Domingo, Cartagena, and St. Augustine. *Ob.* 1593.

**SIR THOMAS SCOTT,** of Scott's Hall, Kent.  
*De Wild,* 1803.

Sir Thomas Scott descended from Baliol, king of Scotland, was sheriff of Kent, and one of the knights of the shire in parliament. He was appointed by Queen Elizabeth commander-in-chief of the Kentish forces to oppose the Spanish Armada. *Ob.* 1595.

**OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.**

**CHARLES HOWARD,** earl of Nottingham. *F. Zucchero p. J. Houbraken sc.* *In the collection of the (late) Duke of Kent. Illust. Head.*

**CHARLES,** earl of Nottingham, &c. *in armour, hat, large beard; four English verses; small 8vo. neat and curious.*

**CHARLES HOWARD,** &c. See his portrait in the print of the procession to Lord Hunsdon's, Class I. His picture is in the gallery at Gorhambury.

**CHARLES HOWARD,** earl of Nottingham; *small whole length, in Hentzner's "Travels;" 8vo. 1797.*

\* "Biograph. Britan." p. 2465, Note C.

CHARLES HOWARD, earl of Nottingham, *on horseback; view of the Armada; 1588; half sheet; rare.*

CHARLES HOWARD, earl of Nottingham; *arms close to his face; four Latin verses; 8vo. curious.*

HOWARD, lord high-admiral; *oval, 8vo. E. Harding.*

**Created**      Charles Howard, earl of Nottingham, was, for his great abilities  
**22 Oct.**      in naval affairs, advanced, in 1588, to the office of lord high-admiral.  
**1596.**      In this memorable year he, and the gallant officers under him,  
**Birch.**      did much in sinking and destroying the Spanish Armada;\* but the  
 winds did more. Upon this great event, the queen ordered a medal  
 to be struck, with this inscription, “Afflavit Deus, et dissipantur;”  
 “He blew with his wind, and they were scattered.”† In 1596, the  
 lord-admiral, had a great share in taking Cadiz, and burning the  
 Spanish fleet. He was a lover of magnificence, having no less than  
 seven “standing houses at the same time.”‡ He enjoyed his office  
 about thirty-two years. See the next reign, Class II.

*The suit of tapestry at the House of Lords, engraved by Pine, with the heads of the Lord Admiral, and those who commanded under him against the Spanish Armada, is a justly-admired work. The heads, which are about the size of a half-crown, are in the borders of the plates, which exhibit the particulars of each day's engagement. The hangings were executed from the designs of Henry Cornelius Uroom. The following is an alphabetical list of the persons represented. Their names are spelt as they stand on the prints.* Christopher Baker, Sir George Beeton, Sir Charles Blunt, Sir Robert Cary, Captain Crosse, the Earl of Cumberland, Sir Francis Drake (Charles Howard, baron of Effingham), the Lord Admiral, Sir Martin Frobisher, Sir Thomas Garrat, Captain Benjamin Gonson, Sir John Hawkins, Sir

\* The royal navy at this time consisted but of twenty-eight vessels.—HUME.

† O nimimum dilecta Deo! cui militat æther,

Et conjurati veniunt ad classica venti.—CLAUDIAN.

‡ Fuller's “Worthies.”

*Edward Hobye, the Lord Thomas Howard, Mr. Knevet, the Earl of Northumberland, Sir Horatio Palvocini, Captain George Fennar, Captain Fenton, the Lord Henry Seymour, the Lord Sheffield, Sir Robert Southwell, Sir Thomas Sycile, Sir Roger Tounsand, Thomas Vavasir, Mr. Willoughby, Sir William Winter.*

These brave officers and volunteers embarked with a resolution suitable to the greatness of the occasion, and of that age of heroes in which they lived; but by the favour of heaven, which fought for the English, there occurred no such opportunities of signalizing their valour as presented themselves to the Hawkes and Forrests of the present age. See some curious particulars, relative to their engaging the Armada, in the "Harleian Miscellany," vol i. p. 123, &c.

**SIR FRANCIS DRAKE**; from an original in the possession of Sir Philip Sydenham, bart., knight of the shire for Somerset. R. White sc. h. sh. In the first edit. of Harris's "Voyages," vol. I. p. 19.

I take this print to be the most authentic portrait of Sir Francis Drake extant. The original picture descended to Sir Philip Sydenham, of Brimpton, in the county of Somerset, from his ancestor, Sir George Sydenham, whose only daughter married Sir Francis Drake.\*

**DRAECK (DRAKE)**, *Æt. 43*; an ancient print; his right hand resting on a helmet; a terrestrial globe suspended under an arch; sh. The plate has been retouched by Virtue.

**SIR FRANCIS DRAKE**, leaning on a globe. Robert Boissard sc. One of the set of Admirals: this is copied by Vaughan.

**FRANCISCUS DRACUS, &c.** two hemispheres before him. Jodocus Hondius Flander f. Londini; 8vo.

\* See an account of the family in Collier's "Dictionary."

DRAECK, &c. *A Et. 43. Jo. Rubel. Thomas de Leu sc.* 4to. and one by Wierix.

FRANCISCUS DRAKE; *in the "Heroologia,"* 8vo.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE. *W. Marshall sc. small. In Fuller's "Holy State."*

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE. *Vaughan sc. in armour;* 4to.

FRANCISCUS DRAKE. *De Larmessin sc.* 4to.

FRANCISCUS DRAKE, &c. *H. Goltzius f.* 8vo.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE. *J. Houbraken sc. h. sh. Illust. Head.*

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE. *Blood sculp. In Prince's "Worthies of Devon,"* 4to. 1810.

FRANCISCUS DRACO, 1598; motto, “*Audentes Fortuna Irvat;*” six Latin verses; small 4to. in “*Nautical Portraits.*” C. v. P.

FRANCIS DRAKE and CANDISH; *on a sheet, surrounded by letter-press in Dutch; arms of England; published by J. Hondius;* scarce.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE; *small oval in a square. E. Harding sc.*

Sir Francis Drake, before he had the royal sanction for his depredations, was a famous freebooter against the Spaniards. The queen made no scruple of employing so bold and enterprising a man against a people who were themselves the greatest freebooters and plunderers amongst mankind. He was the first Englishman that encompassed the globe. Magellan, whose ships passed the South Seas some time before, died in his passage. In 1587, he burnt one hundred vessels at Cadiz, and suspended the threatened invasion for a year; and, about the same time, took a rich East India carrack near the Terceras by which the English gained so great insight into trade in that part of the world, that it occasioned the establishment of the East India Company. In 1588 he was appointed vice-admiral under Lord Effingham, and acquitted him-

self in that important command with his usual valour and conduct.  
Ob. 28 Jan. 1595-6.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH, captain of the queen's guard, lord-warden of the Stanneries, &c. from a picture in the possession of William Elweys, esq. formerly belonging to Lady Elweys, eldest daughter of Sir Walter, grandson of Sir Walter Raleigh. *Vertue sc. 1735. Before his "History of the World;" folio.*

GUALTHERUS RALEIGH, eques auratus; in armour; 4to.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH; in an oval; 8vo. E. Harding.

Sir Walter Raleigh served in the wars in the Low Countries, and in Ireland; and was afterward employed in discoveries in the West Indies, and in the improvement of navigation, to which his genius was strongly inclined. In 1584 he discovered Virginia, to which he made no less than five voyages. He was one of the most distinguished officers on board the fleet which engaged the Armada; and was constantly employed in literary pursuits at sea and on land. His learning was continually improved into habits of life, and helped greatly to advance his knowledge of men and things; and he became a better soldier, a better sea-officer, an abler statesman, and a more accomplished courtier, in proportion as he was a better scholar. He was constituted vice-admiral 1600. See the next reign, Class IX.

SIR JOHN HAWKINS; eight English verses, signed A. H. one of the set of Admirals, by Boissard, h. sh.

JOANNES HAWKINS; in the "Heroologia;" 8vo.

SIR JOHN HAWKINS. Vaughan sc. scarce.

Sir John Hawkins, who was one of the most renowned seamen and bravest officers in Europe, was rear-admiral of the fleet sent out against the Armada; in destroying which he had a principal share. He signalized himself in several expeditions to the West Indies, and died in that against the isthmus of Darien; as did also

1588.

Sir Francis Drake. He was buried in the element where he acquired his fame, 1595.

**SIR MARTIN FROBISHER,\* knight; in armour; sea; army on the shore; 4to. (C. Pass.)**

**MARTINUS FROBISHERUS, E. Auratus; in the "Heroologia;" 8vo.**

**SIR MARTIN FROBISHER; six English verses; one of the set just mentioned; h. sh.**

There is, or was, an ancient portrait of him in the staircase leading to the Picture Gallery at Oxford.

Sir Martin Frobisher was an officer of distinction on board the fleet which engaged the Armada, and had a great share in the danger and honour on that glorious occasion. In 1592, he went a privateering voyage with Sir Walter Raleigh, and took a Spanish carrack valued at 200,000*l.* He first attempted to discover a north-west passage to China, and with that view made several voyages; in one of which he brought away a man, woman, and child, from the Straits which bear his name. He died in 1594, of a wound which he received in attempting to take a fort near Brest.

**RICHARDUS GRENVILLUS, Mil. Aur. in the "Heroologia;" 8vo.**

**SIR RICHARD GRENVILLE; engraved by James Fittler; in Prince's "Worthies of Devon;" 4to. 1810.**

**SIR RICHARD GREENVILLE; in an oval; 8vo. E. Harding.**

Sir Richard Greenville was vice-admiral under Lord Thomas Howard, son to the Duke of Norfolk, who was sent with a squadron of seven ships to America, to intercept the Spanish galleons laden with treasure from the West Indies. Sir Richard, who happened to be separated from the rest of the squadron, unfortunately fell in with the enemy's fleet of fifty-two sail, which he engaged and repulsed fifteen times. He continued fighting till he was covered with blood and wounds, and nothing remained of his ship

\* He spelt his name Frobiser.

but a battered hulk. He died on board the Spanish fleet three days after, expressing the highest satisfaction, in his last moments, at his having acted as a true soldier ought to have done.\* *Ob.* 1591. He was grandfather of the famous Sir Bevil Greenyle.

## CLASS VIII.

### KNIGHTS, GENTLEMEN, &c.

HUMPHREDUS GILBERTUS, Miles Auratus; in the "Heroologia;" 8vo.

SIR HUMPHREY GILBERT, knight; copied from the above; 4to.

SIR HUMPHREY GILBERT, holding an armillary sphere; Virginia at a distance.

Sir Humphrey Gilbert, half-brother, by the mother, to Sir Walter Raleigh, possessed, in a high degree, the various talents for which that great man was distinguished. He gained a considerable reputation in Ireland, in his military capacity, and was one of those gallant adventurers who improved our navigation, and opened the way to trade and commerce. He took possession of Newfoundland in the name of Queen Elizabeth, but was unsuccessful in his attempt to settle a colony on the continent of America. He, as well as Sir Walter Raleigh, pursued his studies at sea and land, and was seen in the dreadful tempest which swallowed up his ship, sitting unmoved in the stern of the vessel, with a book in his hand; and was often heard to say, "Courage, my lads! we are as near heaven at sea, as at land." He always wore on his breast a golden anchor suspended to a pearl, which was given him by the queen. There was a portrait of him in the possession of his descendants

\* This was that enthusiasm, or rather madness of courage, which some will have to be the highest perfection in a sea-officer. It was a maxim of Admiral Howard, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII. that a degree of frenzy was necessary to qualify a man for that station.†

† Had not our immortal NELSON that necessary degree of frenzy?

in Devonshire, with this honourable badge. He wrote a discourse to prove that there is a north-west passage to the Indies. *Ob.* 1583.

**RICARDUS SCELLEIUS**, Prior Angliæ, An. Æt. LXIII. *a medallion, with two reverses. Basire sc. 4to. This curious medallion is in the king's collection.*

Sir Richard Shelley was the last of our countrymen, that I ever heard of, who was titular prior of the English knights of St. John of Jerusalem, or knights Templars.\* He, in the reign of Elizabeth, without leave of that princess, resided in Spain and the Low Countries, whither he retired on account of his religion. The reader, who is curious to see particulars concerning him, is referred to the Collection of Letters to which the print is prefixed; to “*Camdeni Elizabetha,*” sub annis 1560 et 1563; to the Index of the third volume of Strype’s “*Annals of the Reformation,*” and to Dod’s “*Church History,*” vol. ii. p. 57.

**THOMAS CANDYSSH**, Nobilis Anglus, Ætatis suæ 28.—*Hæc illa est, candide inspector, illustrissimi Thomæ Candyssh, nobilis Angli, ad vivum imago; qui ex Anglia 21 Julii, 1586, navem concendens, totum terræ ambitum circumnavigavit, rediitque in patriæ portum Plimouth, 15 Septemb. 1588. Jodocus Hondius sc. Londini. 8vo.*

**THOMAS CANDISH (or CAVENDISH); in the “*Herrologia;*” 8vo.**

**THOMAS CAVENDISH, esq. six English verses; belonging to the set of Admirals, &c. by Boissard; h. sh.**

**THOMAS CANDYSSH, &c. two hemispheres before him; six Latin verses; 8vo. æt. xxx. motto, *Extremos Pudent Redisse. C. v. P.* In “*Nautical Portraits.*”**

*There is another neat print of him in 4to. with two hemispheres, and six English verses.*

\* They are now better known by the appellation of knights of Malta.

THOMAS CANDISH. *Larmessin sc. Copied from the "Heroologia."*

THOMAS CANDISH, with DRAKE. *See Drake.*

Thomas Cavendish was a gentleman adventurer, who, soon after the commencement of hostilities between England and Spain, undertook to annoy the Spaniards in the West Indies, and carried fire and sword into their remotest territories. He burnt and destroyed nineteen of their ships, and took the admiral of the South Seas, valued at 48,800*l.* In this expedition he encompassed the globe, and returned in great triumph to England. His soldiers and sailors were clothed in silk, his sails were damask, and his top-mast covered with cloth of gold. In his second expedition, he suffered almost all the miseries that could attend a disastrous voyage.\* His men mutinied, and he was thought to have died of a broken heart in America, 1592.†

1591.

SIR JOHN PACKINGTON; *from an original picture at Washwood, Worcestershire. Clamp sc. 4to.*

Sir John Packington was a person of no mean family, and of form and feature no way despicable: for he was a brave gentleman, and a very fine courtier; and for the time he stayed there, was very high in the queen's grace: but he came in, and went out, and through disassiduity lost the advantage of her favour; and death drawing a veil over him, utterly deprived him of recovery.—Had he brought less to the court than he did, he might have carried away more than he brought: for he had a time of it, but was an ill husband of opportunity. His handsome features took the most, and his neat parts the wisest at court. He could smile ladies to his service, and argue statesmen to his design with equal ease.—His reason was powerful, his beauty more.—Never was a brave soul more bravely seated; nature bestowed great parts on him, and education polished him to an admirable frame of prudence and virtue. Queen Elizabeth called him her Temperance, and Leicester his Modesty. By the courtiers he was called Moderation.

\* In the Straits of Magellan his men perished in great numbers from cold and famine. Knivet's feet turned quite black with the cold, and his toes came off with his stockings. Another blowing his nose with his fingers, threw it into the fire.

† Dr. Ducarel has a curious drawing, by Vertue, from an original painting, of Captain Thomas Eldred, who sailed round the globe in the sixteenth century.

This new court-star was a nine days' wonder, engaging all eyes until it set satisfied with its own glory. He came to court, he said, as Solomon did to see its vanity; and retired as he did, to repent it. It was he who said first what Bishop Sanderson urged afterward, that a sound faith was the best divinity, a good conscience the best law, and temperance the best physic.—Lloyd in his “State Worthies,” says, Sir John Packington was virtuous and modest, and died in his bed an honest and an happy man.

A wager was laid by Sir John, commonly called lusty Packington, that he would swim from Whitehall-stairs to Greenwich, for the sum of 3000*l.* But the queen, who had a particular tenderness for handsome fellows, would not permit him to run the hazard of the trial.

**THOMAS GRESHAMUS:** *De pictura archetypa penes Mercerorum Societatem. Virtue sc. h. sh.*

**SIR THOMAS GRESHAM.** *Delaram sc. 4to. P. Stent.\**

**SIR THOMAS GRESHAM;** *with a view of the Royal Exchange. Overton exc. whole length; h. sh.*

**SIR THOMAS GRESHAM;** *copied from the next above; sold by Walton; 4to.*

**SIR THOMAS GRESHAM;** *a small oval.*

**SIR THOMAS GRESHAM, Miles, &c.** *Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

**SIR THOMAS GRESHAM;** *a whole length; a bale of goods, ship under sail, &c. 4to.*

**SIR THOMAS GRESHAM,** *sitting. A. More pin. R. Thew sc. 1792; fine.*

**SIR THOMAS GRESHAM.** *A. More pinx. Michel sc.*

**SIR THOMAS GRESHAM;** *4to. I. T. Smith.*

**SIR THOMAS GRESHAM;** *from his statue by Cibber, in the Royal Exchange. G. Vertue sc.*

\* The first impression, “Sould by Jo. Sudbury, and G. Humble.”

**SIR THOMAS GRESHAM;** *in a small circle, in Hollar's view of the Royal Exchange.*

Sir Thomas Gresham was agent in the Low Countries for Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth. His mercantile genius exerted itself not only in contriving excellent schemes for paying the debts of the crown, and extending our foreign trade; but also in introducing into the kingdom the manufactures of small wares, such as pins, knives, hats, ribands, &c. He was, in a word, the founder of commerce; and, beside other great and charitable acts nobly endowed, he founded Gresham College, the seat of learning and liberal arts, and the Royal Exchange; which alone is a Finished  
1569. monument that will deservedly last as long as trade flourishes in this kingdom. *Ob. 21 Nov. 1579.*

**SIR JOHN BROCKETT.** *Sir A. More pinx.  
1568. G. Barret sc.*

Sir John Brockett was a respectable Spanish merchant, and more than once member of parliament for Oxford: his residence, called, after his name, Brockett Hall, was near the village of Wheathempstead, in Hertfordshire. He had three daughters, to each of whom he left a house in Wheathempstead, with a handsome portion in money: from one of these houses came the picture from which the print was engraved; and there still remain, to the present time, the arms of Brockett, correspondent with those in the picture, carved over the mantelpieces of the two parlours.—In Chauncy's Hertfordshire is a very copious account of Sir John, and the rest of the Brockett family. Brockett Hall, which has been rebuilt within the last forty years, is now the property and country-seat of Lord Viscount Melbourne.

*A set of the Lord Mayors of London, from the first year of Queen Elizabeth to 1601; when the prints, which are cut in wood, were published. Some of them serve for several mayors.\* Under the portraits are mentioned their charitable gifts, and places of burial, with a few other particulars. Among them are seven*

\* This circumstance brings in question the authenticity of the set. Possibly the repetition of the prints was only when originals could not be procured.

*clothworkers, six drapers, one fishmonger, two goldsmiths, six grocers, five haberdashers,\* four ironmongers, five mercers, two salters, two skinners, two merchant-taylors, and one vintner.*

The personal history of these city magistrates is almost as uniform as their dress ; and the simplicity and plainness of their manners were as different from those of some who have since filled the chair, as the delicate engraving and the bold and flaring mezzotinto are from the rude effigy cut in wood. It would be amusing to trace the progress of a lord mayor, from the loom or the fishmonger's stall, to the chair of the chief magistrate : to be informed with what difficulty he got the first hundred pounds, with how much less he made it a thousand, and with what ease he rounded his plumb. Such are, in the eye of reason, respectable characters ; and the more so, as they rose with credit from humbler stations.

**WOLSTANUS DIXI** (*Dixie*) Miles, Major *Civitatis Londini*, 1585. *H. Holland exc. 8vo. In the collection of the Marquis of Bute.*

**SIR WOLSTAN DIXIE**; *from the original picture. T. Trotter sc. 1795.*

Sir Wolstan Dixie, who was a friend to his country and to mankind, deserves to be remembered for his exemplary character as a magistrate, and his extensive charities ; for a detail of which the reader is referred to Stow's " Survey of London." The present Sir Wolstan Dixie has more reason to boast of having such an ancestor in his family, than of the tradition that the founder of it was allied to King Egbert. See the " English Baronets," ii. p. 89.

The set of the lord mayors, and the head of Sir Wolstan Dixie, are extremely rare ;† the former was in the possession of Joseph Gulston, late of Ealing Grove, in Middlesex, esq. and the latter was the property of Richard Bull, esq. member of parliament for Newport, in Cornwall.‡

\* Among these is Sir George Barne, who was lord mayor in 1586. He was the first merchant-adventurer to Barbary, Russia, and Genoa.

† The set of lord mayors are at present in the collection of Sir John St. Aubyn, bart.

‡ It would be ingratitude not to acknowledge the favours which I have received from Sir William Musgrave and both these gentlemen, not only in the free access

SIR HENRY TIRELL, of Springfield, Essex ;  
Æt. 70, 1582 ; from the original in the possession of  
Mr. Cosway. Elizabetha Bridgetta Gulston del. et f.  
in aqua fortis, 8vo.

Sir Henry Tirell descended in a direct line from Sir Walter, who accidentally shot William Rufus, in New Forest, in Hampshire. This family, which long flourished at Springfield, is said to have enjoyed the honour of knighthood, in every descent, for six hundred years. John Tirell, esq. of that place, was created a baronet 22 October 1666. I know of nothing particularly memorable concerning Sir Henry, who “married Thomasine, daughter of William Gunston, of London, esq. by whom he had several children.”\*

SIR THOMAS LEE, lord mayor, 1558. *Richardson.*

Sir Thomas Lee, or Leigh, son to Roger Leigh, of Wellington, Shropshire, was brought up under Sir Rowland Hill, a rich merchant of London ; by whom, for his knowledge and industry, he was made his factor beyond sea ; in which trust he behaved so well, that Sir Rowland gave him in marriage his favourite niece, Alice, daughter of John Barker, alias Coverall, of Wolverton, in the county of Salop. Sir Thomas became lord mayor in 1558, and during his mayoralty was knighted. He died in 1571, and was buried in Mercers’ Chapel. From him descended Francis, who was created Lord Dunsmore, and afterward Earl of Chichester, by Charles 1st ; who dying without issue male, the title became extinct. His second son, Thomas, was called to the House of Peers by the title of Lord Leigh, of Stonely.

SIR WILLIAM HARPER, lord mayor. *W. Richardson.*

Sir William Harper, son of William Harper, of Bedford, was lord mayor of London in 1561 ; founded and built, in his lifetime, a free grammar-school in his native place ; and conveyed to the corporation thirteen acres of land in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn,

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which I have had to their very copious and valuable collections of English portraits ; but for their readiness to communicate any notices relative to this work, and their generous encouragement in the course of it.

\* “English Baronets,” ii. p. 454.

for its support, and the marriage of poor maidens of the town of Bedford : the rents are said now to produce near 6000*l.* per annum, and a farther increase, of course, is expected. He died 1574, and was buried in St. Paul's church, Bedford, where a monument is erected to the memory of Sir William and his lady. See Lyson's "Bedfordshire," page 52, &c.—Pennant's "London," 1805, p. 154.

SIR RICHARD CLOUGH, knight. *Basire sc.*  
*In Pennant's "London;" 4to.*

Sir Richard Clough, by birth a Welshman, originally servant to Sir Thomas Gresham, by his merit and industry advanced himself to be his correspondent in the then emporium of the world, *Antwerp*; was afterward knighted, and gave the original hint to Sir Thomas for the building the Royal Exchange or Bourse for merchants. See Pennant's "London," &c.

CORNELIUS VANDUN; *soldier with King Henry VIII. at Tournay.* *T. Trotter, 1794.*

CORNELIUS VANDUN; *with a view of his Almshouses in Petty France.* *I. T. Smith. In his "Illustrations for Pennant," &c.*

"Cornelius Vandun, born at Breda, in Brabant; a soldier with King Henry the 8th, at Tournay, yeoman of the guard, and usher to King Henry, King Edward, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth: of honest and virtuous life, a careful man for poor folk. Built eight of these almshouses, and twelve others on St. Ermin's Hill, at his own cost, for poor widows of this parish." He lies buried in the north isle of St. Margaret's, with these words round his effigy: "Obiit Anno Domini 1577; buried ye 4th of Sept. Aetatis suee 94."

WILLIAM HERVEY, herald; *with his autograph.*  
*C. Hall.*

William Harvey, or Hervey, was first patronised by William, lord Paget; and whilst Somerset herald attended in the king's coat at the funeral of the queen dowager of Henry VIII. and is the only one of the officers at arms who is mentioned at that solemnity. His abilities were thought of that consequence, that he was sent seven times to Germany, and deputed by Queen Mary to declare war against Henry II. He died at Thame, in Oxfordshire, 1566-7.

PETER BLUNDELL; *in the "Oxford Almanack," 1742.*

Peter Blundell was born 1520, at Tiverton, in the county of Devonshire, of parents in so low a station, that when young he was obliged to run on errands for the common carrier. He saved a little money, with which he bought a piece of kersey cloth, and sent it to London by one of the carriers; who sold it to great advantage: from similar returns he bought as many kerseys as would load a horse, with which he went himself to London, where he continued till he had acquired sufficient fortune to begin a manufactory of kerseys at Tiverton. The fortune that he acquired was very great. His liberality was unconfined, his bounty general to animate the industrious, and to reward virtue. He resided for some years in London, where he died in 1601, aged 81; and was buried in the church of St. Michael Royal, Paternoster Row. He gave 2000*l.* for the maintenance of six scholars at Oxford and Cambridge. For a list of his extensive charities, see Prince's "Worthies of Devon," and Darnford's "Tiverton."

J. BRUEN; *a small head in Clark's "Marrow of Ecclesiastical History."*

J. BRUEN; 8vo. W. Richardson.

John Bruen, of Stapleford, in Cheshire, was a man of considerable fortune, who received his education at Alban Hall, in the university of Oxford, where he was a gentleman-commoner. Though he was of Puritan principles, he was no slave to the narrow bigotry of a sect. He was hospitable, generous, and charitable, and beloved and admired by men of all persuasions. He was conscientiously punctual in all the private and public duties of religion, and divinity was his study and delight. He was a frequenter of the public sermons of these times, called prophecyings; and it was his constant practice to commit the substance of what he had heard to writing\*. Ob. 1625, AEt. 65.

\* See more of him in the second part of the book above mentioned. The author informs us, that Mr. Bruen had a servant, named Robert Pasfield, who was "mighty in the Scriptures," though he could neither write nor read. He was, indeed, as remarkable for remembering texts and sermons as Jedidiah Buxton for remembering numbers. "For the help of his memory, he invented and framed a girdle of leather, long and large, which went twice about him. This he divided into several

## CLASS IX.

## PERSONS OF GENIUS AND LEARNING, &amp;c.

**ELIZABETHA,** Regina. *R. Houston f. mezz.*  
*Copied from the "Heroologia;" for Rolt's "Lives."*

Queen Elizabeth, who understood six languages, makes a considerable figure among the learned ladies.\* Her translation of the “Meditations of the Queen of Navarre,” was printed at London in 1548; her translation of “Xenophon’s Dialogue between Hiero and Simonides,” was first printed in 1743, in No II. of the “Miscellaneous Correspondence.” Several of her letters are in the “Sylloge Epistolarum.” See the “Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.”

## PHYSICIANS.

**DR. WILLIAM GILBERT,** physician to Queen Elizabeth; *from an original picture in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. Clamp sc. 4to.*

Dr. William Gilbert was born at Colchester in Essex in 1540. His father Hieron Gilbert was recorder of that town, who having educated his son at the grammar-school, sent him to Cambridge. Having studied physic there for some time, he travelled abroad for farther improvement, and in one of the foreign universities had the degree conferred on him of M. D. He returned to England with a most enlarged reputation for his learning in general; and had especially the character of being profoundly skilled in philosophy and

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parts, allotting every book in the Bible, in their order, to some of these divisions; then, for the chapters, he affixed points or thongs of leather to the several divisions, and made knots by fives or tens thereupon, to distinguish the chapters of that book; and by other points he divided the chapters into their particular contents or verses, as occasion required. This he used instead of pen and ink, in hearing sermons, and made so good use of it, that, coming home, he was able by it to repeat the sermon, quote the texts of scripture, &c. to his own great comfort, and to the benefit of others; which girdle Master Bruen kept after his death, hung it up in his study, and would merrily call it The Girdle of Verity.”

\* See Roger Ascham’s Works, p. 242. 272.

chemistry. He was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians in London, in 1573. His success and great reputation having incurred the attention of Queen Elizabeth, she sent for him to court, appointed him her physician in ordinary, and gave him, besides, an annual pension to encourage him in his studies.

Dr. Gilbert is highly conspicuous for being the first who discovered several of the properties of the loadstone. In 1600 he published his treatise “*De Magneti, Magnetisque Corporibus, et de magno Magnete tellune Physiologia Nova;*” i. e. “*Of the Magnet and Magnetical Bodies, and of that great Magnet the Earth.*” This work is the first regular system on this curious subject; and in this piece our author shews the use of the declination of the magnet, which had been discovered by Norman in finding out the latitude; for which purpose he contrived two instruments for the sea.

After the death of Elizabeth, the doctor was continued as chief physician to King James I. but did not long enjoy that honour, paying his last debt to nature, November 30, 1603. His body was interred in Trinity church at Colchester, the place of his nativity.

By his last will he left all his library, consisting of books, globes, instruments, &c. and a cabinet of minerals, to the College of Physicians.

**WILLIAM BULLEYN**, physician; *a wood print; profile; long beard: from his “Government of Health,” 1548; 8vo. with his initials W. B.*

**WILLIAM BULLEYN**; *copy by W. Richardson.*

*There is a whole length of him cut in wood, with four English verses. It belongs to his works in folio.*

**WILHELMUS BULLEN, M. D. &c. F. Wil. Stukeley,** 1722; *floruit 1570; small.*

William Bulleyn was a physician of great learning and experience, and a very eminent botanist. He travelled over a considerable part of Germany and Scotland, chiefly with a view of improving himself in the knowledge of plants; and was not only familiarly acquainted with the names and characters of English vegetables, but was also well skilled in their virtues.\* He read the Greek,

\* The knowledge of plants is usually limited to their names and classes, without attending to their virtues. But the greatest lovers of the delightful study of botany

Roman, and Arabian authors, in his own faculty, and wrote several medical treatises himself. The collection of his works is entitled, “ Bulleyn’s Bulwarke of Defence against all Sicknes, Sorenes, and Woundes, that doe daily assaulte Mankind ; which Bulwarke is kept with Hillarius the Gardener, Health the Physician, with their Chyrurgian to help the wounded Soldiours, &c.” 1562 ; fol. In this collection is his “ Book of Simples,”\* his “ Dialogue betwixt Sorennes and Surgery, &c.” He was an ancestor to the late Dr. Stukeley, the antiquary. *Ob.* 7 Jan. 1576.

**RICHARD HAYDOCKE, M. D.** *Frontispiece to his translation of Lomazzo, or Lomatius’s “Art of Painting,” 1598 ; a pot folio.*

*There is a copy of this head by John Thane.*

Richard Haydocke was educated at New College, in Oxford, and practised physic at Salisbury, and afterward in London. He published a translation of Lomazzo’s “Art of Painting,” which was first printed at Milan, in the Italian language, 1583. Mr. Hogarth fancied he saw the fundamental principle of his “Analysis of Beauty” in this translation,† couched in the following precept of Michael Angelo to Marco da Sienna his scholar ; “ That he should always make a figure pyramidal, serpent-like, and multiplied by one, two, and three.”‡ Sir Richard Baker tells us, “ that one Richard Haydocke, of New College in Oxon, pretended to preach in his sleep, and was by King James discovered to be an impostor.”§ He died in the reign of Charles I.|| See the Class of Artists.

**WILLIAM CUNYNGHAM,** of Norwich, doctor in physic, *Æt.* 28 ; well cut in wood, with *Dioscorides’s Book of Plants open before him.* It is prefixed to his

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must own, that a common farmer, who knows what simples will make a good drench for a cow, is possessed of more valuable knowledge than a mere verbal botanist, who can remember all the names in a vegetable system.

\* The oldest herbal in the English language is that by Dr. Turner, in the black etter, 1551 ; folio.

† See the “Analysis.” ‡ Haydocke’s “Translat.” &c. p. 17. § Chron. p. 591.

|| See a full account of his impostures in Wanley’s *Wonders of the little World*, and in Lodge’s “Illustrations,” vol. iii.

*"Cosmographical Glasse, conteyning the pleasant Principles of Cosmographie, Geographie, Hydrographie, or Navigation."*

*There is a good copy of this portrait.*

In the dedication, he mentions other works of his own composition, in astronomy and chronology; and a commentary upon Hippocrates de Aere, Aquis, et Regionibus. He was also author of a Treatise of the French Disease. He executed several of the cuts in the "Cosmographical Glass" himself. The map of Norwich, belonging to this book, which was printed in the black letter, folio, 1559, is curious and fine.

**MARCUS RIDLEUS**, Cantabrigiensis, imperatoris Russiæ archiatrus, *AEt. 34, 1594; with coat of arms.*

*"Missus ab Elisa Ruthenis quinque per annos,  
Anglis ni desis, te vocat illa domum.  
Tute mathematicis clarus, magnetica calles,  
Pæonias laudes doctus ubique capis."*

*A small quarto print.*

**MARK RIDLEY**; *from the above. W. Richardson.*

Mark Ridley was physician to the company of English merchants residing in Russia, and afterward to the Russian emperor. After his return to England, he was chosen one of the eight principals or elects of the College of Physicians. He was author of a "Treatise of Magnetical Bodies," in which he intimates, that longitudes might be rectified by the nautic needle.\* About the year 1617, he published animadversions upon Barlow's "Magnetical Advertisement." See "Athen. Oxon." I. col. 495.

**THOMAS GALUS**, Chirurgus, *AEt. 56, 1563; oval; cut in wood; Svo. size.*

Thomas Gale is said, by Bishop Tanner,† to have been the most celebrated surgeon of his time; and to have been educated under Richard Ferris, principal surgeon to Queen Elizabeth. Yet the same author informs us, that he was in the army of Henry VIII. at

\* Vide cap. 43.

† See his "Bibliotheca."

Muttrel (Montreuil), in 1544; and with King Philip at St. Quintin, in 1557. This seems to clash with chronology; but is, however, far from being impossible; as Ferris might have flourished in the time of Henry and the three subsequent reigns, without being so old as some eminent surgeons now living. He was author of an "Enchiridion of Chirurgerie," of "An Institution of a Chirurgean,"\* and also published a collection of his own pieces in folio, 1563; to all which his head hath been prefixed. The most curious of his works is a Herbal, consisting of such plants as are used in surgery, with figures. He practised in London, and died in the year 1586.

**J. H. (JOHN HALL, surgeon),** *AEt. 35, 1564; 8vo.*  
*He holds a plant in his hand. Under the head are several Latin verses. It is before his translation of the "Chirurgia Parva," of Lanfranke.*

**JOHN HALL;** *from the above. W. Richardson.*

John Hall, a surgeon of Maidstone, in Kent, wrote and translated several chirurgical treatises, of which Bishop Tanner has given us a detail. He was also author of a book of Hymns with musical notes.

**PETER LEVENS,** *holding a urinal. I.C. (hantry) sc. Before "The Path-way to Health," 1664; 12mo.*

Peter Levens, who studied and practised both physic and surgery, is styled, "Master of Arts, of Oxon," in the title to his book, called, "The Path-way to Health; wherein are most excellent and approved Medicines of great Virtue," &c. This book was first published in 1587. Mr. Wood informs us, that the author, or rather collector, of these receipts, who appears to have been no graduate in physic, was some time fellow of Magdalen College, in Oxford. Mr. Boyle's "Medicinal Experiments, or a Collection of choice and safe Remedies," for the use of families and country-people, is the most noted book of this kind. John Wesley hath published a collection of receipts called "Primitive Physic," among which are some very good ones, particularly Sir Stephen Fox's remedy for weak eyes. This book, by the help of the title, hath had a good run,† particularly among the Methodists, whose faith, co-operating

\* A Treatise of Wounds made with Gonne Shot, 1563.

† The thirteenth edition, now before me, was printed in 1768.

with nature, frequently made them whole, when Mr. Wesley had the credit of the cure.

SIR GEORGE BAKER; *a small wood print, whole length, standing in his laboratory; from his second "Book of Distillations, containing sundrie excellent Remedies of distilled Waters," 1599 ; 4to.*

These remedies are now neglected; as Galenical have generally given place to chymical medicines.

### WILLIAM BIRD; *in the print with Tallis.*

William Bird was the son of Thomas Bird, one of the gentlemen of the chapel royal in the reign of King Edward the Sixth. He received the principal part of his musical education under the celebrated Thomas Tallis, and was elected organist of the cathedral church of Lincoln in 1563. Six years after he was appointed a gentleman of the chapel royal, and was considered the finest player on the virginal of his time. His compositions were numerous and of great variety. In the check-book of the chapel royal he is styled "the father of music." The well-known canon of *Non Nobis, Domine*, was of his composition. He died 1623, *Aet. 80.*

## ENGLISH POETS.

### EDMUND SPENCER. *Vertue sc.*

"Anglica te vivo vixit plausitque poesis,  
Nunc moritura timet te moriente mori."

CAMDEN.

*One of the set of Poets; large h. sh.*

### EDMUND SPENCER. *Vertue sc. 8vo.*

*There is a painting of him at Castle Duplin, the residence of the Earl of Kinnoul, in Scotland.*

EDMUND SPENCER; *in the print with Chaucer, Shakspeare, and Jonson.*

EDMUND SPENCER; *in Bell's "Poets;" 12mo. Cook, 1777.*

Edmund Spenser, the celebrated author of the "Fairy Queen," was father of the English heroic poem, and of true pastoral poetry in England. He stands distinguished from almost all other poets, in that faculty by which a poet is distinguished from other writers, namely, invention; and excelled all his contemporaries in harmonious versification. The stanza of Spenser, and the old words which constantly occur in his works, contribute to give this great poet an air of peculiarity: hence it is that almost all the imitations of him resemble the original.\* It is to be regretted, that such vigour of imagination and harmony of numbers should have been lavished upon an endless and uninteresting allegory, abounding with all the whimsies of knight-errantry. It ought at the same time to be remembered, that it was much more interesting in the days of Elizabeth than it is in the present age. According to Lord Lyttelton, he has, in his poem, represented that great queen "as the patroness of the most sublime chivalry, and as sending forth the moral virtues, illustrated under the characters of different knights, &c. In this light, the 'Fairy Queen' is as much a state poem as the *Aeneis* of Virgil."† Parnassus proved a very barren soil to him. The queen was far from having a just sense of his merit; and Lord Burleigh, who prevented her giving him a hundred pounds, seems to have thought the lowest clerk in his office a more deserving person. It was very hard, that a genius who did honour to his country, should get less, by writing, than a journeyman mechanic employed in printing his works. He died in want of bread, 1599.

**WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE; ad orig. tab. penes  
D. Harley. Virtue sc. 1721; 4to.**

**WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, &c. Virtue sc. 1719.  
Done from the original, now in the possession of Robert  
Keck, of the Inner Temple, esq.‡ large h. sh.**

\* Peculiarity of any kind is striking; and in proportion as it is so, is generally more imitable, either in poetry or painting. It is easier to imitate the style of a mannerist, than the simplicity of Raphael or Poussin.

† Notes to the second book of the Life of Henry II. p. 53.

‡ It has been said, that there never was an original portrait of Shakspeare; but that Sir Thomas Clarges, after his death, caused a portrait to be drawn for him, from a person who nearly resembled him. Mr. Walpole informs me, that the only original picture of Shakspeare is that which belonged to Mr. Keck, from whom it passed to Mr. Nicoll, whose only daughter married the Marquis of Caernarvon. This agrees with what is said in the "Critical Review," for December, 1770, in re-

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE; *in the possession of John Nicoll, of Southgate, esq.* Houbbraken sc. 1747. Illust. Head.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. Zoust p. From a capital picture in the collection of T. Wright, painter, in Covent Garden. J. Simon f. h. sh. mezz.

This was painted in the reign of Charles II.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE; *with a laurel-branch in his left hand.* W. Marshall sc. Frontispiece to his poems, 1640; 12mo.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. Arlaud del. Duchange sc. 4to.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. J. Payne sc. He is represented with a laurel-branch in his left hand.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. L. du Guernier sc.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE; small; with several other heads, before Jacob's "Lives of the Dramatic Poets," 1719; 8vo.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE, born April 23, 1564, died April 23, 1616. C. Knight. From a drawing by Ozias Humphrey, prefixed to his "Works," by Mr. Malone, 1790; 8vo.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEAR, AEt. 40; 8vo. J. Hall sc. 1772.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEAR; 4to. T. Trotter sc. 1794. From the original picture.

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lation to the same portrait, which is there also said to have been "painted either by Richard Burbage, or John Taylor, the player, the latter of whom left it by will to Sir William Davenant. After his death, Betterton, the actor, bought it; and when he died, Mr. Keck of the Temple gave forty guineas for it to Mrs. Barry, the actress." Mr. Walpole adds, that Marshall's print is genuine too, and probably drawn from the life.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEAR, with autograph, head only finished, from ditto. T. Trotter sc. 1794.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEAR; oval 4to. C. Warren sc. 1805.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEAR, to Hanmer's edition, 4to. Gravelot sc. 1744.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEAR; mezz. C. Turner, 1815.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEAR; in Harding's "Shakspear." Le Goux sc.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, with the heads of Jonson, &c. h. sh. mezz.

Though Shakspeare be a writer of a mixed character, he will ever be ranked in the first class of our English poets. His beauties are his own, and, in the strictest sense, original. The faults found in him are chiefly those of the age in which he lived, his transcribers, and his editors. He not only excelled in copying nature, but his imagination carried him beyond it. He had all the creative powers of fancy to form new characters;\* and was more an original genius than any other writer. He, like other great poets, has had the felicity of having his faults admired, for the sake of his beauties. See the next reign.

JOHN DONNE, Æt. 18. Marshall sc. Frontispiece to his Poems, 1635; 12mo.

John Donne, styled by Mr. Dryden "the greatest wit, though not the greatest poet of our nation," wrote on various subjects; but his greatest excellency was satire. He had a prodigious richness of fancy; but his thoughts were much debased by his versification. Drummond, the famous Scottish poet, affirmed to Ben Jonson, that he wrote his best pieces before he was twenty-five years of age:†

" 'Twas then plain Donne in honest vengeance rose,  
His wit harmonious, but his rhyme was prose."

Dr. BROWN'S ESSAY ON SATIRE.

\* His Caliban, Fairies, &c.

† Or, rather, Ben Jonson affirmed to Drummond.—LORD HAILES.

He was for a considerable time after his marriage, a sojourner at Sir Francis Vooley's house at Pirford, in Surrey. Winstanley says, he was in prison when he wrote "Done and Undone," after his own and his wife's name. See Brit. Biog. IV. 244; Winstanley, p. 379; Floyd's Bibliotheca; Biog. British, B. IV. p. 369. N.—See the next reign, Class IV. and IX.

**PHILLIPUS SIDNEYUS.** *Van Hove sc.*

This accomplished gentleman seems to have been the delight and admiration of the age of Elizabeth, rather for the variety than the greatness of his genius. He that was the ornament of the university, was also the ornament of the court; and appeared with equal advantage in a field of battle, or at a tournament; in a private conversation among his friends, or in a public character as an ambassador. His talents were equally adapted to prose or verse, to original composition or translation. His "Arcadia" was not only admired for its novelty, but continued to be read longer than such compositions usually are, and has passed through fourteen editions. The reader will find the language of the Arcadia incomparably better than the affected pedantic style of Lilly's "Euphues," which was much read and admired by the ladies at court in this reign. He died\* the 16th of Oct. 1585. See Lord Lyttelton's Henry II. vol. 3. 359—62.

**SIR JOHN HARRINGTON;** *with a watch lying on a table; a small oval, engraved by Wm. Rogers: in the title to his translation of "Orlando Furioso," 1591; fol.*

**SIR JOHN HARRINGTON;** *a copy of the above.*  
*W. Richardson.*

**SIR JOHN HARRINGTON,** knight; *Ætatis suæ 50;*  
*four English verses, "His Body's here," &c. scarce.*

*There is another print of him by Thomas Cockson,*  
*before a later edition of his "Translation of Ariosto."*

There were two original pictures of him in the possession of the late Dr. Harrington of Bath, who was lineally descended from him.

\* "Ennobled by himself, by all approv'd,  
Prais'd, wept, and honour'd, by the muse he lov'd."—POPE.

Sir John Harrington had, in his time, a very considerable reputation as a poet and translator, and was also noted for his ready wit. He was author of four books of epigrams, which were printed after his decease. His "Translation of Ariosto" was published in his lifetime, with cuts.\* His genius was thought to be better suited to epigram, than heroic poetry. He was godson to Queen Elizabeth.—Granger's Letters, p. 269.

**GEORGE GASCOIGNE**; *in armour; ruff; large beard; on his right hand a musket and bandoleers; on his left, books, &c.; underneath, " Tam Marti, quam Mercurio."*

**GEORGE GASCOIGNE**; *wood-cut. Machel Stace.*

**GEORGE GASCOIGNE**. *Fry sc. very neat.*

George Gascoigne, a gentleman of a good education, served with reputation in the wars in the Low Countries; and after his return to England, distinguished himself by his writings in prose and verse. He published several books of poems with fantastic titles, namely, "Flowers," "Herbs," "Weeds," &c. Among which are several dramatic pieces. He was esteemed the best love-poet of his age. There is a pamphlet in the black letter, entitled, "A Remembrance of the well-employed Life and godly End of George Gascoigne, esq. who deceased at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, Oct. 7, 1577," by George Whetstone, gent. This contradicts the date of his death in the "Athenæ Oxonienses." See "Reliques of ancient English Poetry," ii. p. 136, 2d edit. The print of him is prefixed to his "Steele Glass, a Satire," Lond. 1576; 4to. before which are commendatory verses by Walter Rawley, and others. *Ob. 1578.*

**THOMAS NASH**; *small whole length, in fetters; wood-cut, prefixed to "The Trimming of Thomas Nash, gent. 1597.*

**THOMAS NASH**; *from the above. W. Richardson.*

**THOMAS NASH**; *in an oval. J. Thane.*

Thomas Nash was born at Leostoff, in Suffolk; he received his education at St. John's College, in the university of Cambridge,

\* See the preface to this work.

where he took the degree of B.A. 1585. He was the companion and intimate of that libertine R. Green. His "Prince Pennyless," though wrote with spirit, breathes despair and disappointment. He is said to have become very pious before his death, and wrote "Christ's Tears over Jerusalem." He wrote three dramatic pieces; viz. Dido, Queen of Carthage; Summer's Last Will and Testament; and The Isle of Dogs; though his principal talent was satire. He was engaged in a violent paper war with Dr. Gabriel Harvey, and is supposed to have died about the year 1600.

### SCOTCH POETS.

GEORGE BUCHANAN. *F. Pourbus p. J. Hou-braken sc. 1741. In the collection of Dr. Mead. Illust. Head.*

GEORGIUS BUCHANANUS, *AEt. 76. Esme de Boulonois f. 4to.*

*Another by the same hand, AEt. 77, h. sh.*

GEORGIUS BUCHANANUS. *J. C. H. f. A copy from the above; in Boissard; 4to.*

GEORGIUS BUCHANANUS. *R. V. S. F. in a cypher; 12mo.*

GEORGIUS BUCHANANUS. *R. White sc. h. sh.*

*There is a mean print of him by Clarke, small 8vo. or 12mo.*

GEORGE BUCHANAN, *AEt. 76. R. Cooper.*

GEORGE BUCHANAN; *six verses. M. F. 8vo.*

GEORGE BUCHANAN. *Granthome.*

GEORGE BUCHANAN; *in Freherus.*

George Buchanan, a very celebrated Scottish poet and historian, who in both those characters has happily emulated the simplicity and beauty of the ancients, was preceptor to James VI. The most applauded of his poetical works is his Translation of the Psalms, par-

ticularly of the CIV.\* His History of Scotland, in which he has treated the character of Mary, the mother of his royal pupil, with great freedom, has been read in the schools in that kingdom as a Latin classic.† *Ob.* 28 Sept. 1582, *Aet.* 76.

Buchanan came into England in the reign of Edward VI.; but soon left the kingdom, and retired to France, where he found that studious leisure and undisturbed tranquillity which he had in vain sought for here, in the minority of the king.

**JACOBUS CRITONIUS,** *Salminicio sc. octavo size: in the "Museum Historicum" of Imperialis. Poorly executed, but most probably authentic. A print of him was engraved by J. Hall, for the second part of Mr. Pennant's "Tour in Scotland."* The drawing was taken from a picture in the possession of Lord Eliock, a lord of the session at Edinburgh. This is a copy, by a grandson of Sir John Medina, from the original, in the possession of Mr. Graham, of Airth.

**THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON;** *from a painting at Frendraucht. Rivers sc. 1795.*

There is a genuine picture of him in the possession of Mr. Alexander Morrison, of Bagnie, in the county of Bamff, in Scotland. It

\* This Psalm has been translated into Latin by nine Scottish poets. Eight of these translations were printed at Edinburgh, 1699, 12mo. together with the "Poetic Duel" of Dr. George Eglisem with Buchanan. The former accused that great poet of bad Latin, and bad poetry, in his version of this Psalm, and made no scruple of preferring his own translation of it to Buchanan's. The "Consilium Collegii Medici Parisiensis de Mania G. Eglisemii, quam prodidit Scripto,"‡ is well worth the reader's perusal for its pleasantry: it is prefixed to the "Poetic Duel." The ninth Latin translation of the CIV. Psalm was by the famous Dr. Pitcairne. It was published in the name of Walter Danniston. There is an admired version of this Psalm in English by Blacklock, a poet of the same nation, who was born blind. See his Poems published by Mr. Spence.

† The "History of Scotland," by Dr. Robertson, has added to the number of our English classics.

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‡ The Consilium is by Arthur Johnston, M. D. the best part is the *Episode of St. Roch.* The poem is much too long, and has great affectation of learning; though, perhaps, that also may be satirical.—LOND. HAILES.

is supposed that this portrait was sent from Italy, by himself, to Viscount Fendraught, the chief of the family of Crichton.\*

This amazing genius seems to have surprised and astonished mankind like a new northern star. He, together with an athletic strength and singular elegance of form, possessed the various powers of the human mind in their full force, and almost every acquired talent that could recommend the man, or adorn the gentleman. One would imagine that he was master of the art for which Raymond Lully is said to have been distinguished ; that of talking readily upon subjects which he did not understand : but he disputed with adepts and learned doctors, and foiled literary champions at their own weapons. If all that is said of him by authors of character be true, he is much better entitled to the appellation of Phoenix than John Picus Mirandula ; but the elevation and extension of the genius of this wonderful man appears to have been “ more a flight than a growth. If he had lived longer, and written more,† it is probable that his works would not, like those of his countryman Buchanan, have continued unimpaired by time. Crichton shot up like the mountain pine ; Buchanan rose slowly like the oak.‡ The one is rather an object of temporary admiration ; the other retains its strength and beauty, after it hath stood the shock of ages. It is probable, that the great qualities of Crichton served to precipitate his fate. Vicencio de Gonzaga, prince of Mantua, his pupil, prompted by jealousy or envy, basely attacked and brutally murdered him, in the street, in the time of Carnival, in the year 1583, and the twenty-second§ year of his age. If the reader should, in a collective view, consider what is said of him by Imperialis, in his “ Museum ;” by Mackenzie, in his “ History of Scotch Writers ;” by Bishop Tanner, in his “ Bibliotheca ;” and by Dr.

\* See Pennant’s “Tour in Scotland,” p. 125.

† Dr. Samuel Johnson informed me, that two copies of verses, one, at least, of which is in the “*Deliciae Poetarum Scotorum*,” are the only known pieces of Crichton. Bishop Tanner is, perhaps, mistaken, in attributing several books to him, which belong to another writer of the same name.

‡ “*Crevit occulto velut arbor aeo.*”

§ Sir Thomas Urquhart, in a very scarce book, entitled “*The Discovery of a most exquisite Jewel,* &c. Lond. 1652, in which he gives a long and very wonderful account of Crichton, says he was killed in the thirty-second year of his age.||

|| That strange book is a greater curiosity than Crichton was ; the language more bombast than the marvels attributed to his hero. The account of his intrigue and death is a compound of gravity and obscenity.—LORD ORFORD.

Hawkesworth, in “The Adventurer;” he will find full enough to exercise his faith, though mankind be naturally fond of the marvellous, and ever willing to stretch their faculties to the utmost to reconcile it with truth.

**ALEXANDER BODIUS,** *Bonit. Christi liber,*  
*Æt. 33, an. 1596.*

Hic ego qui tacitus video meliora proboque,  
Non odiosa sequor.

*T. de Leu f. It is Tab. 10. of Sir Robert Sibbald's “Prodromus Historiae Naturalis Scotiae,” whence the following article is extracted. The inscription on the print alludes to his being set at liberty at Thoulouse, after a tedious confinement, which was occasioned by a popular insurrection in that city.*

**ALEXANDER BODIUS,** enlarged from the last by Donaldson; engraved by Beugo; prefixed to his Life in quarto.

Mark Alexander Boyd,\* who was comparable, if not equal, to the admirable Crichton,† was born in Galloway, on the 13th day of January, 1562, and came into the world with teeth. He learned the rudiments of the Latin and Greek languages at Glasgow, under two grammarians; but was of so high and intractable a spirit, that they despaired of ever making him a scholar. Having quarrelled with his masters, he beat them both, burnt his books, and forswore learning. While he was yet a youth he followed the court, and did his utmost to push his interest there; but the fervour of his temper soon precipitated him into quarrels, from which he came off with honour and safety, though frequently at the hazard of his life. He, with the approbation of his friends, went to serve in the French army, and carried his little patrimony with him, which he soon dissipated at play. He was shortly after roused by

\* He was son of Robert Boyd, who was eldest son of Adam Boyd, of Pinkhill, brother to Lord Boyd. James Boyd, archbishop of Glasgow, was a younger son of Adam. Sir Robert Sibbald, who was descended from the same family with Mark Alexander Boyd, took his Life from a manuscript in his possession, and inserted it in his “Prodromus Historiae Naturalis Scotiae.” Lib. III. part. ii. p. 2—4.

† “Vita Bodii.”

that emulation which is natural to great minds, and applied himself to letters with unremitting ardour, till he became one of the most consummate scholars of the age. His parts were superior to his learning, as is abundantly testified by his writings in print and manuscript. The Greek and Latin were as familiar to him as his mother tongue. He could readily dictate to three scribes in as many different languages and subjects. He had an easy and happy vein of poetry, wrote elegies in the Ovidian manner, and his hymns were thought to be superior to those of any other Latin poet.\* He wrote a great number of other poems in the same language, and translated Cæsar's Commentaries into Greek, in the style of Herodotus : this translation was never printed. His other manuscripts on philosophical, political, and historical subjects, in Latin and French, are enumerated by the author of his Life, who tells us that he was the best Scottish poet of his age; and that, as a writer in his native language, he was upon a level with Ronsard and Petrarch. He was tall, compact, and well-proportioned in his person; his countenance was beautiful, sprightly, and engaging; he had a noble air; and appeared to be the accomplished soldier among men of the sword, and as eminently the scholar among those of the gown. He spent the greatest part of his unsettled life in France, but died at Pinkhill, his father's seat, in April, 1601, about the thirty-eighth or thirty-ninth year of his age.

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That sun,  
Which not alone the southern wit sublimes,  
But ripens spirits in cold northern climes,

seems to have shed as great influence on Scotland in the sixteenth century as it hath in the present age. I have proceeded to an unusual length in this article of Boyd, as he is mentioned by none of our English writers.

### MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORS.

**RALPH (or RAFE) BROOK, esq. York-herald, died 15 Oct. 1625, aged 73 ; ruff ; herald's coat ; 4to.**

\* Olaus Borrichius, a very eminent and judicious critic, at p. 150, of his “*Dissertationes Academicae de Poetis*,” speaking of Boyd, says, “*In Mareo Alexandro Bodio, Scoto, redivivum spectamus Nasonem ; ea est in ejusdem Epistolis Heroicum, lux, candor, dexteritas.*” He speaks as highly of his Hymns in heroic verse.

Ralph Brook, who naturally follows Camden as his antagonist, discovered many errors, in relation to pedigrees, in the "Britannia," which he offered to communicate to the author; but his offer was waved, and he was superciliously treated. Upon this, urged by personal resentment, he sedulously applied himself to a thorough examination of that celebrated work, and published a discovery of the errors which he found in the fourth edition of it. This book, in which Mr. Camden is treated with very little ceremony, or even common decency, was of great use to him in the fifth edition, published in 1600. Brook's "Second Discovery of Errors," to which his head is prefixed, was published in 4to. 1723, about a century after his decease.

**WILLIAM LAMBARDE**, of Kent, esq. *Ob. Æt. 65, 1601. Virtue sc. 1730; h. sh.*

**WILLIAM LAMBARDE**, &c. *Virtue sc. Frontispiece to his "Alphabetical Description of the Chief Places in England and Wales;" the same plate as the first, reduced to a quarto.*

**WILLIAM LAMBARDE**; 4to (*Dorrell*) sc. In *Malcolm's "Lives of Antiquaries,"* 4to. 1816.

William Lambarde, a learned and industrious antiquary, was author of the "Archaionomia, sive de priscis Anglorum Legibus," 1568; 4to. and of the "Perambulation of Kent," 1570. He carefully collected many of the old MSS. which were in the Cotton library, and was the founder of an almshouse at Greenwich. His "Archaionomia," which is his capital performance, is a translation of the Anglo-Saxon laws, which had been translated more justly, but less elegantly, by John Brompton.\* This work of Lambarde was begun by Lawrence Nowel, dean of Litchfield.

**JOHN STOW**, historian and antiquary. *Virtue sc. A bust, from his monument in the church of St. Andrew Undershaft; large h. sh. The whole monument was engraved by Sturt, for his Survey.*

**JOHN STOW**; 4to. *T. (Trotter) sc. In Malcolm's "Lives of Antiquaries,"* 4to. 1816.

\* Preface to Gibson's "Chronicon Saxonum," p. 4.

JOHN STOW, writing; from his monument, 4to.  
N. Smith, 1792.

John Stow, who was bred a tailor, quitted his occupation, to pursue his beloved study of the history and antiquities of England, to which he had an invincible propensity. He was not only indefatigable in searching for ancient authors and MSS. of all kinds relating to English history, but was also at the pains of transcribing many things with his own hand. As his studies and collections engrossed his whole attention, he, in a few years, found himself in embarrassed circumstances, and was under a necessity of returning to his trade; but was enabled by the generosity of Archbishop Parker to resume his studies. His principal works are his “Survey of London;” a book deservedly esteemed; his “Additions to Hollinshed’s Chronicle,” and his “Annals.” The folio volume, commonly called “Stow’s Chronicle,” was compiled from his papers after his decease, by E. Howes. Our author, Stow, had a principal hand in two improved editions of Chaucer’s Works, published in this reign. *Ob. 5 April, 1605, AEt. 80.*

HUMPHREY LLOYD (or LHUYD), of Denbigh, esq. antiquary, 1561. *J. Faber f. 1717; h. sh. mezz. scarce.*

HUMPHREY LLOYD; 4to. Birrell sc.

HUMPHREY LLOYD. Bond sc.

HUMPHREY LLOYD; in “Biographical Mirrour.”  
*Clamp sc.*

HUMPHREY LLUYD; from an original picture painted by Marc Gerrard, 4to. Wilkinson exc.

Humphrey Lluyd (or Lloyd), only son of Robert Lluyd, by Joan his wife, daughter of Lewis Pigot. This gentleman, who may be considered as one of the founders of the modern antiquarian school, or who, in other words, was one of the first students that endeavoured to divest the study of antiquities of its irrational fables and superstitions, was born in the town of Denbigh, where his father resided, and was educated in the university of Oxford; where he took the degree of bachelor of arts in 1547, and that of master in 1551; at which latter date he was a member of Brazen-Nose Col-

lege. He was designed for the medical profession, and for some time practised it in his native town; but was, probably, detached from it by a marriage above his rank and expectations with Barbara, sister and heir to John, lord Lumley. He passed the remainder of his life in his favourite studies, the historical antiquities of Wales, and the theory of medicine; and has left us the following works: "Commentarioli Britannicæ Descriptionis Fragmentum," published in 1572; as was a translation of it in the following year, under the title of "The Breviary of Britain;" "De Armamentario Romano," 1573; "Chronicon Walliæ, a Rege Cadwalladero usque ad 1294." He translated from the Latin "The History of Cambria, now called Wales," 1584; and wrote two medical tracts, "The Judgement of Urines," 1551; and "The Treasure of Health," 1585. It has been said, erroneously as it should seem from the above dates, that he died in the year 1570; a point which might probably be cleared up by reference to the parish register of Whitchurch, near Denbigh, where he was buried, and where a monument was erected to his memory.—He had three sons; of whom one only left issue, Henry; whose great grandson, Robert Lumley Lloyd, D. D. rector of St. Paul's Covent-Garden, in 1723, unsuccessfully prosecuted in the House of Peers, a claim to the ancient barony of Lumley, in right of descent from Barbara, the wife of Humphrey Lloyd, the subject of this article.

The ancient Society of Antiquaries, in the list of whom are many great and respectable names,\* was erected in this reign. In the next, their assemblies were interrupted; as James looked upon this learned body as a formidable combination against his prerogative.

**THOMAS BODLÆUS, &c. M. Burghers sc. h. sh.  
From the original at Oxford.**

At the four corners of this print are the heads of William, earl of Pembroke, Archbishop Laud, Sir Kenelm Digby, and Mr. Selden, who were benefactors to the Bodleian library.†

**THOMAS BODLEIUS, miles; ex marmore quod in  
Bibl. Bodl. posuit Cl. Th. Sackvillus, com. Dorset.  
Acad. Canc.—Idem; ex effigie in Xysto Bibl. Bodl.  
two small ovals, in one head-piece. M. Burghers sc.**

\* See the list in "Biograph. Britan." Artic. AGARD.

† This is the frontispiece to the Catalogue of that Library.

SIR THOMAS BODLEY; in the “*Oxford Almanack*,” 1737.

SIR THOMAS BODLEY. E. Scriven. From the original of Cornelius Janson, in the Bodleian Gallery, Oxford, in Mr. Lodge’s “*Illustrious Portraits*.”

Sir Thomas Bodley merited much as a man of letters; but incomparably more, in the ample provision he has made for literature, in which he stands unrivalled. In 1599, he opened his library, a mausoleum which will perpetuate his memory as long as books themselves endure. He drew up the statutes himself for the regulation of this his library, and wrote memoirs of his own life. Hearne, in his “*Camdeni Elizabetha*,” has published “*An Account of an Agreement between Q. Elizabeth and the United Provinces*, wherein she supported them, and they stood not to their agreement; written by Sir Thomas Bodley.” *Ob. 28 Jan. 1612.*

JOHN DEE; a small square, inscribed, “*Doctor Dee avoucheth his stone to be brought by angelical ministry*.”

DR. JOHN DEE. Harding del. Scheneker sculp. In Lysons’s “*Environs*.”

DR. JOHN DEE; from the original picture in the Ashmolean Museum, ornamented frame; 4to. Clamp sc.

John Dee was a man of extensive learning, particularly in the mathematics, in which he had few equals; but he was vain, credulous, and enthusiastic. He was deep in astrology, and strongly tinctured with the superstition of the Rosicrusians, whose dreams he listened to with eagerness, and became as great a dreamer himself as any of that fraternity. He appears to have been, by turns, a dupe and a cheat; but acquired prodigious reputation, and was courted by the greatest princes in Europe, who thought that in possessing him they should literally possess a treasure: he was offered large pensions by the emperors Charles V., Ferdinand, Maximilian, Rodolph, and the czar of Muscovy.\* He travelled over great part of Europe, and seems to have been revered by many persons of rank and eminence, as being of a superior order. He pre-

\* See Hearne’s “*Appendix to Joh. Glastoniensis Chron.*” p. 505.

tended that a black stone, or speculum, which he made great use of, was brought him by angels, and that he was particularly intimate with Raphael and Gabriel.

Dr. Dee died very poor at Mortlake, in Surrey, in the year 1608, and the eighty-first of his age.

“The black stone into which Dr. Dee used to call his spirits” was in the collection of the earls of Peterborough, whence it came to Lady Elizabeth Germaine. It was next the property of the late Duke of Argyle, and is now at Strawberry-hill. It appears, upon examination, to be nothing but a polished piece of cannel coal. But this is what Butler means, when he says,

Kelly did all his feats upon

The devil’s looking-glass, a stone.

Hud. Part II. cant. iii. v. 631, 2.

See “A true and faithful Relation of what passed for many years between Dr. John Dee and some Spirits :” London, 1659, fol. It is observable, from the analogy of style, that the discourses of the true and false angels were composed by the same hand.

*EDWARD KELLY, prophet or seer to Doctor Dee, holding a book with planetary figures in his hand: it is inscribed “Trithemius.” These prints are companions, before Casaubon’s “Relation concerning Dee,” &c.*

Edward Kelly was born at Worcester, and bred to the business of an apothecary: he is sometimes called Talbot, and was a great proficient in chemistry. He pretended to have the grand elixir (or philosopher’s stone); which Lilly, in his Life, says he made, or at least received ready made, from a friar in Germany, where he travelled with Dr. Dee, at 50*l.* per annum, as his chief seer, or skyror, as he calls him; and is said to have written down what came from the mouths of the angels or demons that appeared in the speculum. His reputation as a Rosicrusian was equal at least to that of Dr. Dee.—Kelly was knighted by the Emperor Rudolph at Prague.—Prince Rosenberg, the emperor’s viceroy in Bohemia, was often with him and Dr. Dee at their apparitions; as was also the King of Poland himself. But Lilly says, he was so wicked, that the angels would not appear to him willingly. He offered to raise up devils before Aleski, palatine of Poland, June 19, 1581. His spirits told him, 1584, that he should die a violent death,—Weever says he

lost his ears at Lancaster, and raised a dead body by necromancy. He was, by order of the Emperor Rudolph, confined for his imprudent conduct, and died in 1595, occasioned by a fall in endeavouring to escape out of a window.—He wrote a poem on chemistry, and one on the philosopher's stone, printed in “*Theatrum Chymicum Britannicum*.”

**JOHN BLAGRAVE**; *a small head, D. L. (oggan) fecit. In the engraved title to “Planispherium Catholicum, quod vulgo dicitur The Mathematical Jewel,” &c. Lond. sumptibus Josephi Moxon, 4to. The editor was John Palmer, M. A. whose head is also in the title. There is another small head of the former in a ruff. His portrait is in the possession of George Blagrave, esq. of Bullmarsh Court.*

John Blagrave, of Southcote, near Reading, in Berkshire, was the second son of John Blagrave, of Bullmarsh Court, near the village of Sunning, in that county. He was a man of a strong head and a benevolent heart, and had the honour of being an inventive genius. This excellent mathematician did not pursue phantoms, like Dee and Kelly, but reduced his speculations to practice; and his friends, his neighbours, and the public, reaped the fruits of his studies. His “*Mathematical Jewel*,” which is in a great measure an original work, is his capital performance. He cut the figures for this book with his own hand, and they are well executed.\* This gentleman, who possessed an independent fortune, was not only distinguished by his knowledge in mathematics; he was, and is still, known for his judicious charities. He died the 9th of August, 1611, *Æt. 61*, and lies buried in St. Laurence's church, in Reading, where a fine monument was erected to his memory. See more of him, and Doctor Dee, in the “*Biographia Britannica*.”

**JOHN GERARDE**; *engraved by William Rogers, for the first edit. of his “Herbal.”*

\* In his Discourse to the Reader, before his “*Mathematical Jewel*,” he expresses himself thus: “Never give over at the first, though any thing seeme hard; rather aske a little helpe: and if you desire to be excellent perfite in your instrument, abridge my whole worke, and you shall find it will stand you more stede than twenty times reading. I have always done so with any booke I liked.”

JOHN GERARDE ; engraved by Payne, for Johnson's edition of the same book.

John Gerarde, a surgeon in London, was the greatest English botanist of his time. He was many years retained as chief gardener to Lord Burleigh, who was himself a great lover of plants, and had the best collection of any nobleman in the kingdom: among these were many exotics, introduced by Gerarde. In 1597, he published his "Herbal," which was printed at the expense of J. Norton, who procured the figures from Frankfort, which were originally cut for Tabermontanus's "Herbal" in High Dutch. In 1633, Thomas Johnson, an apothecary, published an improved edition of Gerarde's book, which is still much esteemed.\* The descriptions in this Herbal are plain and familiar; and both these authors have laboured more to make their readers understand the characters of the plants, than to give them to understand that they knew any thing of Greek or Latin.

ROGER ASCHAM; *a small whole length; reading a letter to Queen Elizabeth. In the engraved title to Mr. Elstob's edition of his "Epistles," M. Burghers sc. Copied by W. Richardson.*

Roger Ascham, who was born at North Allerton, in Yorkshire, and educated at St. John's College, in Cambridge, was one of the brightest geniuses and politest scholars of his age. He was public orator of the university of Cambridge, and Latin secretary to Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth; the last of whom he taught to write a fine hand, and instructed in the Greek and Latin languages, of which he was a consummate master. His letters are valuable both for style and matter, and are almost the only classical work of that kind written by an Englishman.† The most perfect

\* Thomas Johnson, who, for his labours in this work, was honoured with a doctor of physic's degree, by the university of Oxford, was lieut. col. to Sir Marmaduke Rawdon, governor of Basing-house, in the civil wars. He set fire to the Grange near that fortress, which consisted of twenty houses, and killed and burnt about three hundred of Sir William Waller's men, wounded five hundred more, and took arms, ammunition, and provision, from the enemy. He died in Sept. 1644, of a wound which he received in a sally from the garrison.

† Daniel George Morhoff speaks thus of him, at p. 283 of his "Polyhistor. Literarius," published by the learned John Albert Fabricius : " Rogerus Aschanus, Anglus, Reginae Elizabethae fuit a Latinis Epistolis, cuius Epistolas Thuanus ele-

collection of them, which may be still enlarged, was that published by Mr. Elstob; but he had omitted the author's poems, which are printed in other editions. His "Schoolmaster" abounds with great good sense, as well as knowledge of ancient and modern history; it is also expressive of the great humanity of the author, who was for making the paths of knowledge as level and pleasant as possible, and for trying every gentle method of enlarging the mind and winning the heart. His "Toxophilus," a treatise of shooting in the long-bow, of which he was very fond, is rather whimsical. He seems to think, that a man who would be a complete archer, should have as great a compass of knowledge as he possessed himself. He died the 4th of January, 1569.

### THOMAS HILL, *Aet. 42; a small oval, cut in wood.*

He was author of "The Contemplation of Mankinde; contayning a singular Discourse, after the Art of Physiognomie, on all the Members and Partes of Man, from the Head to the Foot, in a more ample Manner than hytherto hath been published," 1571, small 8vo. or 12mo. This frivolous writer hath given the reader his own head to contemplate in the title to his book.

### AN AUTHOR AND ACTOR.

RICHARD TARLTON ; *in a clown's dress, playing on his pipe and beating his drum; in Harding's "Biographical Mirrour."* The original is in the title-page to Tarlton's "Jests," 1611; wood-cut; of which there is a copy the same size 12mo.

Richard Tarlton, born at Condover, in the county of Salop, was brought to London by a servant of Robert, earl of Leicester, who found him in a field keeping his father's swine: being highly pleased with his answer, he took him under his patronage, and introduced him to court. He performed at the Bull theatre in Bishopsgate-street, and acted the part of the judge in the play of

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gantissime scriptas judicat. Pene ursus e gente Anglica est cuius stylus veterem Latinitatem sapit. Cum Joanne Sturmio singularem coluit amicitiam; cuius exemplo erectus, elegans dicendi genus sectatus est."

King Henry V. which was prior to that of Shakspeare. He excelled in the clown parts, and was famous for his extempore wit. For some time he kept an ordinary in Paternoster Row, and was author of one dramatic performance, called *The Seven deadly Sins*. He died about 1589, and was buried at Shoreditch.

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## CLASS X.

### A R T I S T S.

#### PAINTERS.

**NICHOLAS HILLIARD, *Æt. 30, 1577* ; from a limning at Penshurst. *T. Chambers sc.* In the “*Anecdotes of Painting*;” 4to.**

Nicholas Hilliard, who was bred a goldsmith, applied to painting in miniature, in which art he chiefly formed himself upon the smaller pieces of Holbein, but never rose to all their excellence. Hilliard had the honour of contributing to the formation of Isaac Oliver, a greater genius than himself. Two of his works, which are in the possession of Simon Fanshawe, esq. bear ample testimony to his merit. Dr. Donne has immortalized him by a very slight sketch:

————— a hand or eye  
By Hilliard drawn is worth a history  
By a worse painter made —————

He was miniature painter and engraver of medals to James I. who granted him a privilege by patent for engraving the heads of the royal family. I have seen a set of counters of the kings of England in silver, which were probably engraved by himself and several other artists who worked under him. In this set were the heads of James and the princes Henry and Charles, neatly executed by Simon Pass, who assisted him in these works. He died January 7, 1619. See more of him in the “*Anecdotes of Painting*.”

**ISAACUS OLIVERUS ; in the set of Painters by Hondius ; h. sh.**

ISAAC OLIVER. *J. Oliver p. J. Miller sc. 4to. In the “Anecdotes of Painting;” 4to.*

There never appeared in England, perhaps in the whole world, a greater master in miniature than Isaac Oliver. He painted a few pieces of history, but generally portraits; which have so much truth and delicacy, as never to have been equalled, but by the smaller works of Holbein. His pictures are marked with Φ. He died in the reign of Charles I.

CORNELIUS KETEL. *C. Ketel p. Bary sc. 1659, large quarto. The next is copied from it.*

CORNELIUS KETEL. *T. Chambers sc. 4to. In the “Anecdotes of Painting.”*

C. Ketel, a Dutch painter of history and portrait, was introduced to the queen by Lord-chancellor Hatton, and had the honour of painting her picture. He also did portraits of several of the nobility. After his return to Holland, he laid aside his pencils, and painted with his fingers, and after that with his toes. This artist reminds me of the man who could thread a needle with his toes, and attempted to sew with them. He is said, however, to have made but very bungling work.

FREDERIGO ZUCCHERO. *Campiglia del Billiy f. In the “Museum Florentinum.”*

FREDERIC ZUCCHERO. *A Bannerman sc. 4to.*

FREDERICO ZUCCHERO; in “*Acad. Pictura.*” *J. Sandrart.*

Frederic Zuccherio, a celebrated Italian painter of history and portrait, had also the honour of painting the queen. Several of his portraits are engraved among the Illustrious Heads. There is a very grand composition by him, in the church of St. Angelo, in Vado, the place of his nativity, of which I shall give a description, as I have not seen it any where described. In the lower part of this piece, which is painted in the form of a large arch, is the angel Gabriel, revealing the birth of Christ to the Virgin. On the right and left, are the patriarchs and prophets who foretold that great event, with tablets in their hands, on which are inscribed their pro-

phecies. In the upper part is heaven opened, and the Eternal Father in the midst of a large group of seraphs, with his right hand extended, in a posture of benediction, and grasping a globe with his left. Next below him is the Holy Ghost; and on each side are the several orders of angels, supported by clouds, singing, and playing on various instruments of music. Just without the semi-circle of the arch, on the right and left, are Adam and Eve very conspicuous, in melancholy postures; intimating that the birth of the Messiah was for the redemption of fallen man. There is a fine print of this painting by Cornelius Cort, in two sheets, 1571. *Ob.* 1602.

**HENRY CORNELIUS UROOM.** *Is.* Oliver p. T. Chambers sc. 4to. *In the "Anecdotes of Painting."* His head is also in the set of Painters, engraved by Hen. Hondius.

Uroom, who was a native of Haarlem, was employed by Lord Howard of Effingham, afterward Earl of Nottingham, in drawing the designs of the tapestry, now in the House of Lords; in which is represented the history of the engagements with the Spanish Armada. There is a fine set of prints of this tapestry published by Pine, in 1739.

**MARC GARRARD;** *se ipse p. &c. Bannerman sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."* It is copied from Hollar.—The original picture was done after the death of Queen Elizabeth.

Marc Garrard, a native of Brussels, painted history, landscape, architecture, and portrait; he also illuminated, and designed for glass-painters. His etchings of Esop's Fables, from which Barlow has frequently borrowed, are executed with great spirit. See the reign of Charles I.

**SIR NATHANIEL BACON;** *se ipse p. Chambers sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

**SIR NATHANIEL BACON;** 8vo. W. Richardson.

**SIR NATHANIEL BACON.** *De Boulonois.*

**SIR NATHANIEL BACON;** *with autograph.* Thane.

Sir Nathaniel Bacon, second son of Sir Nicholas Bacon by his first lady, painted his own portrait, and a cook-maid with large and small fowls, in a masterly manner. Both these pictures are at Gorhambury, near St. Alban's. He was ancestor to the present Lord Townshend.\*

THOMAS LANT, gent. *Æt. 32; a small oval head; before a very scarce and curious set of plates, about thirty-four in number, exhibiting the funeral procession of Sir Philip Sidney. It was designed by Lant, and engraved by Theodore de Brie.*

THOMAS LANT; in an ornamented oval, with coat of arms and crest, 1587. “God createth—Man immittateth—Virtue flourisheth—Death finisheth.” Copied from the former by Fittler. Richardson, 1803.

The book of Prints to which this head is prefixed contains a considerable number of portraits. Lant was portcullis pursuivant to Queen Elizabeth, and author of a treatise on heraldry. He was some time servant to Sir Philip Sidney.

## ENGRAVERS.

THEODORE DE BRIE, engraver. *Prefixed to some of the volumes of Boissard's “Roman Antiquities.” The print of the son, in Fludd's “Anatomiae Amphitheatrum,” Franc. 1623, folio, has been mistaken for the father's.*

Theodore de Brie, a native of Liege, who lived the greater part of his time at Frankfort, engraved Sir Philip Sidney's funeral procession, at London. He also engraved the four first volumes of Boissard's “Roman Antiquities,” the fifth and last of which was executed by his sons Theodore and Israel after his death. The prints for the two following books, by Boissard, were done by Theodore the father: “*Vitæ et Icones Sultanorum Turcicorum et*

\* He built a hall, at Stiffkey, in Norfolk; and there is a handsome monument to his memory in the chancel of the church.

*Principum Persarum.*" 1596, 4to. "*Historia Chronologica Pannoniae, cum Iconibus et Vitis Regum Christianorum et Turcicorum, a Gotardo Artho Dantiscano.*" He did the plates for "*Crudelitates Hispanorum in India,*" small 4to. and for Hariot's "*History of Virginia,*" in folio. His capital work is "*Descriptio Indiae Orientalis et Occidentalis,*" in nineteen parts, which is generally bound in five folios. He died in 1598. The heads in Boissard's "*Bibliotheca Chalcographica,*" were engraved by Theodore the son. It appears to me, that these are all copies, taken, for the most part, from frontispieces to books.

## PRINTERS.

J. D. (JOHN DAY) 1562, *Aet. 40.* "*Life is death, and death is life.*" *Frontispiece to the first edition of Fox's "Acts and Monuments,"* 1563.

JOHN DAY; *small oval;* in Ames's "*History of Printing.*"

John Day, who was the most eminent printer and bookseller in this reign, lived over Aldersgate, under which he had a shop. But his largest shop was at the west door of St. Paul's. He printed the Bible, dedicated to Edward VI. fol. 1549. He also printed Latimer's Sermons;\* several editions of the Book of Martyrs; Tindale's Works, in one vol. folio, 1572; some of Roger Ascham's Pieces, and many other things of less note.

He died on the 23d of July, 1584, and lies buried in the parish church of Little Bradley, in Suffolk. It is intimated in his epitaph, that Fox undertook that laborious work of "*Acts and Monuments*" at his instance:

"He set a Fox to write how martyrs runne  
By death to lyfe."

He had thirteen children by each of his two wives. The second, who survived him, was of a gentleman's family at Little Bradley, and erected the monument there to his memory.

\* The following colophon is at the end of the oldest edition of Latimer's Sermons, 8vo. without date. "Imprinted at London by Ihon Daye, dwelling at Aldersgate, and William Seres, dwelling in Peter Colledge."

IHON WYGHTE, or JOHN WIGHT; *a small wood print, whole length, inscribed J. W. and about the oval, "Welcome the Wight that bringeth such light."* His print is also in Ames's "Typographical Antiquities," p. 278.

I. W. (JOHN WIGHT); *oval in a square frame.* W. Richardson.

That author says of him, that he had a shop, at the sign of the Rose, in St. Paul's Churchyard. The most considerable of the books printed by him are, the Bible, fol. 1551, and "Don Alexis of Piemont his Secrets," 1580, 4to. This book was well known throughout Europe.

RICHARD JONES, alias IHONES, or IOHNES; *a small wood print, like that in Ames's "Typographical Antiquities," p. 345; round cap, gown, &c.*

Richard Jones printed in partnership with Thomas Colwell, in the year 1570, and afterward with others. He had several shops, one of which was at the south-west door of St. Paul's church. This quarter of the town was more considerable than any other for printers and booksellers.

### MUSICIANS.

TOMASO TALLIS, with William Bird.

Thomas Tallis, one of the greatest musicians that this or any other country ever produced, was a gentleman of the chapel royal in the reign of Edward the Sixth and Queen Mary; and received for this service  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per day. Under Queen Elizabeth, he and Bird were gentlemen of the chapel and organists. The studies of Tallis seem to have been wholly devoted to the church; for his name is not to be found to any of the lighter kinds of music. The most curious and extraordinary of all Tallis's labours was his SONG OF FORTY PARTS which is still extant. The entire composition consists of one hundred and thirty-eight bars in *alla breve* time. He died 1585, aged 85, and was buried in the chancel of the parish

church of Greenwich, in Kent, with an inscription. See more of him in Dr. Busby's *Musical Biography*, 8vo.

**DAVID RIZZIO ; playing on a lute ; from an original picture painted in 1564, in the possession of H. C. Jennings, esq. Engraved by C. Wilkin.**

David Rizzio was born at Turin, and brought up in France, where his father was a dancing-master. David visited Scotland about 1564 in the suite of the ambassador of Savoy ; and there, by his vocal powers, attracted the notice of the unfortunate Queen Mary. Having once obtained a footing at court, Rizzio behaved in such a manner as to excite the envy and hatred of the courtiers ; but there is every reason to believe, that his religion contributed as much as any thing to exasperate the Scots. In 1566, Lord Darnley and some of his nobles murdered Rizzio in the queen's presence. As a performer he excelled on the lute ; but it is not true that he improved the music of Scotland.

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**C L A S S XI.**

**LADIES.**

**MARGARET, dutchess of Norfolk, second wife to Thomas, duke of Norfolk, who was beheaded the 15th of Queen Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Thomas, lord Audley,  $\text{\ae}tatis XXII. Painted by Lucas de Heere, Anno 1562. Engraved by P. W. Tomkins, 1791, from the original in the possession of Lord Howard, at Audley End, 4to. Private plate ; very rare.$**

Margaret Audley, daughter and sole heir to Thomas, lord Audley, of Walden, in Essex, and chancellor of England, was twice married ; her first husband was Lord Henry Dudley (younger son of John, duke of Northumberland), slain at St. Quintin's, in Picardy, Aug. 10, 1557, leaving no issue by his lady, who at the time of his death was scarcely aged seventeen ; her second husband was Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, beheaded in 1572. This lady had

issue by the duke, three sons; Thomas Howard, afterward made earl of Suffolk; Henry, who died young; and William, of Naworth, in Cumberland, ancestor to the Earl of Carlisle; with two daughters, Elizabeth, who died in her infancy, and Margaret, married to Robert Sackville, earl of Dorset.—At the time her portrait was painted 1562, the dutchess was but twenty-two years of age, and did not long survive that period. The duke, her husband, was three times married; his first wife, Mary Fitz Alan, died in 1557, and at the time of his death, he was married to his third wife, Elizabeth, lady Dacre.

FRANCES, dutchess of Suffolk, and Adrian Stokes, her second husband. *Lucas de Heere p. Virtue sc. large sh. In the collection of the Honourable Horace Walpole.*

FRANCES, dutchess of Suffolk, as marchioness of Dorset. *Holbein; F. Bartolozzi, 1795. In the Royal Collection.*

Frances, dutchess of Suffolk, was the eldest of the two surviving daughters of Charles Brandon, by Mary, queen of France, youngest sister to Henry VIII. Adrian Stokes was master of her horse. This match has been very differently spoken of. Some have blamed the dutchess for so far forgetting her dignity, as to marry her domestic. Others have commended her for so far remembering her near relation to the crown, and the jealousy which it might have excited, as to provide for her own security, and to marry a person who could not give the least umbrage to the queen. *Ob. 1563.*

FRANCISCA SIDNEY, comitissa Sussex, *Coll. Sidney-Sussex Fund<sup>x</sup>. 1598. Faber f. A tabula in Ædibus Coll. Sidney-Sussex Mag<sup>i</sup>. asservata; large 4to. mezz.*

FRANCES SIDNEY, countess of Sussex; *with a View of the College, in Wilson's "Cambridge," 1801. E. Harding sc.*

FRANCES, countess of Sussex; *an etching; Hutchinson, 1773.*

Frances, countess of Sussex, was sister to Sir Henry Sidney, lord-deputy of Ireland, and relict of Thomas Ratcliffe, earl of Sussex. She left by will 5000*l.* besides her goods unbequeathed, for the erection of the college in Cambridge called after her name. *Ob.* 9. Mar. 1588.

ELIZABETH, baroness of Effingham, and afterward countess of Nottingham, wife of Admiral Howard, and one of the ladies of the queen's household. See her portrait in the procession of the queen to the house of her brother, the Lord Hunsdon.

ELIZABETH CAREY, baroness of Effingham.  
*J. Thane, exc. From the above print.*

The following story, which now appears to be sufficiently confirmed\* is related of this lady by several authors.

When the Earl of Essex was in the height of favour with the queen, she presented him with a ring, telling him at the same time, "That whatever he should commit, she would pardon him, if he returned that pledge." When he lay under sentence of death, this ring was delivered to the Countess of Nottingham, who undertook to carry it to the queen; but at the instance of her husband, the earl's avowed enemy, she betrayed her trust. This she confessed to Elizabeth, as she lay on her death-bed. The strong passions of that princess were instantly agitated; the high-spirited Essex was now regarded as a suppliant; every spark of resentment was extinguished; the amiable man, the faithful servant, the injured lover, and the unhappy victim, now recurred to her thoughts; threw her into the most violent agonies of grief, and hastened her death.

LADY HUNSDON, wife of Henry Carey, lord Hunsdon, and one of the ladies of the queen's household. See the procession to Hunsdon-house, page 180.

LADY HUNSDON; *small oval. Thane exc. From the procession.*

\* See Birch's "Negotiations," p. 206, and "Memoirs," vol. ii. p. 481. 505, 506. See also "Royal and Noble Authors," Art. ESSEX.

ALICE, daughter of John SHERMAN, esq. of Ottery St. Mary's, in the county of Devon, wife to Richard Perceval, esq. secretary, &c. of the court of wards; living 1599. J. Faber f. 1743, 8vo. mezz. This print, and nineteen others, of which two are engravings, were done for "A Genealogical History of the House of Yvery, in its different branches of Yvery, Lavel, Perceval, and Gournay," in two volumes, 1742, large 8vo. It was chiefly compiled by Mr. Anderson; but the late Earl of Egmont had a great hand in this very laborious and expensive work. The book was so rare, that a copy has been known to sell at an auction for four guineas.\*

LADY BERGAVENNY. Gerimiæ fec. In "Noble Authors," by Park, 1806.

LADY BERGAVENNY, (misnamed JOANNA); from an original picture at Strawberry-hill. S. Harding.

Frances, lady Bergavenny, was the daughter-in-law of George, lord Bergavenny, author of certain pieces in Bentley's "Monument of Matrones," 1582; consisting of prayers for various occasions, "committed, at the hour of her death, to the right worshipful Ladie Marie Fane, her onlie daughter, as a jewell of health for the soule, and a perfect path to Paradice; verie profitable to be used of everie faithful Christian man and woman." See "Noble Authors," by Park.

LADY MARY RAMSEY, wife of Sir Thomas Ramsey; from the original in Christ Church Hospital. (T. Trotter.) W. Richardson, 1795.

Mary Ramsey, eldest daughter of William Dale, of Bristol, merchant, was wife to Sir Thomas Ramsey, lord mayor in 1577. Among her numerous charities, was twenty pounds a year to be paid annually to the master and usher of the school belonging to Christ Church Hospital. She augmented fellowships and scholarships, and clothed ten wounded soldiers annually. She gave

\* A fine copy now sells for about fifteen pounds; and it has been sold in a public sale for upwards of thirty.

twelve hundred pounds to five of the companies, to be lent to young tradesmen for four years. She gave to Bristol, her native place, one thousand pounds, &c. &c. This excellent woman died 1596 ; and a monumental inscription to her memory is in Christ Church.

ANNE THROGMORTON, daughter of Sir Nicholas Carew, of Beddington, in Surrey, knight of the Garter, sister and heir of Sir Francis Carew, and wife of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, Queen Elizabeth's famous ambassador, who lies buried in St. Catharine's Cree church, London ; *Ætatis suæ 53.* Anno Dñi. 1590. (*Thomas Trotter.*)

C. BRETTERG ; *in a large ruff and high-crowned hat. Before her Life, in the second part of Clark's "Marrow of Ecclesiastical History."*

Catharine Bretterg, a woman of uncommon beauty and most exemplary piety, was daughter of Mr. John Bruen, of Bruen Stapleford, in Cheshire, and sister to a pious gentleman of the same name, whose character, which is similar to her own, hath been mentioned in the course of this work. She was, in the twentieth year of her age married to Mr. William Bretterg, of Bretterghold, near Liverpool, in Lancashire, with whom she lived in the most perfect harmony for about two years ; when, to the regret of all that knew her worth, she was snatched out of the world by a fever, on the 31st of May, 1601. She had on her death-bed some misgivings of mind as to her spiritual state ; but these idle dreams, the effects of her distemper, presently vanished ; and she died exulting in the hopes of a happy immortality.

MARGARET BULLEN ; *from an original picture in the collection of Marmaduke Tunstall, esq. John Ogborn sc. Svo.*

Of this lady who was sister to Queen Anne Boleyn, and aunt of Queen Elizabeth, little of personal history is known, more, than that she many years survived the melancholy catastrophe of that unfortunate and unhappy queen, and her equally unfortunate and unhappy brother, Lord Rochford, who fell a sacrifice to the jealousy

of that turbulent and tyrannic monarch, Henry the Eighth, on a bare surmise of a criminal connexion with his ill-fated sister,

MARGARET MIDDLETON; *whole length.*  
*J. B. Barbe; scarce.*

MARGARET MIDDLETON, *martyrdom of.* *J. Neefs.*

Margaret Clithero, whose maiden name was Middleton, of a good family in Yorkshire, was prosecuted, under that violent persecution raised by the Earl of Huntingdon, lord-president of the North. The crime she was charged with was relieving and harbouring popish priests. She refused to plead, that she might not bring others into danger; and was accordingly, as the law directs, pressed to death at York, in March 1586.

### A SCOTCH LADY.

MARGARET, countess of Lenox, daughter of Margaret, queen of Scots, eldest sister to Henry VIII. by Archibald Douglas, earl of Angus. See her portrait, with that of Matthew Stuart, her husband, &c. in Lord Darnley's cenotaph.

LADY MARGARET DOUGLAS, mother of King Henry Darnley; *from a painting in the possession of Lord Carteret, at Hawnes.* *Rivers sc. 8vo.*

This illustrious lady was the daughter of Archibald Douglas, seventh earl of Angus, by Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England, and widow of James IV.

Her mother having taken refuge in England, from the tyrannic sway of John, duke of Albany, regent of Scotland, was delivered of this daughter at Harbottel Castle, about the 18th of October, 1515. In 1544, Lady Margaret was married to Matthew Stuart, earl of Lennox. Their progeny were Henry, lord Darnley, afterward the unfortunate husband of Mary, queen of Scotland; and Charles, fifth earl of Lennox, father of Lady Arabella Stuart.

Lady Margaret was thrice imprisoned.—1. By her uncle Henry VIII. for a design to wed Thomas Howard, son of the Duke of

Norfolk. 2. By Elizabeth, for permitting her son to espouse Mary. 3. For corresponding with Mary in her captivity. She died in 1578, and lies buried in Westminster Abbey.

**ALICIA STEWART**; from her monument in the Savoy. Pirrell sc. 8vo. In Pinkerton's "Iconographi Scotica."

Of this lady, no more is known than what her epitaph bears, that she was daughter of Simeon Stewart, of Lakenheth, in Suffolk, and died on the 18th of June, 1573.

This Simeon Stewart seems to have been the second son of Thomas Stewart, of Mildenhall, in Suffolk, a family which displayed twenty quarters in their coat armorial. Stewart of Barton-mills, in Suffolk, was another branch. This family also extended to Norfolk, and Cambridgeshire: and seven generations being in Elizabeth's time reckoned from their first ancestor's leaving Scotland, that event must have happened in the fourteenth century.\*

An ingenious and respectable antiquarian who has made collections for Suffolk, says, "My notes for Lakenheath, only mention an altar-tomb of grey marble for Simeon Styward,† who died 30th April, 1568. Arms,—1st and 4th, a lion rampant, over all, a bend regulated, Styward; 2d, quart; 1st and 4th, Styward; 2d and 3d, quart; 1st and 4th, 3 boars' heads couped; 2d and 3d, a lion rampant; 3d, Styward imp. a lion rampant gardant, crowned. Against the wall, an inscription for Johanna, daughter and heir of Edward Pestney, wife of Simeon Styward."

## CLASS XII.

### PERSONS REMARKABLE FROM ONE CIRCUMSTANCE, &c.

**MARGARET VERGH GRYIFITH**, aged 60, 1588; in Caulfield's "Remarkable Persons."

\* Visitation of Suffolk, temp. Eliz. MS. Harl. 1560. p. 343.

† In this monument, and the MS. Stewart, Styward, or Stew-ward, seems the original appellation; and *Senischalcus* implies chief herdsman.

This woman was the wife of one David Owyn, of the parish of Llahan Gaduain, in the county of Montgomery, and seems to have made money by the exhibition of her personal monstrous appearance. The original print is a wood-cut, prefixed to "A myraculous and monstrous, but yet most true and certayne, discourse of a woman (now to be seen in London) of the age of threescore years, or thereabouts, in the midst of whose forehead, by the wonderfull worke of God, there groweth out a crooked horne of four ynches long. Imprinted at London by Thomas Orwin, and are to be sold by Edward White, dwelling at the little north dore of Paul's church, at the sign of the Gun, 1558."

**OLD SCALEITS**, sexton of Peterbro' ; from an ancient picture in the cathedral. Ob. July 2, 1594. R.S.  $\text{\AA}tatis 98$ ; an etching, whole length, standing, holding a spade in his right hand, and a large bunch of keys in his left; with his arms.

**OLD SCALEITS**; copied from the same picture, in Caulfield's "Remarkable Persons."

You see OLD SCALEITS' picture stand on hie,  
But at your feate there doth his body lye;  
His gravestone doth his age and death-time shew;  
His office by these tokens you may know;  
Second to none for strength and sturdye limme,  
A scare babe mighty voice with visage grim.  
He had interred two queens\* within this place,  
And this town's householders in his lives space,  
Twice over; but at length his own turn came:  
What hee for others did, for him the same  
Was done no doubt; his soule dothe live for aye  
In heaven, tho' here his body's clad in clay.

**JOHN SLADE and JOHN BODYE**; a wood-cut, prefixed to an "Account of their Execution," 1583.

\* Catherine, divorced by Henry VIII., and Mary, queen of Scots, afterward removed to Windsor.

**JOHN SLADE and JOHN BODYE;** *copied from the above; in Caulfield's "Remarkable Persons."*

Slade and Bodye are joined together, because they were tried and condemned for the same cause and at the same time, though they neither suffered at the same place nor on the same day. John Slade was born in Dorsetshire, and was sent to the university of Douay. On his return to England he commenced schoolmaster. John Bodye was the son of a wealthy merchant in the city of Wells, Somersetshire; and was sent to New College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. Ant. Wood says, he was well versed in the civil law, and esteemed by those of his opinion a learned man. They were both tried upon the article of supremacy, and condemned at Winchester. They were twice, at different times, sentenced to death upon the same indictment. Slade was hanged, drawn, and quartered, at Winchester, Oct. 30; Bodye at Andover, Nov. 25, 1583. See "Memoirs of Missionary Priests," 2 vol. 1741.

**JOHN JARVIS,** a dwarf. *Walker pinx. Clamp sc.*  
*In Caulfield's "Remarkable Persons."*

The resemblance of this diminutive person is preserved by his statue, most imitatively carved in oak, and coloured to resemble the life. All that is known of his history is, that he was in height but three feet eight inches; and was retained by Queen Mary as her page of honour. He died in the year 1558, aged 57 years; as appears by the dates painted on the girdle, at the back of the statue, in the possession of Geo. Walker, esq. Winchester-row, Lisson-green, Paddington.

#### REMARKS ON DRESS, &c.

We are informed by Hentzner,\* that the English, in the reign of Elizabeth, cut the hair close on the middle of the head, but suffered it to grow on either side.

As it is usual in dress, as in other things, to pass from one ex-

\* See his "Journey to England."

treme to another, the large jutting coat became quite out of fashion in this reign, and a coat was worn resembling a waistcoat.

The men's ruffs were generally of a moderate size; the women's bore a proportion to their farthingales, which were enormous.

We are informed, that some beaux had actually introduced long swords and high ruffs, which approached the royal standard. This roused the jealousy of the queen, who appointed officers to break every man's sword above three feet long, and daggers twelve inches; and to clip all ruffs which were beyond a certain length.\*

The breeches, or, to speak more properly, drawers, fell far short of the knees; and the defect was supplied with long hose, the tops of which were fastened under the drawers.

Starching of linen was brought into England, 1564, by Mrs. Dinghen Vanden Plasse, born in Flanders, who came hither, and professed herself a *starcher*; she first taught the art; her price being five pounds to teach how to *starch*, and twenty pounds to teach how to make it, viz. boil it.

William Lee, master of arts of St. John's College, Cambridge, first invented the art of weaving silk stockings in 1599.

John Tyre, of Shoreditch, was the first Englishman who brought to perfection the making of tufted taffatis, cloth of tissue, wrought velvets, branched satins, and other curious silk stuffs.

Pins were first made in England in this reign: before they were imported from abroad, to the value of £60,000 a year.

William, earl of Pembroke, was the first who wore knit stockings in England, which were introduced in this reign. They were presented to him by William Rider, an apprentice near London Bridge, who happened to see a pair brought from Mantua, at an Italian merchant's in the city, and made a pair exactly like them.<sup>In 1564.</sup>†

Masks, busks, fans, perukes, were first invented by the courtesans of Italy, and introduced into England about the time of the massacre at Paris.

Coaches were first invented in Hungary, and called cotzki: they were first introduced into England by Fitz Allan, earl of Arundel.

The first English coachmaker is recorded to have been Walter Ripon, who in 1555 made one for the Earl of Rutland, and a hollow turning coach in the year 1564 for Queen Elizabeth.

Spurs were worn, both on foot and on horseback, so long, that the speaker directed the members of the House of Commons to come without spurs.

\* Townshend's "Journals," p. 250.

† See Stow's "Chron." p. 869.

An act passed in 1571, enjoining all above the age of six years, except the nobility and some others, on sabbath-days, and holidays, to wear caps of wool, knit, throwed, and dressed in England, upon penalty of ten groats.

John Fox, the martyrologist, who died in 1587, wore a deepish-crowned, shallow-brimmed, slouched hat. This is the first portrait that appears with a hat; and men then began to sit uncovered in the church.

Edward Vere, the seventeenth earl of Oxford, was the first that introduced embroidered gloves and perfumes into England, which he brought from Italy. He presented the queen with a pair of perfumed gloves, and her portrait was painted with them upon her hands.\*

At this period was worn a hat of a singular form, which resembled a close-stool pan with a broad brim.† Philip II. in the former reign, seems to wear one of these utensils upon his head, with a narrower brim than ordinary; and makes at least as grotesque an appearance, as his countryman Don Quixote with the barber's basin.‡

The Reverend Mr. John More, of Norwich, one of the worthiest clergymen in the reign of Elizabeth, gave the best reason that could be given, for wearing the longest and largest beard of any Englishman of his time; namely, "That no act of his life might be unworthy of the gravity of his appearance."§ I wish as good a reason could always have been assigned for wearing the longest hair, and the longest or largest wig.||

It was ordered in the first year of Elizabeth, that no fellow of Lincoln's Inn "should wear any beard of above a fortnight's growth."¶

As the queen left no fewer than three thousand different habits in her wardrobe when she died,\*\* and was possessed of the dresses

\* Stow's "Annals" p. 686.

† This indecent idea forcibly obtrudes itself; and I am under a kind of necessity of using the comparison, as I know nothing else that in any degree resembles it. See the head of the Earl of Morton, by Houbraken, &c.

‡ See his head by Wierix, or in Luckius's "Sylloge Numism. elegant. Argentinæ," 1620; fol.

§ Alebat ille quidem non comam, at barbam, ut nihil tanta gravitate indignum committeret. Holland's "Heroologia," where may be seen his head.

|| See "The Mischief of Long Hair," and Mulliner "Against Periwigs, and Periwig-makers," 1708; 4to.

¶ Dugdale's "Origines Juridiciales."

\*\* Carte, vol. iii. p. 702.

of all countries, it is somewhat strange that there is such a uniformity of dress in her portraits, and that she should take a pleasure in being loaded with ornaments.

At this time the stays, or boddice, were worn long-waisted. Lady Hunsdon, the foremost of the ladies in the procession to Hunsdon-house, appears with a much longer waist than those that follow her. She might possibly have been a leader of the fashion, as well as of the procession.

APPENDIX  
TO  
THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH.

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FOREIGNERS.

KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER.

**MAXIMIL. II.** Rom. Imp. *a medallion; in the Continuation of Goltzius's "Series of the Emperors;"* fol. 1745.

Maximilian II. son of Ferdinand, brother to Charles V. was engaged in a very troublesome war with the Turks, which was renewed in the reign of Rodolph his son. He was a munificent patron of learned men; and the greatest master of languages of any prince, if not of any man, of his time, being able to speak no less than eight with facility. He was elected King of Poland; but his death prevented his taking possession of that kingdom. *Ob. 12 Oct. 1576.*

**RODOLPHUS II.** *a large medallion; ubi supra.*

**RODOLPHUS II.** *when young, in rich armour.*  
*M. Rota sc.*

**RODOLPHUS II.** *in armour. Sadeler.*

**RODOLPHUS II.** *in armour; 12mo. A. Wierix.*

**RODOLPHUS II.** *eagles in the corners, with sceptre, crown, &c. six Latin verses; oval. C. Pass.*

**RODOLPHUS II.** &c. *H. van Luyck exc. 8vo.*

Rodolph II. son of Maximilian II. was unsuccessful in his wars with the Turks, who took from him a considerable part of Hungary.

Rodolph was a friend to arts and learning in general, particularly to painters and mathematicians. He made a collection of pictures, at an immense expense, from all parts of Europe; and had the pleasure of seeing the arts flourish under his own eye, in Germany. John, Raphael, and Giles Sadeler, who are deservedly reckoned among the best engravers of their time, were patronised by him. The most eminent of these brethren was Giles, or Ægidius,\* who was exceeded by none of the workmen of that age. *Ob. 1612, Æt. 59.*

**CHARLES IX.** *roy de France; one of the set of the Kings of France, by Jaques de Bie; h. sh.*

**CHARLES IX.** *hat and feather. Thomas de Leu fec. &c. 8vo.*

Charles IX. king of France, was a prince equally perfidious and cruel.† After he had made peace with the Hugonots, and lulled them into a profound security, he ordered a general slaughter to be made of them at Paris, at the celebration of the King of Navarre's marriage. This bloody massacre will be a stain in the annals of the French nation, to the end of time. The English court went into mourning upon this melancholy occasion; and the most undismayed sorrow sat on every countenance, when the French ambassador, soon after that event, had his audience of the queen. *Ob. 1574.*

August 24,  
1572.

**HENRY III.** *roy de Fran. et de Pologne; one of the set by J. de Bie; h. sh.*

**HENRI III.** *roy de France, &c. very neat, in an oval border; small 4to.*

**HENRY III.** *8vo. Harrewyn.*

**HENRY III.** and **HENRY IV.** *2 ovals, vignet of the Assassination, &c. twelve Dutch verses; rare.*

\* Mr. Evelyn mistook Giles and Ægidius for two persons. See his "Sculptura."

† Nec tibi diva parens, generis nec Dardanus auctor,  
Perfide! sed duris genuit te cautibus herrens  
Caucasus, Hyrcanæque admirunt Uberta Tigres.

HENRY III. *De Leu.*

HENRY III. *fol. John Wierex.*

HENRY III. *from the same picture. J. Wierex.*

HENRY III. *W. Rogers.*

HENRY III. *four French verses. Jacobus Gran-thomme fecit. 1588. 8vo.*

Henry III. king of France, who was suitor to Elizabeth when he was duke of Anjou, lost, by his mal-administration, the great reputation he had acquired before he had ascended the throne. After he had caused the Duke of Guise, and the cardinal his brother, to be assassinated, and had entered into a confederacy with the Huguenots, he was mortally wounded himself by Jaques Clement, a Dominican friar; who had the good fortune to die by the swords of the courtiers, upon the spot where he killed the king. *Ob. 1 Aug. 1589.*

HENRY IV. *roy de France et Navarre; one of the set by J. de Bie; h. sh.*

HENRY IV. &c. *one of the set of the Gallery of Illustrious men, in the Palais Cardinal, now called the Palais Royal; h. sh.*

HENRY IV. *with emblems, 1585. C. Albert.*

HENRY IV. *F. Pourbus, jun. St. Aubin.*

HENRY IV. *in his robes. Firens.*

HENRY IV. *Aet. 40; 1592, fol. Corneille; H. Goltzius.*

HENRY IV. *in a high-crowned hat; 8vo. Ditto.*

HENRY IV. *in his robes, fol. H. Hondius, 1598.*

HENRY IV. *N. Larmessin.*

HENRY IV. *fol. De Leu.*

*Several others by the same.*

HENRY IV. *Masson.*

HENRY IV.  $\text{\AA}$ et. 40. *Pass.*

HENRY IV. *with and without a hat.* *Wierex.*

HENRY IV. *crown and sceptre;* 4to. *De Jode.*

HENRY IV. 8vo. *Harrewyn.*

HENRY IV. 1596. *P. Thomassinus.*

HENRY IV. 1596. “*De bon Roy, bon Heur;*” 8vo.  
*Pass.* In “*Nautical Portraits.*”

HENRY IV. 8vo. *Jannet; De Marcenay.*

HENRY IV. 1595; *with Justice and Prudence.*  
*De Brie.*

HENRY IV. *on horseback, riding over weapons, &c.*  
*Gis Vænias.*

HENRY IV. and MARIE DE MEDICES; *Christ*  
*joining their hands.* *Visscher ex. scarce.*

HENRY IV. *in Lavater,* 4to. *P. P. Rubens; J. Hall,*  
1780.

HENRY IV. *in rich armour, oval.* *J. de Gheyn.*

HENRY IV. and MARIE DE MEDICES; *seated in the*  
*clouds; the world suspended by a chain, supported by*  
*Lewis XIII. and Anne of Austria; with Princess*  
*Elizabeth and Princess Christiane; at the top Anagrami*  
“*Prophetic du Roy.*”

HENRY IV. *on horseback, in armour; the horse*  
*richly caparisoned; armies engaging; four English*  
*verses, “The Phœnix Monarch all the world admires,”*  
“*&c. R. Elstracke. Sold by Sudbury and Humble;* scarce.”

HENRY IV. *the same; four French verses, “Tout*  
*ceddeala.” J. Halbeck.*

HENRY IV.  $\text{\AA}$ et. 46; 1598; *oval, 8vo. H. Hondius.*

HENRY IV. oval, in the centre of a triumphal altar, with trophies, &c. De Leu; scarce.

HENRY IV. bust in a niche; 1605. De Leu.

HENRY IV. with emblems of his victories. Briot.

HENRY IV. touching for the evil. P. Firens fecit. scarce.

HENRY IV. lying in state, description in French. Briot sc. sheet; scarce.

HENRY IV. on horseback; two French lines. P. Holbrouck sculp. scarce.

HENRY IV. the same by C. Turner; mezz.

There are several portraits of him in the Luxemburg Gallery.

The capacity of Henry IV. was equally adapted to peace or war. France, which had been harassed and torn by civil wars for near half a century, had an interval of repose under this great prince; who, by the assistance of the Duke of Sully, one of the most able, industrious, and faithful ministers that ever served a king, brought order into the finances, encouraged agriculture and the manual arts, and laid the foundation of that power and grandeur to which the French monarchy afterward rose. The Bishop of Rodez, in his "Life of Henry," intimates, that his extravagant passion for the female sex, was the occasion of his death. He in 1610, was assassinated by Raviliac, a lay Jesuit.

FREDERICK VI. duke of Wirtembergh; in "Atrium Heroicum."

FREDERICK VI. prefixed to the work mentioned below.

Frederick VI. duke of Wirtembergh, &c. was elected knight of the Garter in this reign. He was invested with the ensigns of the order by Robert, lord Spencer, of Wormleighton, 1603; he having been sent into Germany, by King James, for that purpose. His portrait is at Hampton-court; and there is a print of him in a quarto volume which I have seen, entitled, "Equis Auratus Anglo Wirtembergicus." It was written in Latin by Erhardus Cellius, and contains a particular account of the order of the Garter and the inves-

titure of the duke, and is interspersed with a variety of memoirs relative to Frederick and his family. This prince was deservedly styled "the Magnanimous." Upon the demise of his uncle, Lewis III. he recovered the dutchy of Wirtemberg, and shook off the dominion of the house of Austria. He was more than once in England in quality of ambassador. *Ob.* 29 Jan. 1608.

## FOREIGNERS, WHO WERE IN ENGLAND.

FRANCOIS, duc d'Alençon, depuis duc d'Anjou; *in armour, whole length, h. sh.*

FRANCOIS, duc d'Alençon; *in "Atrium Heroicum."*

Francis, duke of Anjou, brother to Francis II. Charles IX. and Henry III. was twenty-five years younger than Elizabeth. He had made some progress in his suit with that princess before he came into England,\* and had a secret interview with her at Greenwich; in which, though his person was not advantageous, he gained considerably upon her affections. He came into England a second time the same year, and was graciously received by her. On the anniversary of her coronation, she publicly took a ring from her finger, and put it on the duke's. This wise princess was very near being the dupe of her passions; but, after a long struggle between her reason and her love, she reluctantly yielded to the former, and the match was broken off.†

It hath been observed, that Queen Elizabeth had much better have married the tailor who died for love of her than the Duke of Anjou.‡

\* When the French commissioners were sent to make their proposals of marriage between Elizabeth and this prince, they were attended by a great train of the French nobility, in all the pomp and glitter of dress. The English vied with them upon this occasion, and the court was never seen so brilliant. Jousts and tournaments were celebrated, in which the prime nobility were challengers; and a magnificence was displayed in this romantic solemnity, superior to what had been seen in the time of Henry VIII.

† I never could believe that Queen Elizabeth meant to marry the Duke of Alençon, a mean-looking diseased debauchee.—LORD HAILES.

‡ It must be a matter of concern to a true antiquary, that the name of this ill-starred wight was never recorded. Osborne mentions his disastrous passion, styling him "that tailor reported to have whined away himself for the love of Queen Elizabeth."—Osborne's Works, p. 54, edit. 9.

**CECILIA**, marchioness of Baden, and sister of Eric, king of Sweden, was here in the reign of Elizabeth.\* Her print is in Leti's “Elizabetha,” tom. i. Helena, marquesse of Northampton, to whom Spencer dedicated his “Daphnaida,” was in her retinue, as appears from her monument in Salisbury cathedral.

*There is a medal of this marchioness.*

**The Duke of FERIA**; *an etching; collar of the Golden Fleece; cloak; half len. 12mo.*

Don Gomez Suarez, de Figueros y Cordova, came into England with King Philip, and was afterward created duke of Feria in Spain. He married Jane, daughter of Sir William Dormer, knight of the Bath, maid of honour to Queen Mary, and sister of the first baron Dormer, of Wenge, in the county of Bucks. He was employed in several embassies from Philip to Elizabeth, in the beginning of her reign; and was much incensed against her for not suffering his wife's grandmother, and other Catholics, to reside in the Low Countries, and preserve their estates and effects in England.

*In Leti's “Elizabetha,” tom. i. is a print of Don DIEGO GUZMAN DE SILVA, ambassador from Philip II. in 1564.*

*There is also a print of POMPONE DE BELLIEVRE, chancellor of France; it is a large quarto engraved by Boissevin.*

He was sent into England in the quality of ambassador by Henry IV. as was also the Marquis of Rosni, mentioned in the next reign.

**HARRALD HUITFELD.** *Sysang sc. octavo size.*  
*In Hofman's “Portraits Historiques des Hommes illustres de Dannemarcke,” part i.*

**HARRALD HUITFELD**; *in the set of Ambassadors, folio. N. v. Hulle.*

\* See Stow, Holinshed, and Camden, under the year 1565.

Harrald Huitfeld, lord of Odisberg, chancellor and senator of the kingdom of Denmark, was advanced to the important office of principal secretary of state when he was but twenty-six years of age. In 1597, he, together with Christian Bernekau, was sent ambassador to the English court. He was charged to propose a renewal of the former treaties between the two crowns ; to complain of the depredations of the English privateers upon the Danish merchants, and to offer his master's mediation in negotiating a peace between England and Spain. The queen readily consented to a renewal of the treaties, and promised to make restitution for the damages done by the privateers, and to put a stop to their hostilities, provided that the subjects of the King of Denmark would no longer supply her enemies with warlike stores. Her majesty waved the overture of mediating a peace between England and Spain ; alleging, that if the Spanish monarch were desirous of putting an end to the war, he should propose it himself. Chancellor Huitfeld stands high on the list of historians. His " Histories of Denmark and Norway" are his capital works. The best edition of the former is in two volumes folio. He died the 16th of December 1608, aged fifty-nine years.

**CHARLES GONTAUT, duc de Biron.** *P. Daret.*  
*In " Illust. Franc." 1652.*

**CHARLES GONTAUT, &c.** *J. de Leu.*

**CHARLES GONTAUT.** *Tardieu.*

Charles Gontaut de Biron, son of Marshal Armand de Biron, was at the age of fifteen so excellent an officer, that he was chosen by the consent of the army to supply the place of his father as general, who was prevented by his wounds. In 1601 he was sent ambassador to Queen Elizabeth ; and was so imprudent as not only to mention the Earl of Essex, whom she had lately beheaded, but to lament the fate of that nobleman. He intrigued with Spain and Savoy against Henry IV. ; but when brought to the scaffold, he who had so often looked upon death with intrepidity in the field, beheld it upon the scaffold with the utmost fear ; and the executioner was obliged to do his office as by stealth, in 1602. See Sully's Memoirs, &c.

**CHRISTIAN FRIIS,** Chancellier. *F. van Bleys-*  
VOL. I. *2 z*

*wyk del. & f. a small head; in Hofman's "Portraits Historiques," &c.*

CHRISTIANI FRISII, *with emblematical figures, arms suspended. S. P. (Simon Pass) fec. scarce.*

Christian Friis, lord of Borreby was sent ambassador into England by Frederic II. king of Denmark, in the reign of Elizabeth; and by Christian IV. in the next reign. He was eminent as a scholar, and distinguished himself in the higher provinces of business. Christian, after his worth had been sufficiently tried, raised him to the great office of chancellor. He died the 29th of June, 1616.

WILLIAM DU BARTAS; *cut in wood; before Sylvester's translation of his works; oval.*

William du Bartas, an eminent French poet and a gallant soldier, was agent for the King of Navarre, afterward Henry IV. at the courts of England and Scotland. He was sent as agent into the latter kingdom, with a view of bringing about a match between Henry's sister and James VI.\* James did his utmost to prevail with him to enter into his service, but he was too strongly attached to Henry. He has been ranked, by some, with the modern heroic poets of the first form; a distinction to which he is by no means entitled.† Though Sylvester got more reputation by translating the "Weeks and Works of Du Bartas" than by all his own compositions, he has been justly accused of debasing the original with false wit. One of the most considerable of Du Bartas's works is his poem on the memorable battle of Ivry, won by the king his master in 1590.

PIERRE de BOURDEILLE, Seigneur de Brantôme. *J. V. Schley sc. 1740, 12mo. In the 15th tome of his works.*

Peter Bourdeille, abbé of Brantôme, by which name he is generally distinguished, was, in the former part of his life, a man of uncommon curiosity and spirit, which carried him not only through most parts of Europe, but into Africa and Greece. He enjoyed

\* Thuanus.

† See Davenant's preface to "Gondibert."

the countenance and favour of several royal and noble personages, and was an acute and nice observer of men and manners; but was particularly inquisitive into the character and conduct of the female sex. He is best known to the world as the biographer of *gallant and illustrious women*, and has given us memoirs of some great ladies whom he personally knew, and drawn their principal and most characteristic features from the life. For this he was particularly qualified in the instance of his unhappy mistress, Mary, queen of Scots, whom he saw in the morning of her beauty, and admired in the meridian of her splendour; nor was he a stranger to that thick and settled cloud of misfortune, guilt,\* and misery, that almost totally eclipsed the remainder of her life. He, together with several of the French nobility, accompanied Mary to Scotland, and returning to France through England, was, by his curiosity, detained some time in London. He died in the year 1614, *Aet.* 87. The reader who is inclined to know more of his personal history is referred to the account of him prefixed to the 15th tome of his works, or to his article in Moretti's "Dictionary."† In Jebb's 2d folio "De Vita et Rebus gestis Mariæ Scotorum Reginæ," occurs all that Brantôme has written of this princess. "Mary Stuart, queen of Scots, being the secret History of her Life, &c. translated from the French;" 8vo. 2d edit. 1726, is, as I am informed, from the original of the same author.

**CAROLUS UTENHOVIUS. C. de Pass.**

**CAROLUS UTENHOVIUS; in Boissard, par. iii.**

**CAROLUS UTENHOVIUS; in Freherus, p. 1491.  
No. 76.**

Charles Uttenhovius, of Ghent, was distinguished by his writings in verse and prose. He was a friend and correspondent of Turnebus, and was of a similar genius with that great man. He seems

\* The word guilt is misapplied. He was the firm champion of the honour of Queen Mary; *that honour* which has now become so tremendously sacred, that he who once ventures to suspect it, or even her prudence, will have an octavo volume thrown at his head. It is to be hoped, that no more apologies for her will be offered to the public; the measure of her defence is filled up and runs over; it is supposed that the last Apology in three volumes was never perused but by three persons, the compositor, the corrector at the press, and the author.—**LORD HAILES.**

† See **BOURDEILLE.**

to have travelled into England from a motive of curiosity. It is certain, that Queen Elizabeth, who was well acquainted with, and knew how to value, his talents, found employment for his pen, and rewarded him with unusual liberality. His works consist chiefly of poems, in Greek and Latin, on a variety of subjects. He died at Cologne; in the year 1600. See more of him in the "Dictionnaire de Moreri."

**FRANCISCUS GOMARUS**, Theologiæ Primarius Professor ; in Meursius's "*Athenæ Batavæ, sive de Urbe Leidensi et Academia, Virisque claris,*" &c. 1625, 4to. *Most of the heads in this volume have been copied in the "Continuation of Boissard."*

**FRANCISCUS GOMARUS**, *Æt. 45, 1608. C. Danckers.*

**FRANCISCUS GOMARUS** ; in *Freherus.*

Francis Gomarus, an eminent divine and orientalist, was born at Bruges in 1563, and educated at Strasburg, under the celebrated John Sturmius. In 1582 he came over to England, and heard the theological lectures of Dr. Reynolds at Oxford, and Dr. Whitaker at Cambridge. He was professor of divinity at Leyden, read publicly in that science in Middleburg, had the divinity chair at Saumur, and, lastly, was professor of divinity and Hebrew at Groningen, where he died, on the 11th of January, 1641. He was a great antagonist of Arminius, with whom he disputed before the States of Holland. He gained great reputation by revising the Dutch translation of the Bible. His works were printed at Amsterdam, in folio, 1645.

**LUCAS TRELCATIUS**, Pater, &c. 4to. in Meursius's "*Athen. Bat.*"

**LUCAS TRELCATIUS** ; four Latin lines. *H. (ondius.)*

**LUCAS TRELCATIUS** ; in *Freherus*, p. 821, No. 16.

Lucas Trencatius, the elder, was a divine of eminent learning and piety, who, in the early part of his life, suffered greatly by renouncing the Romish religion, in which he had been educated. Threatened and terrified by the civil war which raged in Flanders,

he sheltered himself in England, where he taught school with great reputation for eight years. He was afterward minister of the French church at Leyden, and professor of divinity in that university. He died in 1602, aged sixty. His son Lucas, who was born in England, and was also a divine of eminence, succeeded him in the professorship, and died at Leyden 1607, in the thirty-fourth year of his age. *His print is also in "Athen. Bat."*

PETRUS BERTIUS, Collegii illust. Ordinum Regens (in Academia Leidensi), 4to. in "*Athen. Bat.*"

PETRUS BERTIUS; *in Freherus.*

Peter Bertius, a very learned and eminent divine, was born in Flanders, and brought into England, when he was but three months old, by his parents, who dreaded the persecution which then prevailed in the Low Countries. He received the rudiments of his excellent education in the suburbs of London, under Christian Rychius, and Petronia Lansberg his learned daughter-in-law. He afterward studied at Leyden, with unwearied diligence and a suitable proficiency; and was, for his distinguished merit, appointed regent of the college of the States. He was author of several theological treatises, and of a volume or two of poems and orations. He published "*Gorlaeus's Cabinet of Medals;*" to which were added plates of Roman coins, not to be found in Fulvius Ursinus.

JOHANNES DRUSIUS, Linguæ Sanctæ Professor (in Academia Leidensi), 4to. in "*Athen. Bat.*"

JOHANNES DRUSIUS; *in Freherus.*

John Drusius, commonly called Vander Driesche, whose parents were also driven into England by the persecution in the Low Countries, was, for his knowledge in Greek and the oriental languages, equal, at least, to any divine of his age. He was a member of Merton College, in Oxford, and was admitted to the degree of bachelor of arts, having continued four years in that house, and read Hebrew, Chaldee, or Syriac lectures. He was mighty in the Scriptures, as appears by his Commentaries, a great part of which are in the "*Critici Sacri.*" I have placed him here among the divines celebrated by Meursius, as, in 1576, he was chosen Hebrew pro-

fessor at Leyden, and was afterward elected professor at Franeker, where he continued many years, and died the 12th of February, 1615-16, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

**PETRUS MOLINEUS**, Philosophiæ Naturalis Professor (in Academia Leidensi), 4to. *in "Athen. Bat."*

PETRUS MOLINEUS. *L. Boissevin.*

PETRUS MOLINEUS, *Æt. 74. Danotus.*

PETRUS MOLINEUS; *two Latin lines. De Leu.*

PETRUS MOLINEUS. *Suyderhoof.*

PETRUS MOLINEUS, *Æt. 74; two Latin lines.*

PETRUS MOLINEUS; *in Freherus.*

Peter du Moulin fled from the persecution of the Protestants in France, to pursue his studies in England, where he cultivated an acquaintance with the famous Reynolds and Whitaker, men of a similar character with his own, as he was much more a divine than a naturalist. He died at Sedan, in 1658, in the ninetieth year of his age. One of his theological works is, “*Defensio Fidei Catholicae pro serenissimo Majoris Britanniae Rege Jacobo.*”

**DOMINICUS BAUDIUS**, J. C. et Historiarum Professor; *in "Athen. Bat." 4to.*

DOMINICUS BAUDIUS; *in Crasso "Elog. Huom. Literat."*

Dominicus Baudius, professor of history in the university of Leyden, was a man of general learning; but he particularly shone in polite literature. He had a happy vein of poetry; was master of a good Latin style, which, though not of the purest kind, was, in elegance at least, superior to that of most of the moderns. He was some time one of the advocates at the Hague, and afterward admitted an advocate in the parliament of Paris. He was twice in England in this reign, where great respect was paid him by several persons of learning and politeness, especially by Sir Philip Sidney. His excellence, as a man of wit and a scholar, may be seen in his

"Letters" and his "Amours,"\* which strongly mark his character, and his weakness in regard to wine and women. This sometimes brought him into ridiculous distresses, and exposed him to the contempt of such as were every way his inferiors but in point of prudence. He died the 22d of August, 1613.

**PAULUS MERULA, J. C. et Historiarum Professor;** 4to. *in "Athen. Bat."*

**PAULUS MERULA,** *AEt. 44. 1602. Matham.*

**PAULUS MERULA;** *in Freherus.*

Paul Merula, an eminent Dutch lawyer, was successor to the celebrated Justus Lipsius in the professorship of history at Leyden. It is a sufficient encomium on him, to say that he was deemed worthy to succeed so great a man. Meursius, who informs us that he was in England, has given a list of his works, which are chiefly on historical subjects. *Ob. 1607, AEt. 49.*

**JANUS DOUSA, Academiæ Curator, &c. 4to.**  
*in "Athen. Bat."*

**JANUS DOUSA.** *Visscher, 1649.*

**JANUS DOUSA;** *in Crasso "Elog. Huom. Literat."*

*Several others.*

Janus Dousa the elder was the first curator of the university of Leyden, which he bravely defended against the Spaniards as a governor, and ably presided over as a scholar. He was author of various Latin poems, and of the "Annals of Holland" in verse and prose, and wrote notes upon several classic authors, as did also his son Janus, though he died at the age of twenty-six years. He had three other sons who distinguished themselves as men of letters. The father died of the plague in 1604. He is placed here as having travelled into England.

**DANIEL HEINSIUS, Bibliothecarius et Politices**

\* Entitled "Dominicii Baudii Amores," edente Petro Scrivervio, Lug. Bat. 1638. Before the first page is a neat print of the author.

Professor (in Academia Leidensi), 4to. in “*Athen. Bat.*” “*Quantum est quod nescimus,*” at the top of the oval.

DANIEL HEINSIUS; *in Bullart’s “Acad. des Siences.” Node Larmessin sc.*

DANIEL HEINSIUS; *in Freherus p. 1538, No. 81.*

DANIEL HEINSIUS; *eight Latin lines by W. Grotius. Merak pinxit. J. Suyderhoof sc.*

Daniel Heinsius, to whom “*Quantum est quod scimus*” may more aptly be applied, was one of the most learned and ingenious men of his age and country. He was author of poems in Greek, Latin, and Dutch, and wrote Latin notes and interpretations on several capital Greek authors. He was very young when he came into England in the reign of Elizabeth. His son Nicholas was also an ingenious poet and philologer.

FRANCISCUS RAPHELENGIUS, &c.; *in “Athen. Bat.” 4to.*

FRANCISCUS RAPHELENGIUS; *in Freherus.*

Francis Raphelengius, a Fleming, celebrated for his skill in the oriental languages, studied at Paris, whence he was driven by the civil wars into England, where he taught Greek in the university of Cambridge. He was for a considerable time corrector of the press to the famous Christopher Plantin,\* whose daughter he married. He had a great hand in the famous Antwerp Bible, published in the original Hebrew by Benedictus Arius Montanus, with an interlineary version. He made a great proficiency in the Arabic, and composed a Dictionary in that language. In the latter part of his life, he resided at Leyden, where the Hebrew professorship was conferred upon him by the curators of that university. The many notes and corrections which he furnished for the learned works printed by Plantin, to which he was too modest to affix his name, were sufficient to have transmitted it with honour to posterity. He died the 20th of July, 1597.

\* He printed both at Antwerp and Leyden.

JANUS\* GRUTERUS, &c. Ob. 20 Septembris, 1627 ; four Latin verses ; h. sh.

JANUS GRUTERUS ; in *Freherus.*

Janus Gruterus, a native of Antwerp, and one of the most laborious and voluminous writers of his time, was, when a child, brought into England by his parents. His mother, who is said to have been an English woman, and whose name was Catharine Tishem, was his first tutor ; being perfectly qualified for that employment, as she was one of the most learned women of the age. She is said to have superintended his education, for several years, at Cambridge. He afterward studied at Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree in the civil law, but soon quitted that study, and dedicated himself to philology and history. He wrote notes upon the Roman historians and several of the poets ; published all the works of Cicero with notes, a book once in great esteem, but it hath since given place to the edition of Grævius, as that hath to Olivet's. His “*Florilegium magnum, seu Polyanthea,*” is a voluminous commonplace book, formerly valued as a treasure. His “*Chronicon Chronicorum*” is a proof of his industry in history ; but the chief of all his performances is his “Collection of ancient Inscriptions,” a work not only estimable for the historical knowledge contained in it, but because it throws the clearest light upon a multitude of obscure passages in classic authors. It would be superfluous to mention his “*Lampas Critica,*”† supposed to be hurled at Dr. Norris's head by John Dennis, in his frenzy, as the admirable piece of humour in which it is related is probably known to every one of my readers.  
Ob. 24 Sept. 1627.

ABRAHAM ORTELIUS ; thus inscribed :

“ Spectandum dedit Ortelius mortalibus orbem,  
Orbi spectandum Galleus‡ Ortelium.”

*Frontispiece to his “Theatrum Orbis,” 1603; fol.*

\* Janus means John. See Joane, in the tract of names, in Camden's “Remains.”

† It is entitled, “*Lampas, sive Fax Artium liberalium,*” &c.

‡ Galle, the engraver of this head, did a plate for Ortelius of the death of the Virgin ; which is esteemed, by the curious, one of the most elegant productions of that age. The print, which is very scarce, is inscribed ; “*Sic Petri Brugelii archetypum Galleus imitabatur.—Abrah. Ortelius sibi et amicis, fieri curabat.*” Sh.

to which is prefixed his life. There is a copy of this head in the “Continuation of Boissard.”

ABRAHAM ORTELIUS; in a small round. *Goltzius.*

ABRAHAM ORTELIUS. *Pernotus.*

ABRAHAM ORTELIUS; at the back of Norton’s *Dedication to King James*; small oval.

Abraham Ortelius, the celebrated geographer, was a sojourner at Oxford in the reign of Edward VI. and came a second time into England in 1577. His “Theatrum Orbis” was the completest work of the kind that had ever been published, and gained him a reputation equal to his immense labour in compiling it. The world was not only obliged to him for this very estimable book, but also for the “Britannia,” which he first persuaded Camden to undertake. *Ob. 1598.*

MATTHIAS de LOBEL, &c. *Delaram sc. 1615;* scarce.

Matthias Lobel, a Flemish physician, was one of the greatest botanists of his time. He spent the latter part of his life in England, where he published his “Stirpium Adversaria,” 1570, fol. in which work he was assisted by Peter Pena. In 1576, he republished the same book, with considerable additions. He was also author of a Herbal in the Dutch language, and was engaged in another great work, which he did not live to finish. Gerarde, who was his intimate friend, has followed the method of the “Adversaria,” in his Herbal. The name of Lobel is familiar to all botanists, and affixed to the names of many plants, as characteristical of their species. The time of his death is not known. He calls himself an old man, in his Latin epistle addressed to Gerarde, 1597, and prefixed to his Herbal.

CAROLUS CLUSIUS, Clariss. Botanicus Professor honor. 4to. in “Athen Bat.” There is a neat print of him in Boissard.

CAROLUS CLUSIUS, *AEt. 75. 1600. De Ghein.*

CAROLUS CLUSIUS. *Goltzius.*

Charles Clusius, a native of Arras, who ranks in the first class of botanists, pursued his favourite study with all that ardour which is necessary to a conqueror of the vegetable kingdom ; and without a degree of which, no man ever rose to eminence in any art, science, or profession.\* He, with a principal view to botany, travelled over France, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Hungary, England, and Holland,† where he at length settled, in consequence of an honourable invitation from the curators of the university of Leyden. He died in 1609, aged eighty-four years. Tournefort, who has given the best account of him, informs us, that he was chief gardener to the emperors Maximilian II. and Rodolph his son, and that he excelled all his predecessors in botany, and was also well versed in history and cosmography, and master of eight languages. He occasionally delineated the figures of plants with great readiness. His botanic works are in two volumes ; the first contains 1133 figures of plants, the second consists chiefly of fruits and animals.

ORLANDUS LASSUS, &c. in Boissard, small 4to.

ORLANDUS LASSUS ; in Hawkins's "History of Music." J. Caldwall sc.

ORLANDUS LASSUS, Æt. 61, 1593. J. Sadeler.

ORLANDUS LASSUS, Æt. 39 ; 4to. Phil. J. R. exc.

Orlandus Lassus, who, when a boy, was several times spirited away from his parents for the excellence of his voice, was chief musician to Albert and William, successively dukes of Bavaria. He was, for his great musical talents, ennobled by the Emperor Maximilian II. who equally admired his singing and his compositions, in both of which he was without a rival. He travelled into France

\* It was this passion that caused Tournefort to brave the dangers of the "great deep," to scale mountains, penetrate caverns, and traverse deserts.† It carried our countryman Ray through most parts of Europe ; improved his health, cheered and prolonged his life, and amply rewarded him for his labours, by the mere pleasure of the pursuit. It made Lister incomparably more happy under a hedge in Languedoc, than when he saw the romantic beauties of Versailles, though recommended by all the charms of novelty.‡

† *Isagoge in Rem herbariam*, p. 41.

‡ See his "Travels."

§ "Journey to Paris," p. 3.

